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Guide to the Records of the United States Senate at the National Archives

1789-1989 Bicentennial Edition

Robert W. Coren, Mary Rephlo, David Kepley,
and Charles South

National Archives and Records Administration

Prepared under the direction of
Walter J. Stewart
Secretary of the Senate
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FOREWORD

When the Senate of the First Congress adjourned its initial session on September 29, 1789, Secretary of the Senate Samuel A. Otis took custody of its permanently valuable records for safekeeping. A quarter century later, as hostile British armies advanced on Washington, a quick-thinking clerk in the Secretary of the Senate's office commandeered a wagon and evacuated the Senate records to the safety of the Virginia countryside. His fast action saved those priceless documents from the conflagration that swept the Capitol Building on August 24, 1814. In the decades that followed, successive Secretaries assisted with the transfer of noncurrent records to the Capitol's attic and basement storerooms. Over the years the combined forces of war, vermin, moisture, and souvenir hunters took their toll on these unique documentary resources.

In 1927, a young clerk in the Secretary's office went to a storeroom in search of some older files. As he cautiously opened the door, he saw papers stacked in boxes and strewn on the floor. He looked down to see that he was standing on an official-looking document. He later recounted that the document bore two very important markings: "The print of my rubber heel and the signature of Vice President John C. Calhoun." Said the clerk, "I knew who Calhoun was; and I knew the nation's documents shouldn't be treated like that."

Thus began a search and salvage operation that brought together in one place several thousand feet of the Senate's historical records. Yet, the storage environment in the Capitol remained unsuitable. In 1936, Senate officials looked with interest at the facilities of the newly opened National Archives building. Early the following year, an Archives' appraiser examined the Senate collection and found that many records were dirty, water-damaged and brittle. In spite of their poor condition, the examiner concluded: "From the standpoint of historical as well as intrinsic interest, this is perhaps the most valuable collection of records in the entire Government. It touches all phases of governmental activity, and contains a vast amount of research material that has never been used."

On the strength of that report, the Senate agreed in March 1937 to send these records, amounting to 3,600 cubic feet, to the National Archives for proper care. In 1946, Congress included in a major legislative reform statute a provision that "The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, acting jointly, shall obtain at the close of each Congress all the noncurrent records of the Congress and of each congressional committee" for transfer to the National Archives. Subsequently, the Senate incorporated into Rule XI of its Standing Rules the portion of that statute relating to Senate records.

In 1950 the National Archives published a "Preliminary Inventory" of its Senate holdings. By then they had grown to 6,558 cubic feet, covering the period 1789 through August 2, 1946. Significantly, the inventory's terminal date coincided with an event that marked what we would today consider as the start of the modern congressional era. On August 2, 1946, President Harry Truman signed the Legislative Reorganization Act. That landmark statute streamlined Congress' institutional structure and provided much-needed professional staff expertise. In the years ahead, these actions would significantly increase the volume and quality of Senate records.

In 1982 a special Senate Study Group, charged with planning activities to commemorate the Senate's 1989 bicentennial, recommended publication of a greatly expanded and updated guide to noncurrent permanent Senate records at the National Archives. By then the Senate's records exceeded 20,000 cubic feet. The panel's final report concluded: "Dating from 1789, these materials are fundamental sources for the study and understanding of the Senate's history and role in the legislative process and of the general history of the American people. They are a basic component in the Senate's institutional memory."

Since 1983, the National Archives has accorded a high priority to the preparation of this Guide. Special acknowledgment is due to the leadership of former Archivist of the United States Robert M. Warner. As a member of the Senate Bicentennial Study Group, he provided the institutional resources and creative support necessary to transform this project from proposal to reality. Additional thanks go to his successors, Dr. Frank G. Burke and Don W. Wilson, and to R. Michael McReynolds, director of the National Archives' Center for Legislative Archives. Within that Center, I particularly wish to commend the valued contributions of Robert Coren, David Kepley, George Perros, Mary Rephlo, Edward Schamel, and Charles South.

As a major compenent of the Senate's Bicentennial commemoration, this Guide is intended to serve as a companion to the Guide to Records of the United States House of Representatives at the National Archives and two recent Senate publications prepared in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate. They are the Records Management Handbook for United States Senate Committees (Sen. Pub. 100-5, 1988) and the Guide to Research Collections of Former United States Senators, 1789-1982 (Sen. Doc. 97-41, 1983).

These publications and corresponding archival efforts are meant to facilitate greater research into the history of the Senate and to preserve more systematically the records of the modern Senate. We are determined to leave for future generations even richer documentary resources that those we inherited from the two centuries of legislative records-keeping since 1789.

WALTER J. STEWART
Secretary of the Senate

PREFACE

The National Archives and Records Administration is pleased to contribute this book, the *Guide to the Records of the United States Senate at the National Archives, 1789-1989: Bicentennial Edition*, to the commemoration of the bicentennial of the U.S. Senate. It describes the nearly 20,000 cubic feet of Senate records now entrusted to archival care.

Guides such as this one have been prepared at the National Archives since 1940 when the first general *Guide to the Material in the National Archives* was published. Over time, new editions of this general guide have been published and supplementary guides have been prepared focusing on specific subjects of the Archives holdings. In this latter category are the *Guide to Federal Records Relating to the Civil War* (1962), *Civil War Maps in the National Archives* (1964), *Guide to the Archives of the Government of the Confederate States of America* (1968), *Guide to Cartographic Records in the National Archives* (1971), *Guide to Materials on Latin America in the National Archives of the United States* (1974), *Guide to Records in the National Archives of the United States Relating to American Indians* (1981), and, more recently, *Black History: A Guide to Civilian Records in the National Archives* (1984). All of these publications are designed to make the records in the National Archives better known and easier to use.

At first glance, the subject documented by the records described in this guide is the United States Senate. As the reader will quickly discover, however, the records discussed here document a subject no less broad than the United States itself. For two hundred years both institutions and individuals have sought the attention of the legislative branch of the government. The records resulting from this contact reflect a wide range of American concerns, desires, prospects, plans, and problems. It is our hope that, with the assistance of this guide, all who seek to understand the nation's past will recognize the records of the Senate as a unique historical resource. By doing so, they will be extending the commemoration of the Senate's bicentennial well beyond this anniversary year.

DON W. WILSON
Archivist of the United States

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The task of writing and publishing a comprehensive guide to the records of the United States Senate at the National Archives was truly a team effort by many people both on Capitol Hill and in the National Archives. The project included archivists, historians, librarians, political scientists, editors, and others who willingly contributed to its completion. The Historian of the Senate, Richard A. Baker, and his staff encouraged, assisted, and reviewed the work of the project since its conception in 1985, and the staffs of the Curator of the Senate, the Library of the Senate, and the Curator of the Architect of the Capitol contributed to or reviewed sections of the guide. The commitment of the National Archives to complete this volume for the bicentennial celebration of the Senate was significant, and it included numerous offices within the agency and many staff members outside the Center for Legislative Archives.

The work of all the people listed below was critical to the progress of the project and greatly appreciated by the publication staff: Margaret Adams, Shelby Bale, Noelle Beatty, Barbara Burger, Jan Danis, Jennifer Davis, William Davis, Nola Freeman, Roger Haley, John Hamilton, Gregory Harness, James Harwood, Edie Hedlin, William Heynen, James Ketchum, John Lemanowicz, Elizabeth Lockwood, John McKay, Karen Paul, Virginia Purdy, Donald Ritchie, John Steen, Maryellen Trautman, Leslie Waffen, Reginald Washington, Patricia Welch, Barbara Wolanin, and Barry Wolk. Robert Kvasnicka of the Archival Publications Staff was particularly critical to the project, having provided guidance and serving as editor for this volume and its companion volume describing House records.

R. MICHAEL McREYNOLDS
Director
Center for Legislative Archives

INTRODUCTION

The *Guide to the Records of the United States Senate at the National Archives, 1789-1989: Bicentennial Edition* is a major component of the National Archives celebration of the bicentenary of the United States Congress. The project was conceived in 1982, at a meeting of the Study Group for the Commemoration of the Senate Bicentennial, sponsored by the Secretary of the Senate William Hildenbrand, to plan activities for the 200th anniversary of the Senate. One of the participants at this meeting was Dr. Robert M. Warner, then Archivist of the United States. He proposed that the National Archives revise National Archives Preliminary Inventory 23, its principal finding aid for Record Group 46, Records of the United States Senate, which had been published in 1950; the Archivist's proposal was included among the recommendations of the study group in its December 1982 report.

The National Archives had long been aware of the inadequacy of Preliminary Inventory 23 and of finding aids to the records of the Senate in general. Preliminary Inventory 23 describes by Congress records of legislative proceedings and the Secretary of the Senate prior to 1946 and records of executive proceedings to 1901 only. Some information in this inventory, published nearly 40 years ago, is no longer accurate because certain series of records have been rearranged to facilitate access and use. Supplementing this inventory are several other published inventories of select and special committees and subcommittees that were prepared over 30 years ago and a number of unpublished finding aids to other similar records; these are listed in Appendix G of this volume. Approximately two thirds of the records in Record Group 46 have not been described in any previous finding aid. Records of the Joint Committees of Congress (Record Group 128), which contain many important records of the Senate, also had never been described in an inventory.

Preliminary Inventory 23 also lacks adequate subject citations. For example, descriptions of the series known as committee papers merely list for each Congress the committees for which there are records, without regard to subject or measurement, thus making it difficult for researchers to determine if the records may be of use to them. The absence of subject terms has been viewed by researchers as an obstacle to use of the records. Nevertheless, Preliminary Inventory 23 is still valuable for some purposes and will remain available to researchers.

Following the issuance of the study group report, the National Archives staff carried out a comprehensive survey of Record Groups 46 and 128, and experimented with various ways of describing the records that would provide a more useful reference tool for researchers. Ultimately, the staff determined that the most useful finding aid would be one that approached the records not Congress by Congress, but by committee. Consequently, this guide provides a brief history of each committee and a discussion of its records with the emphasis on subject content.

Describing subject content of the records of the Senate proved to be a tricky task because the Senate has been involved in virtually every aspect of Federal governance. As the Federal Government increasingly extended its authority over the lives of individual Americans, so too did the Senate expand its jurisdiction into new areas, bringing within its purview an almost unlimited number of potential subjects. This volume, targeted as it is for a diverse audience, is intended to be a broad survey designed primarily to give researchers a sense of the magnitude and scope of the records and to suggest both traditional and novel ways to use the records in a variety of historical research fields. In addition to describing the basic records series and their main subjects, this guide also highlights individual documents concerning prominent historical figures and notes documents or subjects that were found in unexpected locations.

While it is not often stated explicitly in the guide, the authors have attempted to emphasize the fundamental relationship between the records of the Senate and House and the records of the executive and judicial branches of Government that are also in the National Archives. It is hoped that researchers who use other records at the National Archives will, as a result of this guide, become aware of the value of legislative records as a primary research source, and that conversely, researchers using legislative records will be influenced to seek additional information in records of executive agencies and judicial offices. It is also hoped that the guide will stimulate interest in the history of the Senate and its committees and increase use of the unpublished records of Congress as well as the other records at the National Archives.

Limitations to the scope of this guide should be noted. The guide describes only those records of the United States Senate that have been transferred to the National Archives; it does not include information on records that remain in the physical custody of Senate offices and committees. It also does not describe personal papers of individual Senators, although in a few instances some personal correspondence was incorporated into the records of the committee or subcommittee that a Senator chaired. It is not a history of the Senate or its committees, one of its main purposes being to encourage research in the histories of the Senate and its components.

The guide is divided into six sections. The first, Chapter 1, guides the researcher through the procedures many have found useful, even necessary, to follow when doing research in the records of the Senate and the Congress. Many researchers who write or visit the National Archives are unfamiliar with published sources of information, the published records of Congress, and the published finding aids to these sources. Often information sought is available to researchers locally in Government depository libraries. Chapter 1 describes the published records of Congress and related published research tools. In addition to highlighting the relation of the published records to the unpublished records in National Archives custody, the chapter provides general information about the National Archives Senate file classification system and arrangement of the unpublished textual (paper) records, briefly discusses the cartographic, audiovisual, and machine-readable records of the Senate that are in the custody of the Special Archives Division of the National Archives, and explains the access rules to Senate records. Chapter 1 also describes the history of the recordkeeping practices by both Houses of Congress, explains how to approach some common research questions, and illustrates the proper format for citing the records of Congress in publications.

Chapters 2 through 17 describe the records of each Senate standing committee for which the National Archives has records from the beginning of the standing committee system in 1816 to 1968. The general approach and organization of this section follows the committee system as it existed in 1968. There is one chapter for each of the standing committees (except as noted below). Each chapter is divided into chronological periods, most commonly covering the 19th century, 1901 to 1946, and 1947 to 1968, although in several instances the time periods are different because such factors as the history of the committee or the dates of the existing records dictate a variance in chronology. Many chapters also include descriptions of committees (mostly minor defunct standing committees) which at one time had jurisdiction over legislative matters that by 1968 were assigned to the major standing committee. By describing the records in this manner, the guide illustrates how each modern standing committee evolved to its state of organization and jurisdiction by the end of the 90th Congress in 1968.

The approach to each committee chapter is fundamentally chronological, with liberties taken where appropriate to follow certain themes suggested by the records. Two major exceptions to this organization were deemed editorially necessary. Records of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, a relatively short-lived standing committee in its prime in 1968, are described within the chapter on the records of the Committee on Commerce, which inherited the former committee's jurisdiction in 1977. A second exception concerns the various claims committees, none of which existed after 1946, but which are nonetheless very important in the 19th century history of the Senate; the records of the claims committees are described in a separate chapter.

The method of citation of special documents or subjects of Senate records through the 79th Congress (1945-46) uses the Senate file classification system that is described in Chapter 1. These citations appear in parentheses following the description of the document or subject, such as (21A-D2). Thge researcher's file citation for Senate records should be preceded by the abbreviation SEN. However, since virtually all citations in this volume begin SEN, frequent use of this abbreviation in the guide would have been redundant and was eliminated. This system of file citation is not used in the guide for records after 1946 because a large portion of the records, formerly described simply as committee papers, constitute numerous distinct records series after this date.

Chapters 18 and 19 describe records of the Senate select and special committees and the joint committees of Congress, respectively. Some overlap exists between the descriptions of select and special committee records and those of standing committees in preceding chapters because a number of standing committees began as select committees; for example, in 1909, following approval of a motion by Senator Nelson Aldrich of Rhode Island, all existing select committees were upgraded to standing committee status and remained as such until 1921 when the committee system was overhauled. No file classification system comparable to the one described above was devised for records of Joint Committees, which are divided into Senate and House collections; the citations used in this volume merely identify the appropriate records collection and the Congress, e.g., S.C. 76 for Senate Collection, 76th Congress.

Chapters 20 and 21 concern the noncommittee records and executive proceedings of the Senate. Chapter 20 describes most of the noncommittee records, such as Senate journals, original bills and resolutions, original Presidential messages and executive documents, original reports and communications transmitted to the Senate, original Senate reports and documents, petitions and memorials that were tabled, records of the Secretary of the Senate, campaign expenditure reports, lobbying reports, and unpublished records relating to private and public bills and resolutions (especially from 1901 to 1946). Unpublished records relating to private and public bills and resolutions are in fact committee records, in that they were referred to committees for consideration. However, according to the rules and practice of the Senate at that time, this type of record was retired by each committee clerk at the end of each Congress to the Secretary of the Senate, who in turn created a single series of records irrespective of the committee of origin. Chapter 21 describes records of executive proceedings pertaining to nominations and treaties and records relating to impeachments.

Chapter 22 discusses the committee and noncommittee records of the Senate since 1969. Most of these records are closed to research at this time under the records access policy defined by Senate Resolution 474, 96th Congress (explained in Chapter 1), but they are described here briefly to inform researchers about materials that will be available in the future.

The guide also includes as appendixes lists of majority and minority leaders, a list of Secretaries of the Senate, beginning and ending dates for each Congress, a glossary of legislative and archival terms used in the guide, a selected bibliography, a list of published and unpublished finding aids to Senate records, and a list of National Archives microfilm publications of Senate records.

Researchers interested in additional information about the records of the United States Senate should write to: Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408.

ROBERT W. COREN
Chief, Reference Branch
Center for Legislative Archives

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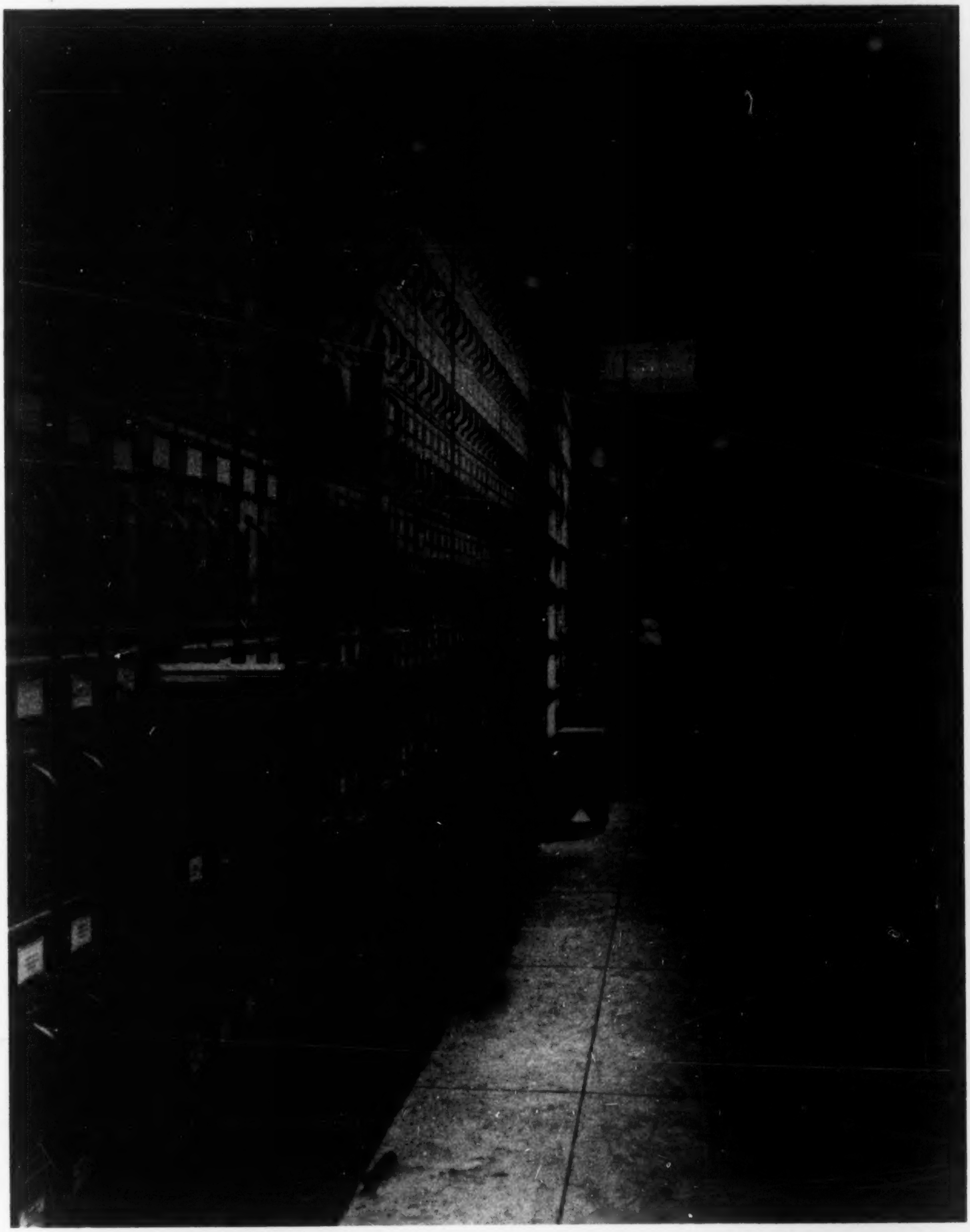

"The cage in the attic of the Senate Wing of the Capitol; All of the records for the 1st 43 Congresses are located in these boxes; Packages in background are papers too large to be placed in containers." From a 1937 report on the condition of Senate records (NAD-171, Record Group 64, Records of the National Archives).

CHAPTER 1

AN INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH IN THE RECORDS OF CONGRESS

1.1 In 1937, after a National Archives appraiser first examined the records of the United States Senate, he extolled the value of the collection stating "It touches all phases of governmental activity, and contains a vast amount of research material that has never been used."[1] Fifty years later that assessment still holds true. A discussion of research techniques best suited to locate information in the original records and related printed materials comprising that "vast amount of research material" forms the bulk of this chapter.

BACKGROUND

1.2 Before their transfer to the National Archives, most records of Congress had been housed in the offices, attics, basements, and storage rooms of the Capitol. They had suffered from neglect, vermin, and pilferage, abuses common to most collections of older Government records housed in unsuitable and unsupervised storage areas. In addition, when the British invaded Washington, DC, House records were subjected to a hasty evacuation that proved to be disastrous. The Senate successfully removed its records from the city, but the House was not so fortunate. Having waited too long to secure wagons, the Clerk of the House found that, "every wagon, and almost every cart, belonging to the city, had been previously impressed into the service of the United States, for the transportation of the baggage of the army." While some records were saved, others such as the secret journal of the Congress and a great many petitions were lost when the British burned the Capitol. The incident caused the Clerk of the House, Patrick Magruder, to resign.[2]

1.3 While the fire destroyed some records of the House, the rules of Congress affected the completeness of Senate records. Before 1946, Senate committees were instructed to return to the Secretary of the Senate at the end of a Congress all papers "referred" to the committee, but the directive (Senate Rule XXXII) said nothing about materials received directly by the committee or created by the committee. Also, it was not clear whether the records of special and select committees were under the Secretary's jurisdiction. Consequently, some records probably were not preserved. The Clerk of the House was more fortunate in this regard. In 1880, House rules required that all committee records be delivered to the Clerk within 3 days after the final adjournment of each

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[1] For the report on Senate records, see Frank McAllister to Thomas Owen, Feb. 12, 1937, Records of the Legislative Records Branch, Records of the National Archives, Record Group 64, National Archives, Washington, DC (hereafter referred to as RG 64, NA). For general works on the subject see Buford Rowland, "Recordkeeping Practices of the House of Representatives," *National Archives Accessions*, Jan. 1957, pp. 1-19; Richard A. Baker, "The Records of Congress: Opportunities and Obstacles in the Senate," and Anna Kasten Nelson, "Disorder in the House: The Inaccessible Record." both in *The Public Historian* (Summer 1980), pp. 62-72 and 73-83, respectively; Patricia Aronsson, "Congressional Records as Archival Sourses," *Government Publications Review*, 1981, pp. 295-302.

[2] Rowland. "Recordkeeping Practices of the House," pp. 3-4; *American State Papers, Class X-Miscellaneous*, 2: 245-62.

Congress and that permission of the committee that originated a record was necessary for the withdrawal of records. This greatly increased the Clerk's control over these materials.[3]

1.4 As the 20th century approached, both Houses of Congress experienced overcrowding. In 1900, the House temporarily solved this problem by transferring some 5,000 of its oldest bound volumes to the Library of Congress and continued to transfer some of its records to the Library for the next 40 years. Despite their new location, these records were still, as the statute stated, "part of the files of the House of Representatives, subject to its orders and rules."[4]

1.5 In 1934, the National Archives was established as the depository for the historic records of the Federal Government, i.e., all permanently valuable records of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. A preliminary survey by the Archives staff in late 1936, revealed that the Secretary of the Senate had been overwhelmed by his responsibility to protect his institution's records. The Archives report indicated that some materials were on the floor in damp rooms where they were subject to "extensive growths of mold and fungi. . . . Numerous signs of insect damage indicate an extensive infestation by both slow and fast moving insects. The presence of rodents was also noted in Room 5." The National Archives recommendation was to transfer all but the most recent of the Senate's records to the new Archives building. In April 1937, the Senate sent approximately 4,000 cubic feet of records to the National Archives.[5]

1.6 Securing the transfer of the records of the House, however, was not so easy. In late 1936, the Archivist of the United States received permission from the Clerk to examine House records. From January through March 1937, T. R. Schellenberg of the National Archives surveyed the House's historic records still stored in the Capitol building. He reported many of the same conditions that existed for Senate records, noting that some were "exposed to extremes of heat and cold, to an accumulation of dust, to neglect, and accessible for pilfering." In another instance, he noted the following: "Room contains a slop sink, and has a leaking joint causing partial destruction of records of the 47th Congress. Room dirty and ill-kept. Records infested with vermin." To buttress its case, the Archives sent a photographer to record these conditions. The photographs and the examiner's report were sent to the Clerk. A draft resolution authorizing the transfer, identical to the Senate resolution, was prepared by the Archives and delivered to the chairman of the House Committee on the Library. The Committee obligingly reported out a resolution and report to the Archives liking. For a variety of reasons, however, the House chose not to transfer its records to the National Archives until nearly a decade later.[6]

1.7 Although the transfer of House records awaited the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, records storage continued to be a problem for the House. In late 1944, the *Washington Post* reported that the House was in a quandary as to what to do about the mountains of records created by a number of special committees, such as the House Un-American Activities Committee. Representative Everett Dirksen of Illinois suggested that Congress should establish "an archives bureau for the preservation of the voluminous records of the special committees." Archivist Solon J. Buck suggested meeting with Dirksen to offer assistance if Congress really wanted a separate archives. "On the other hand," he continued, "the interested members of Congress should know," that the National Archives could be used "effectively for their purposes, with confidential records under seal and to be consulted only under authorization of specified officers of Congress." Shortly thereafter, Thad Page, the National Archives legislative liaison, contacted Dirksen and others offering the Archives help in setting up a separate congressional facility. Page noted, "We feel that since Congress has already provided facilities here that would insure their preservation it would be the part of economy to use them." He enclosed copies of the 1937 resolution and report from the House Committee on the Library favoring the transfer of House records to the National Archives. A day later, Dirksen announced that he would introduce a bill to effect the transfer.[7]

1.8 In December, 1944 Congress formed a joint committee to study the organization of Congress. This gave the National Archives and the historical community a chance to present its case on a whole range of congressional records problems. On the Senate side the inadequacies of Senate Rule XXXII were, of course, paramount. A change in the rule giving the Secretary authority over all committee records, not just those that were referred, was recommended. Also recommended was the transfer of the records of the House to the National Archives. The results of the joint committee's deliberations was the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.[8]

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[3] Thad Page, "Memorandum Re Records of the Congress," Jan. 21, 1946, Legislative Records Branch, RG 64, NA; (hereafter referred to as LRB, RG 64, NA); Rowland, Recordkeeping Practices of the House," pp. 7-8.

[4] 31 Stat 642; Rowland, "Recordkeeping Practices of the House," pp. 11-13.

[5] 48 Stat 1122-1124; Public Law 73-432; Arthur Kimberly to the Director of Archival Service, Dec. 21, 1936, LRB, RG 64, NA; Frank McAlister, Accession Inventory no. 59, Apr. 1, 1937, LRB, RG 64, NA; S. Res. 99, 75th Cong.

[6] T.R. Schellenberg, Preliminary Survey, House of Representatives, Apr. 9, 1937, Memoranda from Deputy Examiners, Accessions Division, RG 64, NA; Administrative Secretary to the Archivist, July 5, 1938, LRB, RG 64, NA; House Report 917, 75th Cong.; the photographs are in H. Res. 222, Committee on the Library, Legislative Files (HR 75A-D22), 75th Cong., Records of the U.S. House of Representatives, Record Group 233, NA.

[7] *Washington Post*, Nov. 19, 1944, attached to Archivist's note to Administrative Assistant, Nov. 20, 1944, LRB, RG 64, NA; Page to Alfred Elliot, Nov. 28, 1944, LRB, RG 64, NA; Page to Dirksen, Nov. 28, 1944, LRB, RG 64, NA; Dirksen to Buck, Nov. 29, 1944, LRB, RG 64, NA.

1.9 The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 became a milestone for the archives of Congress. First, it required committees to maintain a record of their proceedings, providing for the first time in history a continuous record of committee votes and hearings. In addition, the act provided that a legislator's committee staff and personal staff had to remain separate, thereby reducing the possibility that personal papers and committee records would become intermixed. Finally, the Secretary was given greater authority over all Senate committee records and the House was required to transfer all of its records for the first 76 Congresses (through 1941) to the National Archives. The section of the statute governing the records of Congress directed that:

> "The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, acting jointly, shall obtain at the close of each Congress all the non-current records of the Congress and of each congressional committee and transfer them to the National Archives for preservation, subject to the orders of the Senate or the House of Representatives, respectively."[9]

1.10 The passage of the Federal Records Act of 1950 completed the legal structure that currently governs the records of Congress. This act empowered the Administrator of General Services (an authority since transferred to the Archivist of the United States) to accept for deposit with the National Archives "the records of any Federal agency or of the Congress of the United States that are determined by the Archivist to have sufficient historical or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the United States Government."[10]

RECORDS OF CONGRESS IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Textual Records

1.11 The textual records of the Congress, nearly 50,000 cubic feet of material, are administered by the Center for Legislative Archives of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). The Center has custody of eight record groups, three of them composed of the records of the Congress, itself, four composed of the records of legislative organizations, and one composed of the record set of U. S. Government publications—sometimes referred to as the Government Printing Office (GPO) collection. They are: The records of the U. S. Senate (Record Group 46), the records of the U. S. House of Representatives (Record Group 233), the records of Joint Committees of Congress (Record Group 128), the operating records of the Government Printing Office (Record Group 149), the records of the Temporary National Economic Committee (Record Group 144), the records of various congressionally created commissions (Record Group 148), the records of the General Accounting Office, 1921- (Record Group 411), and the publications of the U. S. Government (Record Group 287).

1.12 The overwhelming majority of the records, over 46,000 as of 1987, comprise the records of the Senate and House of Representatives. In general, they span the years 1789 to the present with no fixed cutoff dates for either the Senate or the House. They include materials referred to and generated by the many committees of Congress, as well as the records of the offices of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Few private papers of Senators and Representatives are included among the records.

ORGANIZATION OF THE RECORDS OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE

1.13 An understanding of the arrangement of the records is crucial in formulating a strategy for locating relevant materials. The National Archives has organized the records of each major administrative unit of government into record groups. As stated above, the records of Congress in the National Archives comprise three record groups: Records of the U. S. Senate (Record Group 46), Records of the U. S. House of Representatives (Record Group 233), and Records of Joint Committees of Congress (Record Group 128).

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[8] Harold Hufford to Page, Jan. 18, 1945, LRB, RG 64, NA; Buck to George Galloway, Feb. 19, 1946, LRB. RG 64, NA; Page, "Memorendum Re Records of Congress," Jan. 21, 1946, LRB, RG 64, NA.

[9] 60 Stat 812.

[10] 44 USC 2118 and 2107.

1.14 Below the record group level, the records of the Senate, 1789-1946, and the records of the House, 1789-1962, are arranged primarily by Congress, thereunder by activity and type of records or series, and thereunder by committee. This basic arrangement is reflected in the classification scheme developed by the National Archives in the late 1930's. Under this scheme each series of records was given an alpha-numeric file number that signifies where the records stand in relation to the entire body of congressional records. All of the file numbers assigned to the general records of the House through 1946 are listed in the National Archives publication *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the United States House of Representatives, 1789-1946* (2 vols.). Senate file numbers are listed in a loose leaf inventory available from the Center for Legislative Archives. These finding aids are invaluable for anyone doing extensive research in congressional records.

1.15 Because many of the documents cited in the chapters of this guide are identified by file numbers, the following analysis of the various elements comprising a file number, such as SEN 34A-E11, is provided. In general, the letters and numbers to the left of the hyphen identify the Congress and congressional activity involved, while the ones to the right of the hyphen indicate the series and file segment within the records of an individual Congress in which a file is located.

1.16 The first element of the file number is either SEN or HR, which indicates that the record is either a Senate or a House record. The next number identifies the Congress in which the record was either created or referred. Beginning in 1789 with the First Congress, a new Congress has convened every 2 years. To determine the Congress in session for a given time period, consult Appendix F.

1.17 The next letter in the file number signifies the category of congressional activity with which the record was involved. These letters are common to all Congresses and do not change. For Senate records, the categories are: "A" - records of legislative proceedings, "B" - records of executive proceedings, "C" - records of impeachments, and "D" - records of the Secretary of the Senate. The most voluminous category of records relates to legislative proceedings. Legislative proceedings include the consideration of bills and resolutions, the referral of petitions and memorials, the recording of this activity in minute books and journals, the receipt of messages from the executive branch, and election records. The executive proceedings relate to the consideration of treaties and nominations. Records of impeachments document Congress' constitutional prerogatives to impeach and convict certain officials in the executive and judicial branches. The Secretary of the Senate has numerous responsibilities, such as maintaining the *Journal*, examining legislation for accuracy, and in the 20th century, processing filings by lobbyists and candidates for Congress.

1.18 House records are arranged into similar categories. "A" still designates records of legislative proceedings, but "B" stands for records of impeachments, and "C" for records of the Clerk of the House, the House official who performs duties similar to the Secretary of the Senate.

1.19 Within each category, records are further arranged by record type or series. These series include journals, petitions referred to committees, committee reports and papers, and papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions. In the file number, the letter following the hyphen designates the series. Unlike the letters signifying the category of activity, which do not change from Congress to Congress, the letters designating the series change because new types of records or series have been created. Consequently, the "E" designation for the 34th Congress stands for committee papers, but the same series under the 50th Congress is designated "F."

1.20 The records within each series are arranged in various ways depending on the nature of the records. The three most prominent and heavily used series—committee papers, papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions, and petitions and memorials referred to committees—are usually arranged alphabetically by the name of the committee to which the action was referred. In the case of these three series, records are often further delineated by subject. The "11" portion of the file number, therefore, signifies the committee and subject. Entries for the 34th Congress in the preliminary inventory of the Senate records, for example, show that the Committee on Public Lands is the 11th committee listed alphabetically under the series heading for committee papers.

1.21 Use of the classification scheme for Senate records was discontinued in 1947 and for House records in 1962, although a modified version is used for some records of the House through the 90th Congress. In general, records received after those dates are arranged first by Congress, and then by committee or subcommittee. Records below the committee or subcommittee level are arranged by series such as legislative files, nomination files, subject files, hearings, and Presidential messages received. More detailed information about the records can be found in the appropriate chapters of this guide.

ORGANIZATION OF THE RECORDS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEES

1.22 The Records of Joint Committees of Congress (Record Group 128) are organized into two groups, depending upon whether they were transferred to the National Archives by the Senate or the House. Both Senate and House joint committee records are further arranged by Congress and thereunder alphabetically by the name of the committee. Prior to World War II, allocation of the records followed no clear pattern. Consequently, records for the same committees may be among joint committee records received from both the Senate and House, presumably because Senate members of a joint committee retired their records through the Secretary of the Senate, while House members retired their records through the Clerk of the House. After 1946, administrative responsibility for each joint committee, its staff and its records, was specifically assigned to either the Senate or the House. This action affects users in one important way: the rules of access of the Chamber that transferred the records to the National Archives prevail.

Non-textual Records

1.23 Cartographic Records: Most of the cartographic records of the Congress were prepared by executive agencies such as the General Land Office and the Army's Office of the Chief of Engineers for use as exhibits or as appendixes accompanying reports to Congress. Some were published by private concerns under contract with the Government. Some of the original manuscript maps form the basis for later published versions. While most congressional cartographic materials were transferred to the Cartographic and Architectural Records Branch of the National Archives, many maps are still found among textual holdings of the Center for Legislative Archives.

1.24 The major series of cartographic records of the Senate include: Manuscript maps, 1807-1907 (278 items); published maps, 1790-1958 (777 items); maps relating to internal improvements, 1826-35 (244 items); and Senate committee maps, 1791-1866 (6 items). The major series of cartographic records among the records of the House include: Published maps, 1828-1930 (377 items); manuscript maps, 1807-1907 (278 items); and House committee maps, 1889-1985 (317 items). For detailed descriptions of maps published through 1843, see Martin P. Claussen and Herman R. Friis, *Descriptive Catalog of Maps Published by Congress, 1817-1843* (Washington: privately published, 1941). These records are in the custody of the Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408; specific inquiries about them should be directed to that branch.

1.25 Photographic Records: The Senate has not transferred any still pictures series to the National Archives. The House transferred about 300 items dating from 1880 to 1896. A few photographs are scattered among textual holdings of the Senate and House. The activities of individual Members of Congress, groups of Members, and scenes of the Capitol Building have been recorded by photographers working for other Government agencies and may be among the photographs accessioned by the National Archives from other Government agencies. The photographs mentioned in this section are in the custody of the Still Pictures Branch, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408; specific inquiries should be directed to that branch.

1.26 Electronic Records: Among Senate records in the National Archives, there are electronic records from the following committees: Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities (Ervin Committee), 1973-74; Committee on Governmental Affairs, Majority Office, 99th Cong. (1986); Committee on Governmental Affairs, Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, Majority Office, 99th Cong. (1986); and impeachment trial committee (trial of Judge Harry E. Claiborne), executive session, 99th Cong. (1986). Among House records in the National Archives, there are electronic records from the following committees: Select Committee on Assassinations, 1979, and the Judiciary Committee's inquiry into the impeachment of President Richard Nixon, 1974. These records are in the custody of the Center for Electronic Records, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408; specific inquiries should be directed to the center.

1.27 Motion Picture and Audio Records: Among Senate records in the National Archives, there are motion picture and/or sound recordings from the following administrative units: Committee on Education and Labor, 1936-38; Commission on the Operation of the Senate, 1975-76; Special Committee of the Senate to Investigate the National Defense Program at Philadelphia Signal Depot, 1946; and the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, 1972-1974. Among House records in the National Archives, there are motion picture and sound recordings from the following units: Select Committee to Investigate Communist Aggression Against Poland and Hungary, 1954; Office of the Clerk, 1979-1986; and the Select Committee on Assassinations, 1963-1978. Among the records of joint committees in the National Archives are motion pictures from Joint Congressional Committees on Inaugural Ceremonies, 1965-81.

1.28 Videotapes of Floor Proceedings: In 1979, the House initiated televised coverage of its floor proceedings; the Senate began its coverage in 1986. The National Archives maintains videotape copies of House proceedings from 1983 to the present and it has Senate tapes from 1986 to the present. Videotapes of House proceedings from 1979-82 are not extant.

1.29 The records mentioned in this section are in the custody of the Motion Picture and Sound Recordings Branch, National Archives, Washington, DC 20408; specific inquiries should be directed to that branch.

Access to the Records

1.30 The Congress is specifically exempted from the provisions of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts (5 USC 552 and 552a). Access to the records of Congress in the National Archives is instead governed by the following Senate and House resolutions: S. Res. 474, 96th Cong., which covers most Senate records, and H. Res. 288, 83d Cong., for House records.

1.31 Senate: S. Res. 474, 96th Cong., defines access to all Senate records at the National Archives except the records of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, 94th Congress (the Senate Watergate Committee). Access to the latter is covered by S. Res. 393, 96th Cong., and by Senate Report 96-647.

1.32 S. Res. 474, 96th Cong., provides that records that have previously been opened remain open to researchers. Most other records are open to researchers after 20 years. Investigative records relating to individuals that contain personal data, personnel files, and records of nominations will open 50 years after their creation. Certain other records are closed by statute or Executive order of the President, such as income tax returns and national security classified information. Senate committees can change the rules of access to their own records. An example of this is access to the records of the Senate Watergate Committee, which is governed by the guidelines set forth in Senate Report 96-647.

1.33 Although the Senate is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act, it noted in its committee report on S. Res. 474 that the spirit of the Act should govern decisions on access. Therefore, the Center for Legislative Archives screens modern Senate records primarily to ensure protection of individual privacy. The staff determines whether the records contain information that is personal, whether this information is public knowledge, and whether release of the information would be an invasion of privacy. For records containing national security classified information, the Center for Legislative Archives can initiate declassification action.

1.34 House of Representatives: H. Res. 288, 83d Cong., provides that researchers can have access to records that have previously been made public. All other House records are unavailable to researchers except by the authorization of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The Clerk's practice, following the guidance of the resolution, is to permit access to records more than 50 years old; records less than 50 years old are closed to public researchers. For records containing national security classified information, the Center for Legislative Archives can initiate declassification action. In March 1988, the House introduced a resolution that would reduce the restriction on most of its records to 30 years.

1.35 Joint Committees of Congress: Although joint committees have members from both houses of Congress, in practice one House assumes responsibility for the administration of the committee's records. The rules of access that correspond to the controlling House are observed. Access to the records of the Joint Committee on Taxation is controlled by the House. Access to the records of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack is controlled by the Senate. For more information on the records of joint committees, see Chapter 19 of this guide.

RESEARCH STRATEGIES FOR USING THE RECORDS OF CONGRESS

Unpublished Documents

1.36 Researchers who are considering using congressional records should first ask themselves if Congress was concerned with the subject of their research. If so, how did it deal with the issue and when? To locate materials among the records of Congress it is important to know the committee or other body that dealt with the problem; the Chamber, Senate or House; and the time period. Researchers who have tightly focused subjects with a specific time frame should consult the indexes and text to the *Congressional Record* and its antecedents (see paras. 1.91-1.94) to identify the committees or other offices that had jurisdiction over the subject of their study as well as any bills or resolutions that may have been introduced. Researchers who do not know if Congress was concerned with their subject, or who have less well defined topics or topics that span a great number of years should examine the Congressional Information Service (CIS) index to the *Congressional Serial Set* (see paras. 1.102, 1.113). The serial set is a massive publication of congressional committee reports, documents referred to Congress from the executive branch, and other materials that can help researchers quickly identify the time periods and committees of Congress that considered problems relevant to their research. Leads gained from the serial set and this guide could be pursued in the *Congressional Record* and its antecedents for additional information.

COMMON SEARCHES AMONG CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS

1.37 The most common research uses of congressional records have been legislative histories, popular opinion, claims filed before Congress, information from investigative files, treaties, and nominations. This section discusses the kinds of information researchers can expect to find among the records described in this guide as well as the information researchers need before requesting records.

1.38 *Legislative Histories*: Many historians and legal professionals have used congressional records to determine the legislative intent behind specific Acts of Congress. Traditional legislative histories have concentrated on the published sources of congressional activity, such as the *Congressional Record* and its antecedents, congressional hearings, and committee reports. However, the unpublished records of committee activity among the records of Congress can shed important additional light on the legislative process.

1.39 Description of the Records: While legislative files may include such published items as copies of the bill or resolution, amendments, the committee report, and hearings, they can also include the chairman's correspondence, transcripts of unpublished hearings, committee prints, correspondence indicating the administration's position on the proposal, and internal staff correspondence. In general, files created after the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which authorized professional committee staffs, contain more of these kinds of documents.

1.40 Information Needed To Conduct a Search: Researchers need to know the Chamber involved in the legislation, the Congress in which it was introduced, the committee to which it was referred, and the bill or resolution number. This information may be found in the index to the *Congressional Record* and its antecedents or the *Journals* of the House and the Senate. Any bill or resolution that was considered by both Chambers probably generated a file in both.

1.41 During every Congress, each piece of legislation is assigned a unique number roughly in the order in which it is introduced. Bills introduced in the Senate are captioned S. ——, while House bills are captioned H.R. ——. Senate and House resolutions, joint resolutions, and concurrent resolutions are captioned S. Res. —— and H. Res. ——, S. J. Res. —— and H. J. Res. ——, and S. Con. Res. —— and H. Con. Res. ——, respectively. House and Senate resolutions are merely expressions of the sentiment of the parent body and as such do not carry the force of law. Senate and House concurrent and joint resolutions require the approval of the other Chamber. In addition, joint resolutions, except for those that propose an amendment to the Constitution, require the consent of the President and have the force of law. Even when the bill or resolution is referred to the other Chamber, it retains the initiating Chamber's bill or resolution number throughout its legislative life. Each bill or resolution must secure passage before the end of the Congress in which it is introduced or it must begin the legislative process anew in the next Congress.

1.42 On popular issues, many legislators may introduce their own bill or resolution to address the problem. All such measures are then referred to a committee, which settles on one as the basis for legislative activity and incorporates or ignores provisions from the others. In general, the file of the bill that becomes the legislative vehicle is the one with the richest documentation.

1.43 Related Records: The first place to look for material on a bill or resolution is in the legislative files of the committee, but it is also worth looking in the committee's correspondence and subject files for additional information. In pre-World War II Congresses, these records are combined under a series of records called "committee papers." After 1946, committees often maintained separate series of unpublished hearings that may relate to legislation as well as to transcripts of business meetings and markup sessions (where the committee considers each section of a measure). Because executive branch agencies closely track legislation that is of interest to their programs, researchers should also consult the records of relevant agencies for legislative files.

1.44 To review the various versions of bills and resolutions as they passed through the legislative process, researchers should consult the printed bills and resolutions of the Congress, 1830's-1962, in the custody of the Center for Legislative Archives (for more information, see para. 1.114). Among congressional records are the drafts of bills and resolutions that were returned to Congress from the printer; they are in several series labelled "original bills and resolutions" (for more information, see Chapter 20 of this guide). The final versions of enacted bills and joint resolutions are published in the *United States Statutes at Large* (for more information, see paras. 1.115-1.118). To obtain the most complete legislative history of any measure, researchers should consult the publications described in paragraphs 1.88 through 1.118, as well as the holdings of the Center for Legislative Archives.

1.45 *Popular Opinion*: Studying petitions submitted to Congress is often a profitable way to understand popular opinion. The records of Congress contain thousands of original petitions from individuals and groups, ample proof that Americans exercise their constitutional right to petition the Government. They cover the entire span of congressional history and relate to an extremely wide range of issues, such as pensions for veterans of the Revolutionary War, antebellum antislavery reform, woman suffrage, establishment of post offices and post roads, annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines, the League of Nations, prohibition, and Sabbath observance. These petitions are of two broad types: those in which the petitioner sought individual indemnification from the government, and those for which the petitioner drew attention to a larger social problem. The former category is described below under claims filed before Congress.

1.46 Description of the Records: Congress receives petitions on the floor and usually refers them to the committee whose jurisdiction most closely matches the subject of the petition. A major exception to this procedure is in the case of antislavery petitions presented during the antebellum period. According to a "gag rule" in effect in the House from the 1830's through the 1850's, these petitions were neither received nor referred to a committee; however, many are extant among congressional records.

1.47 As historical documents, petitions have been used in different ways. Some researchers are interested in viewing petitions submitted by prominent Americans, such as Abraham Lincoln, Susan B. Anthony, John C. Fremont, or Frederick Douglass. Others, attempting to trace the activities of certain groups or individuals from a particular locale, have examined all petitions received from that group over time. Another approach has been to examine all petitions on a given subject received from all groups over time. In addition to the names of the signers, petitions often show the name of the town or county of residence of the individual or group, along with an expression of opinion on the problem. Depending on the subject and the time period, the statements may be preprinted or individualized.

1.48 Information Required To Make a Search: For most topics, petitions were referred to the same committee for any given Congress, but for particularly contentious or otherwise complex topics, petitions on seemingly similar topics may have been referred to more than one committee. For example, researchers who want to review all antislavery petitions for a given Congress may find some among the records of the Committee on the Judiciary (if the petitioners advocated a constitutional amendment); the Committee on the Territories (if the petition related to slavery in the Territories); the Committee on the District of Columbia (if it related to the slave trade in the District); a select committee (if one was formed relating to the subject); or among those petitions "received," meaning "gagged"; in the Senate such petitions were considered "tabled." Information needed to locate the petitions can be obtained from either the indexes to the *Congressional Record* and its antecedents (see paras. 1.91-1.94) or the *Journals* of the House and the Senate (see para. 1.95).

1.49 Researchers looking for all petitions from a particular locale on one topic or on many topics, face several problems. The indexers of the *Congressional Record* and its antecedents were not consistent in identifying the States from which the petitions were received. One means of surmounting this problem might be to examine petitions introduced by legislators from the locale under study, since most legislators tended to introduce petitions from their own district or State. Some caution should be exercised in employing this strategy, however, since a few Members who were interested in particular issues introduced related petitions from many States. For example, John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts submitted antislavery petitions from many States. Further, petitions referred to each committee are usually arranged chronologically by the date introduced on the floor or, in the case of claims, alphabetically by the surname of the petitioner, but rarely are they arranged alphabetically by State or town.

1.50 Those researchers who want more refined indexing, such as the gender, occupation, or race of the petitioners, will probably be disappointed. For example, when petitioners described themselves as "fifty women from Vermont praying that Congress make liquor trafficking illegal," the compilers of the *Congressional Record* would probably describe them in those terms in its index and text. But in other cases where the petitioners' group affiliation was less clear, they were likely to be described more generically. Researchers may determine more about the petitioners by consulting other sources, such as census and probate records.

1.51 Researchers looking for all petitions signed by an individual, perhaps for a biographical study, may need to employ several of the strategies listed above. As the sole signer of a petition, the individual would most likely be listed by name in the index to the *Congressional Record* and its antecedents. In this case the researcher needs only to know the Congress in which the petition was submitted to make a search, since the *Record* and its antecedents are indexed by Congress (see paras. 1.91-1.94 for details). If the individual were one of many signers of a petition, an educated guess must be made as to the type of petition the individual would have signed. One researcher, for example, located a Lincoln signature by correctly guessing that as postmaster of New Salem, Illinois, in 1834, Lincoln might have signed a petition praying Congress to establish a post road in his area.

1.52 Related Records: For the period 1789 through the 1850's, some petitions were published in *American State Papers* (see paras. 1.104-1.105).

1.53 *Private Claims Filed Before Congress*: Individuals have asked for congressional intervention in their behalf on a wide range of issues, such as compensation for serving in the Armed Forces, eligibility for pensions, rights to land, damages to persons or property committed by representatives of the United States, of foreign governments, or Indians, and the removal of political disabilities by certain former Confederate officials after the Civil War.

1.54 Description of the Records: Such files can include the original petition, the congressional committee's report, a bill introduced to alleviate the problem, a report from an appropriate executive branch official, and depositions from friends and neighbors in support of the petitioner's plea. These records can be quite informative, because they provide a description of the complaint, usually in the words of the individuals involved, and the judgment of the Congress.

1.55 Information Needed To Conduct a Search: In order to retrieve original documentation on these claims, researchers need to know the name of the claimant, the Chamber in which the claim was filed, the Congress or Congresses in which it was introduced, and the committee to which the claim was referred. Fortunately, the Congress produced a number of indexes that provide the information necessary to access the records. Indexes to private claims brought before the Senate and House were periodically published as part of the *Congressional Serial Set* (see paras. 1.100-1.103). Each index is arranged alphabetically by the surname of the claimant and shows the object of the claim, the Congress and session before which it was brought, the committee to which it was referred, the nature and number of any committee reports or bills, the dates when the bill was passed by both Chambers, and the date that the bill was approved by the President. These lists were compiled from the *Journals* of the House and Senate. A listing of these indexes is available in the Chapter 6 of this guide.

1.56 Several words of caution are appropriate for researchers interested in using these indexes. Not all of the documents listed in them are extant. In the case of those claims that were repeatedly submitted, the index indicates that a claimant submitted numerous petitions on the same subject, giving the impression that multiple documents exist. In fact, the same document was usually resubmitted numerous times. Finally, the indexes are best suited to researchers looking for information on specific individuals.

1.57 Those researchers interested in examining all claims on a particular topic or all claims submitted by specific groups, will find the indexes less satisfying. If all claims on a certain subject are sought, researchers may identify the committee of referral by examining this guide, as well as the indexes to the *Congressional Record* and its antecedents. The indexes are less useful in determining the group identification of claimants. (See paras. 1.49-1.51, for a further discussion of this point.)

1.58 Related Records: Over the entire course of American history, many agencies of the United States Government processed different kinds of claims. These claims files are described in some detail in Chapter 16, National Archives Trust Fund Board, *Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives* (Washington: National Archives and Records Service, 1982).

1.59 *Southern Claims Commission*: Genealogists and social historians have found that the records of the Commissioners on Claims, popularly known as the Southern Claims Commission, provide a wealth of detail about the lives of southerners in the 1860's and 1870's. The Commission met between 1871 and 1880 to examine the claims that those people who had lived in the former Confederate States had against the United States Army or Navy for property used, taken, or damaged during the Civil War. The Commissioners judged each claimant's loyalty to the United States during the war, certified the amount, value, and nature of the property taken or furnished, and reported their judgment on each claim presented to the House. The Commission received 22,298 claims for over $60 million dollars toward which about $4.6 million was paid.

1.60 Description of the Records: Only the barred or disallowed case files—that is, ones in which the Government made no payment at all—are among the records of the House of Representatives. Those records have been reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication M1407, *Barred and Disallowed*

Case Files of the Southern Claims Commission, 1871-1880.

1.61 These files constitute a rich source of Civil War and Reconstruction history of the South. Each claimant and witness was required to answer a long, detailed questionnaire. Frank W. Klingberg, author of The *Southern Claims Commission* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1955), estimates that as many as 220,000 witnesses gave testimony for the claimants or the Government in the process of the Commission's work. But because the Commission could compensate only those individuals who could prove their loyalty to the Union during the War, the testimony should be used with caution.

1.62 Information Needed To Conduct a Search: Researchers interested in finding an individual claim should consult the *Consolidated Index of Claims Reported by the Commissioners of Claims to the House of Representatives from 1871-1880* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1892), which is arranged alphabetically by the surname of those persons who filed claims before the Commission. The *Consolidated Index* also gives the office number and report number, the amount claimed, amount received, a brief description of the property involved, and whether the case was barred (failed to be submitted on time).

1.63 Researchers interested in examining all files from a geographic area should consult Gary Mills, *Civil War Claims in the South: An Index of Civil War Damage Claims Filed Before the Southern Claims Commission, 1871-1880* (Laguna Hills, CA: Aegean Park Press, 1980), which lists claimants alphabetically by surname and by State. Because Mills provides the county of residence, researchers interested in all claims from one or more counties can easily compile a listing of relevant case files from Mills' index. After developing the list of individuals, however, researchers still must use the *Consolidated Index* to obtain the file numbers necessary to retrieve the original documents.

1.64 Related Records: Those cases that were approved in whole or in part are among the settled accounts and claims of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, in Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of the Treasury, Record Group 217, formerly Records of the United States General Accounting Office.

1.65 In 1883 and 1887, Congress passed acts that permitted cases handled previously by the Commission to be transmitted to the U.S. Court of Claims for reconsideration. As a result, some of the barred and disallowed case files are among the Records of the U.S. Court of Claims, Record Group 123.

1.66 Those interested in the administrative files of the Commission should consult the Records of the Southern Claims Commission, part of the General Records of the Department of the Treasury, Record Group 56. Those records have been reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication M87, *Records of the Commissioners of Claims* (Southern Claims Commission), 1871-1880.

1.67 *Investigative Files*: Congress has the authority to investigate perceived problems in any area of American society, but particularly within the Federal Government. For example, Congress has investigated the national military establishment from the Indians' defeat of Arthur St. Clair in 1792, to the manner in which the Civil War was prosecuted in the 1860's, to the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur in the 1950's. In the 20th century, Congress has examined various facets of the economy through investigations of the banking community in 1912 and 1933, labor unions' organizational difficulties in the late 1930's, and the munitions makers of World War I. In the 1950's, Congress also reviewed the activities of organized crime and subversion.

1.68 Description of the Records: Often a tremendous amount of data is compiled on the subject of an investigation. Among the records of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, for example, are files on individuals who were considered security risks. The files of a number of investigative committees of the 20th century contain copies of the financial records of many large corporations and other economic data of interest to students of the business community. Because some information contained in the records of 20th century investigative committees may be considered sensitive, the National Archives staff must screen these materials prior to their release. Researchers interested in using investigative records should therefore contact the Center for Legislative Archives well in advance of their proposed research visit.

1.69 Information Needed To Conduct a Search: The records of each investigation are organized by the administrative unit that conducted the investigation, usually subcommittees of a standing committee or select or special committees. See Chapters 2-22 of this guide for more detailed information on the records of Senate committees.

1.70 *Treaties*: The Constitution provides that the President must seek the advice and consent of the Senate on all treaties. The concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present when a treaty is considered by Congress is necessary.

1.71 Description of the Records: Treaty files may include a copy of the proposed treaty, a message from the President, a copy of the committee's report, transcripts of hearings, committee prints, correspondence of committee chairmen, correspondence indicating the administration's position, internal staff communications, and for treaties relating to taxation, a statement from the Joint Committee on Taxation and the Department of the Treasury. Treaty files that postdate the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which authorized the creation of professional staff for committees, are more likely to contain fuller documentation. The records are in two series: Indian treaties, 1789-1870, and foreign treaties, 1789-present.

1.72 Information Needed To Conduct a Search: Researchers need to know the Congress in which the treaty was disposed of by the Senate and the parties to the treaty. This means that if the President submitted a treaty before one Congress and it was neither accepted nor rejected until the next Congress, records of the treaty are in the latter Congress. This disposition information can be located in either the *Congressional Record* and its antecedents or the *Senate Executive Journal* (see para. 1.95 for more information on the *Journal*).

1.73 Related Records: Related records are also available in other record groups in the National Archives. Many of these records have been filmed. Ratified Indian treaties are located in Record Group 11, General Records of the U.S. Government and are filmed as National Archives Microfilm Publication M668, *Ratified Indian Treaties, 1722-1869*. The treaties were published in volume II of Charles J. Kappler's, *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904). Supporting documents pertaining to the negotiation and ratification of Indian treaties are in Record Group 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and they have been filmed as National Archives Microfilm Publication T494, *Documents Relating to the Negotiation of Ratified and Unratified Treaties with Various Indian Tribes, 1801-1869*. Researchers should also consult John H. Martin's compilation, *List of Documents Concerning the Negotiation of Ratified Indian Treaties, 1801-1869*, Special List 6 (Washington: National Archives, 1949), which identifies documents that are not included in Microfilm Publication T494. Researchers interested in international treaties and conventions should consult the inventories of General Records of the U.S. Government, Record Group 11, and General Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59.

1.74 *Nominations*: As with treaties, the Senate must provide its advice and consent on the nomination of a number of Presidential appointments, such as cabinet officers, Federal judges, postmasters, and officers in the Armed Forces.

1.75 Description of the Records: A nomination file may include such documents as a transcript of the nomination hearing, resume of the nominee, letters of recommendation from individuals and professional organizations, financial disclosure information, correspondence from the administration, committee vote tallies, petitions from interested citizens, and internal staff memoranda. The records are arranged in two series: Messages of the President (placing a candidate's name in nomination) and the nomination files.

1.76 Information Needed To Conduct a Search: Nomination files are arranged by the Congress in which the appointment was made and then alphabetically by the surname of the candidate. Beginning with the 80th Congress (1947-48), the records are arranged by the Congress, thereunder by the committee to which the nomination was referred, and thereunder alphabetically by the surname of the nominee. The appropriate Congress and committee can be located in either the *Congressional Record* and its antecedents or the *Senate Executive Journal*. The National Archives has published a listing of all of the nomination files from 1789-1901: George P. Perros, James C. Brown, and Jacqueline A. Wood, compilers, *Papers of the United States Senate Relating to Presidential Nominations, 1789-1901* Special List 20, (Washington: National Archives and Records Service, 1964).

1.77 Related Records: There may be additional documentation among the records of the government agency to which the candidate was nominated and the records of the Office of the President.

CITING UNPUBLISHED CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS

1.78 In citing unpublished governmental records, researchers are encouraged to consult NARA's General Information Leaflet 17, "Citing Records in the National Archives of the United States." In line with this leaflet, the following specific guidance is provided for researchers citing unpublished congressional materials.

1.79 *The Elements of a Citation*: The purpose of any citation is to promote the easy retrieval of the materials cited. To facilitate retrieval, researchers are encouraged to identify the following elements in their citations to unpublished congressional records: record, file unit, series, Congress, record group, and repository. Obviously, in subsequent notes some of this information can be abbreviated. Each element of the note should be separated by a semicolon to avoid confusion. In general it is not necessary to cite the session of Congress since few unpublished congressional records are arranged by session. What follows is more precise guidance on each of the elements of a citation.

1.80 Record: A record is a unit of information, regardless of physical form. The citation should identify the document, its date and, where appropriate, its author and recipient. For many 18th-and-19th-century documents the identifying data is found in the document's endorsement. The endorsement, written on the back of a document, shows when the item was received and what actions were taken on the subject of the document. If the date of the document differs from the endorsement date, which is usually the case, cite the document date and in parentheses indicate the date of the first endorsement. The endorsement date is important, because it is often the date that is used for filing these documents.

1.81 File Unit: A file unit may be a single record, a bound volume, or an envelope or file folder that contains various types of records. In some series of congressional records, such as committee papers, petitions referred to committees, treaty files, and Indian treaty files, there are important subdivisions that need to be noted for ease of retrieval.

For committee papers, committee reports and papers, petitions referred to committee, papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions: Identify the committee to which the matter was referred (for papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions, include the bill or resolution number as well).

For foreign and Indian treaty files: Identify the specific treaty.

For nominations: Identify the name of the nominee.

1.82 Series: A series may be a single file or several files brought together because of their common arrangement, source, use, or physical form. Many congressional records are organized in the following series:

Original journals
Original bills and resolutions
Committee papers
Committee reports and papers
President's messages
Reports and communications submitted to the Senate or House
Petitions and memorials referred to committee
Petitions and memorials that were tabled
Election records
Nomination messages
Papers relating to nominations
Indian treaty files
Foreign treaty files
Records of impeachments
Records of the Secretary of the Senate
Records of the Clerk of the House

1.83 For Senate records, 1789-1946, and House records, 1789-1962, researchers should cite the file number in parentheses immediately after the series title. The file number bears a SEN or an HR designation, depending on whether it was a Senate or House record, an initial number indicating the Congress, and other letters and numbers, such as SEN 69A-F6, which indicate the series and subgroups to which the records belong. See paras. 1.20-1.28, for a more detailed explanation of the file numbers.

1.84 Congress: A new Congress begins every 2 years following the congressional elections. Each has been numbered sequentially beginning with the First Congress, which met from 1789 to 1791.

1.85 Record Group: The record groups for congressional materials are listed below with accepted abbreviations in parentheses:

Record Group 46—Records of the U. S. Senate (RG 46)

Record Group 233—Records of the U. S. House of Representatives (RG 233)

Record Group 128—Records of Joint Committees of Congress (RG 128)

Record Group 287—Publications of the U. S. Government (RG 287)

1.86 Repository: All records of the Congress in the custody of the National Archives and Records Administration are in the National Archives, Washington, DC. This element may be abbreviated as NA.

1.87 Examples of Notes: Below are examples of how to cite congressional materials. *All of the documents are fictitious.*

Fifty women from Vermont praying an end to slavery in the District of Columbia, Jan. 15, 1838 (endorsed Feb. 7, 1838); Committee on the District of Columbia; Petitions and Memorials Referred to Committees (HR 25A-G4.1); 25th Congress; Records of the U.S. House of Representatives, Record Group 233; National Archives, Washington, DC.

President's message, March 10, 1808 (endorsed March 12, 1808); Treaty with the Cherokees; Indian Treaty Files (SEN 12B-C1); 12th Congress; Records of the U. S. Senate, Record Group 46; National Archives, Washington, DC.

Original Legislative Journal, Dec. 6, 1847, page 3; First Session (SEN 30A-A2); 30th Congress; Records of the U. S. Senate, Record Group 46; National Archives, Washington, DC.

Petition of Robert W. Smith, Apr. 17, 1874; Report 4, Office 123; Disallowed Claims Files; Records of the Commissioners on Claims; Records of the U. S. House of Representatives, Record Group 233; National Archives, Washington, DC.

William Smith to Walter Jones, Jan. 5, 1956; Hanford Power Plant; unclassified subject files; Records of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Record Group 128; National Archives, Washington, DC.

Hearings on the Situation in Cuba, Jan. 9, 1963, page 56; formerly classified hearings; Committee on Foreign Relations; 88th Congress; Records of the U. S. Senate, Record Group 46; National Archives, Washington, DC.

James Jones to Jay Sourwine, July 7, 1952; Owen Lattimore file; Individuals files; Subcommittee on Internal Security; 82d Congress; Records of the U. S. Senate, Record Group 46; National Archives, Washington, DC.

John Doe to Alexander Smith, Dec. 3, 1946; Individuals: Philip Murray; Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, 1941-48; Records of the U. S. Senate, Record Group 46; National Archives, Washington, DC.

Published Congressional Documents

1.88 More than any other agency of the Federal Government, the Congress publishes an extensive record of its activities. The most important examples of this effort are listed and described below. These publications are available in the Center for Legislative Archives GPO collection of printed documents and may also be available in Government Depository Libraries located around the United States. Additional information about the depository library system is provided in Appendix E of this guide.

1.89 Congressional publications fall into two categories: those that record activities conducted on the floor of Congress and those that record activities in a committee.

RECORDS OF FLOOR PROCEEDINGS

1.90 The quality of the record of debates and actions that take place on the floor of Congress has varied widely throughout the history of Congress. The Constitution stipulates in Article I, section 5, that Congress simply maintain a journal of its proceedings. Production of an accurate record of the actual speeches and debates developed slowly. In part this was because of congressional traditions. All Senate proceedings held during the period 1789 to December 1795, for example, were closed to the public. Senate proceedings on its executive business (treaties and nominations) were also closed to the public until the 1920's. House deliberations on the other hand have, except on rare occasions, always been open to the public. Because of the poor quality of early efforts at transcription, legislators insisted on the right to edit their remarks. This is permitted for the style but not the substance of remarks. In order to expedite business, Members of Congress have also been permitted to submit materials for incorporation into the record that they did not actually read on the floor.

1.91 *Annals of Congress* (1789-1824): During its first 3 decades, Congress did not produce its own transcription of its proceedings. In the 1830's, two pioneers in reporting congressional activity, Joseph Gales and William Seaton, used contemporary newspapers and other sources to reconstruct congressional debates from the earlier period. The *Annals of Congress* reproduced the speeches and debates as abstracts written in the third person. Each volume is indexed. Gales and Seaton were also publishers of the newspaper the *National Intelligencer*, which specialized in congressional coverage.

1.92 *Register of Debates* (1824-1837): Gales and Seaton published this contemporaneous abstraction of congressional floor debates. Each volume is indexed.

1.93 *Congressional Globe* (1833-1873): Francis P. Blair and John C. Rives, publishers of the *Congressional Globe*, became the authorized printer of congressional debates in 1833. In its later years the *Globe* reconstructed what appeared to be a verbatim transcription (done in the first person) rather than printing primarily third person abstracts.

1.94 *Congressional Record* (1873-present): While the *Congressional Record* has always looked like a verbatim transcription, members can edit their remarks and submit remarks that were not delivered on the floor. These remarks appear in the text as if they were delivered on the floor. Beginning in March 1978, remarks that were not actually delivered were indicated by a printer's "bullet" in the margin. However, Members can circumvent this device. For instance, if the first sentence of a speech is actually delivered on the floor and the rest is turned in for printing, the bullet does not appear in the margin. Most recently, those remarks not delivered on the floor are printed in a different typeface. In 1947, the *Congressional Record* produced a new publication, the *Daily Digest*. The *Daily Digest* records floor and committee proceedings each day. The *Congressional Record* is indexed by subject and by bill and resolution number.

1.95 House and Senate *Journals* (1789-present): The Journals are the only constitutionally mandated record of floor proceedings. The *Journals* record actions taken on the floor, such as the receipt of messages, the introduction of bills, the referral of petitions or bills to committees, and all roll call votes. All of these activities are also recorded in the publications noted above. The *Journals* reproduce none of the debates and speeches. While the House produces one *Journal*, the Senate publishes the *Senate Legislative Journal* to record its legislative proceedings and the *Senate Executive Journal* to record proceedings on treaties and nominations. Each volume is indexed by subject and by bill or resolution number. The *Senate Executive Journal* is indexed by the surnames of individuals whose names were placed in nomination. Beginning in 1829, geographical place names are also indexed. Later volumes also divide the personal names section into segments for the agencies or Departments to which the individuals had been nominated.

1.96 House and Senate *Manuals*: Those interested in understanding the fine points of transacting business on the floor of Congress should consult the House Manual and Senate Manual appropriate to the time period under study. The Manuals are published in the *Congressional Serial Set*. In addition researchers should consult the compilations of precedents listed below for information on how each Chamber was organized and how its business was conducted. The precedents were developed over time by each House of Congress through rulings from the Chair and actions of the entire body.

1.97 House and Senate Precedents: In 1907, Asher C. Hinds produced the first systematic codification of House precedents. Published by the Government Printing Office as *Hinds' Precedents of the House of Representatives of the United States*, they are organized into categories such as the meeting of Congress, the presiding officer at organization, procedure and powers of the Members-elect in organization, polygamy, disqualifications, irregular credentials, and impeachment. There is also a subject index. Revisions to *Hinds* appeared in the 1930's and 1970's: Clarence Cannon, *Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives of the United States* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1935) and Lewis Deschler, *Deschler's Precedents of the United States House of Representatives*, H. Doc. 94-661 (Serial 13151-1).

1.98 A similar, but much less extensive, work for the Senate was compiled by Charles Watkins and Floyd Riddick and was based on earlier editions by editors such as Henry Gilfrey (1909). The most recent version is *Senate Procedure, Precedents, and Practices*, S. Doc. 97-2 (Serial 13386).

RECORDS OF COMMITTEE ACTIONS

1.99 As Congress evolved during the 19th and 20th centuries, increasingly more of the workload was transferred from the floor of Congress to its committees and subcommittees. Published records of committee activity include hearings, both published and unpublished, reports, other documents that committees thought deserved wider circulation, and staff studies.

1.100 *Congressional Serial Set*: The *Congressional Serial Set* is a publication of United States Government documents authorized by Congress in December 1813. The set began with the 15th Congress (1815-17). It includes the *Journals*, committee reports, a wide variety of reports and messages from the executive branch, the *Congressional Directory*, and other documents Congress deemed worthy of wider distribution.

1.101 The volumes of the serial set are numbered sequentially from 1815 to the present. The volumes are organized by Congress, by Senate and House publications, and for most of its history by "reports" and "documents." At times during the 19th century, the documents were divided into "executive documents" and "miscellaneous documents" the former being documents of the executive branch and the latter being other documents. During the early 20th century the serial set was divided into *Journals*, reports, and documents.

1.102 Although the serial set is an excellent source of information on the Congress and the entire Government, its use was hindered by the poor quality of its indexes until the Congressional Information Service, Inc. (CIS), a private publisher headquartered in Bethesda, MD, published its *CIS U.S. Serial Set Index, 1789-1969*. The *Serial Set Index* is divided into the following sections: subjects, names and organizations for whom private relief was considered, a numerical listing of reports and documents, and a shelf list of publications contained in each serial volume. For serial set documents from 1969 to the present, consult the CIS indexes and abstracts. CIS has also produced a microfiche edition of the serial set.

1.103 The *Congressional Serial Set* is a key source of documentation on the activities of the Congress. Committee reports, for example, are prepared by a committee in conjunction with the presentation of the committee's version of a bill or resolution to its parent body. The committee report is the committee's argument in favor of passing the measure; it is sometimes accompanied by a minority view. In other cases the committee report is simply its version of the bill as it emerged from committee deliberations. Committee reports have, therefore, become key documents in determining the intent of Congress in its passage of legislation. In the case of investigating committees, the committee report is usually a presentation of its findings and recommendations for correcting the problems the committee was established to study.

1.104 *American State Papers*: The only publication comparable to the serial set for documents created before 1815 is *American State Papers*. From 1832 to

1861, publishers Gales and Seaton reproduced in this series a wide variety of early government documents, such as congressional committee reports and messages and reports from the executive branch, that date roughly from 1789 to the 1830's. While *American State Papers* was an impressive undertaking for its day, its editors only published what they considered to be the most important reports and messages.

1.105. Gales and Seaton, the publishers, divided these documents into 10 subject classes: Foreign relations, 1789-1828; Indian affairs, 1789-1827; finance, 1789-1828; commerce and navigation, 1789-1823; military affairs, 1789-1838; naval affairs, 1789-1836; Post Office Department, 1789-1833; public lands, 1789-37; claims, 1789-1823; miscellaneous, 1789-1823. Within each class, each document was assigned a sequential number which was roughly in chronological order. Each volume is indexed.

1.106 Published Congressional Hearings: During the 19th century, particularly after the Civil War, congressional committees began to hold hearings on the wide variety of issues that confronted them. For 20th-century committees, hearings have become a standard mechanism for gathering information relevant to their main functions: considering legislation, investigating wrongdoing, and overseeing the activities of executive branch agencies. Congressional hearings were not published as a separate series until the 1890's. Hearings published before the 1890's were included in the *Congressional Serial Set*, often as a part of the committee's report. Congress did not require that its committees systematically transcribe their hearings until the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

1.107 Committee hearings record the comments of witnesses and legislators on different issues and, more importantly, they record interesting exchanges between them. Witnesses and legislators may edit their remarks, but any corrections are supposed to be stylistic rather than substantive. Because each committee member may question a witness, the same issues may be covered several times in response to questions posed by different legislators. Individual hearings are rarely indexed, although a table of contents is normally provided indicating the names of witnesses.

1.108 The Congressional Information Service, Inc., has produced the most complete index to the published hearings of Congress in its *CIS U.S. Congressional Committee Hearings Index, 1833-1969*. The *Hearings Index* is arranged in the following sections: by subject, by names of witnesses, by committee or subcommittee holding the hearing, by the popular names of bills and laws, by titles of the hearings, by the Superintendent of Documents classification numbers, and by the report or document number (for those hearings that were published in a report or a document in the serial set). For hearings held from 1969 to the present, consult the CIS indexes and abstracts. CIS has also produced a microfiche edition of the published hearings of Congress.

1.109 Unpublished Congressional Hearings: Committees decide whether their hearing transcripts should be published. The decision not to publish usually is made because of the costs involved, the subject matter of the hearing (too controversial, too sensitive, too routine, or classified for reasons of national security), or committee idiosyncracies. Consequently, a large body of unpublished transcripts of hearings exists principally in the National Archives and to a lesser extent in congressional committee offices. The content and format of these hearings is the same as those of hearings that were published.

1.110 Until recently no bibliographic control over these hearings transcripts existed. The Congressional Information Service, Inc., made an extensive search of the holdings of the National Archives, congressional committee offices, and a number of other repositories to locate all unpublished Senate hearings through 1964. The results are published as *CIS Index to Unpublished U.S. Senate Committee Hearings, 1823-1964*. This *Index* is organized in the same way as the CIS index to published congressional hearings. CIS has also produced a microfiche edition of the unpublished hearings of the Senate. CIS is currently searching for all unpublished hearings of the House through 1937 and it plans to publish an index and microfiche edition of these hearings as well. The cutoff dates of the CIS publications are dictated by access rules: unpublished records of the Senate are closed for 20 years and unpublished records of the House are closed for 50 years.

1.111 Committee Prints: Unlike the hearings, reports, and documents, committee prints are a heterogeneous category of publications intended primarily for the use of congressional committees. They often are printed in small quantities (less than 100 copies) and, unlike published hearings and serial set documents, they are not always preserved or distributed in any systematic way. Committee prints usually fall into one of the following categories: Monographs, investigative field reports, analyses of bills, confidential staff memoranda and reports, executive branch comments on legislation, reference materials, statistical compilations, hearings publications, and drafts of bills and reports.

1.112 The Congressional Information Service, Inc., conducted a major survey of congressional records at the National Archives, Library of Congress, Senate and House libraries, and large Government depository libraries throughout the country to prepare a collection of congressional committee prints. The CIS published its work as *CIS U.S. Congressional Committee Prints Index, from the Earliest Publications through 1969.* CIS has also produced a microfiche edition of these committee prints. For more recent prints, see the CIS indexes described below.

1.113 CIS Indexes, 1970-present: Since 1970, CIS has published a single index to most of the different forms of congressional publications (reports, documents, hearings, prints, executive reports and documents, and public laws) but not to the *Congressional Record*. CIS produces a monthly index that permits users to access documents by subject; by names of witnesses; by titles of publications; by bill, report, hearing, print and Superintendent of Documents numbers; and by committee or subcommittee name. Citations in the index direct researchers to the *CIS Annual Abstracts*, which summarize each congressional committee publication. In addition to providing full bibliographic information, the abstractions of hearings lists all witnesses who testified, summarizes their testimony, and notes any supporting material they submitted for inclusion in the record. The index is published monthly and issued in a single volume every 4 years, while the abstracts for a year are published annually in a single volume. The indexing database is also available on-line through DIALOG Information Services, Inc. The documents themselves are available in microfiche from CIS.

1.114 Bills and Resolutions: The Center for Legislative Archives has approximately 1,000 linear feet of the printed versions of House and Senate bills and resolutions from 1807 to 1954. A more complete collection is in the Law Library of the Library of Congress. Portions of the bills and resolutions have been microfiched by the Congressional Information Service, Inc.: *CIS Congressional Bills, Resolutions, and Laws, 1943-84*.

1.115 Acts of Congress: Acts of Congress, both private and public, treaties and conventions before 1950, proclamations, reorganization plans, and concurrent resolutions are published in the *United States Statutes at Large*. Each volume of the *Statutes*, except the first, is indexed alphabetically by subject.

1.116 The *Statutes* have been indexed in the following publications: *A Synoptical Index to the Laws and Treaties of the United States of America from March 4, 1789 to March 3, 1851* (Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1852); George Winfield Scott and Middleton G. Beaman, *Index Analysis of the Federal Statutes, 1873-1907* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1908); Walter H. McClenon and Wilfred C. Gilbert, *Index to the Federal Statutes, 1874-1931* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1933).

1.117 Periodically, the laws of the United States are codified. The first such codification, which took place in 1873, was published in the *Statutes at Large*; other codifications have been published in the *United States Code*. The *Code* is arranged by major subject areas of the law, called titles, such as agriculture (title 7), patents (title 35), and veterans' benefits (title 38). The most recent version of the *Code* shows laws in force through the date of the publication of the *Code*. To find out if the *Code* is current for the particular subject of interest, researchers should consult volumes of the Statutes that postdate the *Code*.

1.1181 A helpful version of the *Code* is the *United States Code Annotated* (St. Paul, MN: West Publishing Company, 1973). This publication contains extensive notes for each section of the Code, indicating any previous laws that were changed. This is particularly useful in tracing the evolution of Federal law in a given subject area.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF CONGRESSIONAL MATERIALS

1.119 *The Territorial Papers of the United States*: Pursuant to several acts of Congress passed in the 1920's, the Department of State was directed to collect, edit, and publish the official papers of Territories of the United States. In the 1930's, the National Archives assumed this responsibility. As of this writing, the papers of all of those Territories east of the Mississippi River, plus Arkansas and Missouri, have been published in a letterpress version, supplemented in many cases by microfilm editions; only a microfilm edition exists for Iowa.

1.120 Because Congress played such a vital role in establishing Territories, by legislating on a wide range of pertinent issues, and passing the acts admitting Territories to statehood, the records of Congress are an important source of territorial history. Numerous records of Congress relating to the Territories were therefore published in this series. Included, for example, are petitions from territorial residents, as well as various versions of the bills that eventually became acts granting statehood, and versions of proposed State constitutions. In addition many records of the Senate that related to the Territories were microfilmed as National Archives Microfilm Publication M200, *Territorial Papers of the United States Senate, 1789-1873*.

1.121 The *Documentary History of the First Federal Congress of the United States of America, March 4, 1789-March 3, 1791*: Since the mid-1960's, this project has sought to locate and publish all documents that relate to the First Congress. The First Federal Congress project has performed a comprehensive search of all extant materials, at the National Archives, the Library of Congress, and private or public repositories with collections in the 1789-1791 time span.

1.122 To date, the project has published the most authoritative versions of the Senate *Legislative and Executive Journals*, and the House *Journal* for the First Congress, as well as three volumes of legislative histories of all bills and resolutions introduced during the First Congress. In forthcoming volumes the project will reproduce petitions, the debates of Congress, the diary of Senator William Maclay (1789-1791), and other letters and papers of Members of the First Congress.

1.123 This project is one of more than 250 historical documentary editions sponsored by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC).

1.124 The *Documentary History of the First Federal Elections, 1788-1790*: The NHPRC also sponsors this project, which anticipates the publication of a four-volume edition of documents and correspondence concerning the first congressional elections. The editors have selected for publication official records of the States as well as private correspondence and newspaper sources. The first two volumes have been published.

1.125 Other NHPRC Projects: In addition to the above NHPRC sponsored publications projects, congressional documents have been published in such projects as the Papers of John Adams, John Quincy Adams, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, Albert Gallatin, Joseph Henry, John Marshall, Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, James K. Polk, Jefferson Davis, Ulysses S. Grant, and Andrew Johnson. Some congressional documents also are reproduced in the National Archives Federal Documentary Microfilm Edition No. 1, *Papers Relating to the Administration of the U.S. Patent Office During the Superintendency of William Thornton, 1802-1828*.

1.126 National Archives Microfilm Publications: The Center for Legislative Archives is filming the records of the first 14 Congresses, 1789-1817. The documentary record for this period is slight, but the extant records are of unusually high intrinsic value. The records after 1817 have been more systematically published in the *Congressional Serial Set*. The records will be filmed in two series: records that are bound and records that are unbound. In addition, the barred and disallowed claims files of the Southern Claims Commission have been microfiched. See Appendix H for a complete listing of these microfilm publications.

CITING PUBLISHED CONGRESSIONAL MATERIALS

1.127 Because the unpublished records of Congress bear such a close relationship to published congressional materials, a section on how to cite them is also included. This is based on *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 13th edition. Note: These are all fictitious documents.

1.128 Floor Proceedings:

Senate Journal, 14th Cong., 1st sess., 7 Dec. 1819, 9-19.

Annals of Congress, 2d Cong., 1st sess., 215.

Congressional Globe, 39th Cong., 2d sess., 1867, 39, pt.9:9505.

Congressional Record, 71st Cong., 1st sess., 1930, 72, pt.10:10828-30.

1.129 Published Committee Documents:

American State Papers, Class V-Military Affairs, 2:558.

Malcolm to Calhoun, 2 Nov. 1818, *Report of the Secretary of War Relative to Roads and Canals* (7 Jan. 1819), 15th Cong., 2d sess., H. Doc. 87.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, *The Mutual Security Act of 1956*, 84th Cong., 2d sess., 1956, S. Rept. 2273, 5.

House Committee on Foreign Affairs, *Background Materials on Mutual Defense and Development Programs: Fiscal Year 1965*, 88th Cong., 2d sess., 1964, Committee Print, 24.

1.130 Published Congressional Hearings:

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, *Hearings on the Situation in China*, 80th Cong., 1st sess., July 19, 1947, 57-68.

OTHER SOURCES

Textual Records in the National Archives Relating to the Records of Congress

1.131 *Continental and Confederation Congresses, 1774-1789*: The immediate predecessors to the modern Congress were the Continental and Confederation Congresses. The First and Second Continental Congresses met from 1774 through 1781; these bodies organized resistance to the British, drafted the Declaration of Independence, and managed the war effort during the Revolution. The Articles of Confederation, approved in 1781, established a new central government, the primary feature of which was a Congress. The Confederation Congress lasted from 1781 to 1789, when the new government established by the Constitution took effect. The records of the Continental and Confederation Congresses have been reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publications M247, *Papers of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789* and M332, *Miscellaneous Papers of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789*. The original records are part of Record Group 360 and are administered by the Civil Branch, Textual Reference Division of the National Archives.

1.132 *Original Enrolled Bills: The final version of a bill or joint resolution that is signed by the President, making it an Act of Congress, is called the enrolled version. These are published in the United States Statutes at Large.* The originals, 1789-present, are among the General Records of the U.S. Government, Record Group 11, in the custody of the Diplomatic Branch. Portions of these records have been microfilmed as National Archives Microfilm Publications M337, *Enrolled Original Acts and Resolutions of the U.S. Congress, 1789-1823*, and M1326, *Enrolled Acts and Resolutions of Congress, 53d Congress, 2d Session—84th Congress, 2d Session, 1893-1956*.

Related Records and Materials Outside the National Archives

PRIVATE PAPERS AND NEWSPAPERS

1.133 Papers of Congressmen and Senators: There is often a close relationship between the private papers of legislators, particularly those who were committee chairmen, and official congressional committee records at the National Archives. Before the end of World War II, the amount of staff available to legislators was limited to several individuals, and committee staffs were also extremely small by modern standards. Because the distinction between committee and personal staff available to legislators remained unclear until the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the distinction between the committee records and personal papers the staff maintained was also ambiguous. The result is that original committee records and copies of committee records are often in the private collections of individual legislators.

1.134 By tradition the papers of Members of Congress are considered the private property of the legislator. These collections have sometimes been destroyed, retained by the family, or donated to a repository. The Senate Historical Office produced the following publication that lists the locations of the extant papers of all Senators who served from 1789-1982: Kathryn Allamong Jacob, editor, *Guide to Research Collections of Former United States Senators, 1789-1982* (Washington: Senate Historical Office, 1983). A supplement to the Guide was issued in 1987. Copies are available free of charge from the Senate Historical Office, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510. The House Office for the Bicentennial has prepared a similar compilation for House members: Cynthia Pease Miller, editor, *A Guide to Research Collections of Former Members of the House of Representatives, 1789-1987* (Washington: Office of the Bicentennial of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1988).

1.135 The greatest concentration of papers of former legislators is in the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress. The Library has published a listing of their congressional materials: John J. McDonough, compiler, *Members of Congress: A Checklist of Their Papers in the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress* (Washington: Library of Congress, 1980).

1.136 Newspapers: Because Members of Congress have long drawn the attention of political journalists, newspapers remain an excellent source of information on the opinions and activities of Members. Often information that may not appear among the official records of Congress or the private papers of legislators can be gleaned from newspaper sources because many journalists enjoyed ready access to the politicians. While excellent as sources, newspapers have to be used with caution, since many of them, in the past particularly, have been overtly partisan in their point of view.

1.137 For the 1790's, researchers should consult the *National Gazette* (1791-93), published by Philip Freneau; the *Gazette of the United States* (1789-94), published by John Fenno; and the *Philadelphia Aurora* (1790-1835), published by Benjamin Franklin Bache and William Duane. The *National Intelligencer*, ultimately published by Joseph Gales and William Seaton, is probably the most authoritative source for the period from 1800 to the 1860's. By the mid-19th century a number of new papers devoted extensive coverage to Congress: *New York Tribune (New York Herald Tribune)*, 1841-1964; *New York Times*, 1851-present; *Boston Journal*, 1833-1903; *New York World*, 1860-1931; *Baltimore Sun*, 1837-present; and the *Washington Post*, 1877-present. While all of these newspapers have been microfilmed, only The *New York Times* has been completely indexed. The *Times Index* will provide the dates of episodes that can be used to search other newspapers.

OFFICE RECORDS

1.138 *Architect of the Capitol*: The records of the Architect of the Capitol consist of textual records, photographs, and architectural plans and drawings concerning the Capitol Building and Grounds and other related buildings. These records date from the early 19th century to the present. In addition, because the Architect has had responsibility for a number of other buildings in the Washington, DC area, there are materials on the Supreme Court; the Library of Congress; Union Station; Gallaudet University; Columbia Hospital for Women; St. Elizabeths Hospital; the Washington, DC Jail; the Botanic Garden; the Patent Office; the Post Office; the Washington Aqueduct; and statues, monuments, and memorials.

1.139 Textual Records: The Architect's textual materials amount to about 500 linear feet that date from the 1800's to the present. Important correspondents include Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Frederick Law Olmsted, Robert Mills, David Lynn, Thomas U. Walter, George Stewart, Carrere & Hastings, William Strickland, Edward Clark, Montgomery C. Meigs, Jefferson Davis, and Joseph Henry. There is also extensive correpondence with such artists as Thomas Crawford, Constantino Brumidi, Vinnie Ream Hoxie, Clark Mills, Randolph Rogers, and William Rinehart.

1.140 Photographic Records: The Architect maintains a collection of approximately 70,000 original photographic negatives that date from the 1850's to the present. These photographs relate principally to the Capitol itself (particularly construction projects), works of art (both paintings and sculptures), interiors of rooms, and pictures of ceremonial events such as inaugurals, joint sessions and meetings of Congress, and the unveiling of art works.

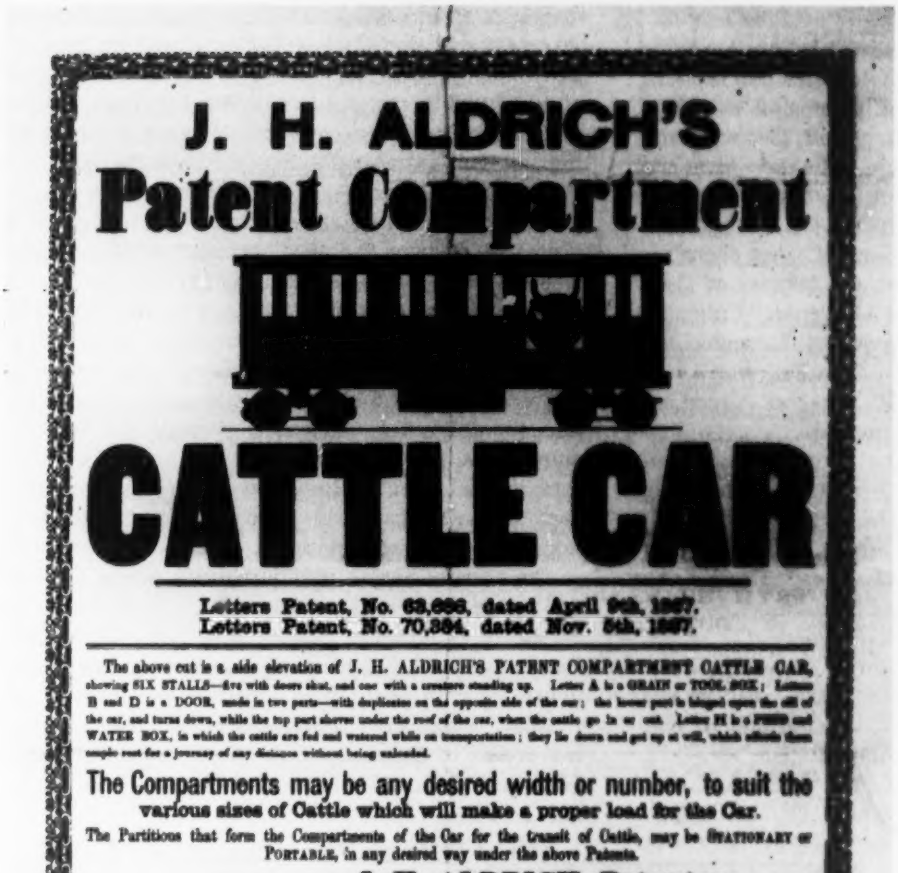
1.141 Architectural Records: The Architect also maintains approximately 70,000 architectural drawings that relate to the Capitol Building and its grounds, and other buildings under the jurisdiction of the Architect, such as congressional office buildings, Library of Congress buildings, and the Supreme Court Building, as well as several other public buildings in the Washington, DC area.

1.142 For further information researchers should write to: Curator for the Architect of the Capitol, The Capitol, Washington, DC 20515.

1.143 *Senate Historical Office*: The Senate Historical Office has collected from a number of institutions approximately 30,000 photographic copies of images that relate to the Senate. The collection is organized into the following categories: portraits of Senators; committees, caucuses, and meetings; groups of Senators; special events; Presidents and Vice Presidents; cartoon collections and graphic prints; demonstrations, rallies, parades, visitors; officers and employees of the Senate; Senate photographer's prints; Capitol/Senate buildings and grounds; Arthur Scott negatives; Senate photographic studio negatives; Democratic Party negatives; King Library contacts and negatives; unprinted Historical Office negatives and contacts.

1.144 Researchers interested in viewing or obtaining copies of these materials should write to: Senate Historical Office, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510.

1.145 *Office of Senate Curator*: The Office of Senate Curator maintains a collection of approximately 400 original prints and cartoons that relate to the Senate. The collection dates from the 1840's to the early 20th century. For more information contact the Office of Senate Curator, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510.



J. H. ALDRICH'S Patent Compartment CATTLE CAR

Letters Patent, No. 63,686, dated April 9th, 1867.
Letters Patent, No. 70,384, dated Nov. 5th, 1867.

The above cut is a side elevation of J. H. ALDRICH'S PATENT COMPARTMENT CATTLE CAR, showing SIX STALLS—five with doors shut, and one with a creature standing up. Letter A is a GRAIN or TOOL BOX; Letters B and D is a DOOR, made in two parts—with duplicates on the opposite side of the car; the lower part is hinged upon the sill of the car, and turns down, while the top part shoves under the roof of the car, when the cattle go in or out. Letter H is a FEED and WATER BOX, in which the cattle are fed and watered while on transportation; they lie down and get up at will, which affords them ample rest for a journey of any distance without being unloaded.

The Compartments may be any desired width or number, to suit the various sizes of Cattle which will make a proper load for the Car.

The Partitions that form the Compartments of the Car for the transit of Cattle, may be STATIONARY or PORTABLE, in any desired way under the above Patents.

J. H. ALDRICH, Patentee,
WORCESTER, MASS.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The publication of all the Letters received, recommending the use of the above described car, would occupy more room than can be conveniently given in a circular. The following are presented as specimens:

Advertisement accompanying letter of William F. Channing, secretary, The Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, to Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, August 4, 1869. Channing urged Sumner to use his influence to obtain passage of legislation to eliminate the railroads' abusive treatment of livestock being shipped to market. Sumner referred the letter and accompanying paper to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (41A-E1).

CHAPTER 2

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY AND RELATED COMMITTEES, 1825-1968

(296 ft.)

2.1 In 1825, during the first session of the 19th Congress, Senator William Findlay of Pennsylvania proposed that a standing committee on agriculture be established. Findlay argued that agriculture, commerce, and manufactures constituted the three great branches of domestic industry, and since there were already committees on the other two, agriculture should receive equal attention. His colleagues agreed, and on December 9, 1825, a resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture was passed. Except for the 35th-37th Congresses, March 5, 1857-March 6, 1863, there has been a standing Committee on Agriculture in each Congress. In February 1884, to describe the scope of its responsibilities more accurately, it was renamed the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which it remained until 1977. Partially overlapping the committee in jurisdiction was another standing committee, the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, 1896-1921, and that committee's predecessor select committees. When a reorganization of Senate committees in 1977 abolished the Select Committee on Nutrition and merged its jurisdiction with that of Agriculture and Forestry, the current Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry was created. For a brief history of the committee, 1825-1970, see S. Doc. 107, 91st Cong., 2d sess., Serial 12887-2. An updated version of this history was published as a committee print during the 99th Congress (1986).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, 1825-83

2.2 The records of the Committee on Agriculture consist of three series: (1) **Committee reports and papers, 1826-42 with significant gaps**; (2) **committee papers, 1845-57, 1863-83**; and (3) **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures that were referred to the committee, 1825-57, 1863-83**. The records are very fragmentary and together measure slightly more than 1 linear foot. The National Archives has committee papers for fewer than half of all Congresses in this period, although for most Congresses some petitions, memorials, and resolutions have been preserved.

2.3 Before the Civil War, committee reports and papers consist of original committee reports and related correspondence about proposed import duties on salt and liquor and about scientific and technical proposals. One exceptional file contains the committee report and related papers on the memorial of Dr. Henry Perrine, former U.S. consul at Campeche, Yucatan, Mexico, requesting a land grant in southern Florida to encourage the introduction and to promote the cultivation of tropical plants. His letters and related exhibits, including illustrations, document the natural history and physical conditions in Florida in the 1830's (25A-D1).

2.4 Petitions and memorials that were referred to the committee concern import duties (19A-G1, 21A-G1); cultivation of grapes for wine making (20A-G1), of mulberry trees for silk production (21A-G1, 25A-G1), of tropical plants for fruit and medicinal purposes (29A-G1), and of sugar beets for sugar (25A-G1); establishment of an agriculture and education department in the executive branch (numerous Congresses after 1838) and an agriculture college and national garden (numerous Congresses after 1840); and support for research on potato rot (31A-H1), among other subjects.

2.5 After the reestablishment of the committee on March 6, 1863, the committee papers continue to be extremely fragmentary. There are records in this series for only 4 of the 10 Congresses between 1863 and 1883 on the following subjects: Taxes on tobacco (38A-E1), the cattle industry in general (41A-E1, 46A-E1), and the need to improve the levees of the Mississippi River (45A-E1), (see also records of the Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River and Its Tributaries, 46th-54th Congresses, Chapter 7).

2.6 Records relating to the transportation, health, and inspection of cattle constitute much of the committee papers and include various documents concerning pleuro-pneumonia, or cattle lung plague (numerous Congresses after 1879), and the design of cattle cars (41A-E1). Petitions and memorials express the public's desire for Federal support for the treatment and eradication of pleuro-pneumonia and other pest and disease problems encountered by farmers and ranchers (numerous Congresses after 1880).

2.7 Other subjects of petitions and memorials include: Establishment of a Cabinet-level department of agriculture (45A-H1, 46A-H1.1) and a bureau of veterinary medicine (44A-H1), funding for agriculture and forestry colleges (38A-H1, 42A-H1, 47A-H1), specific agricultural patents (numerous Congresses), foreign immigration to settle homestead lands (38A-H1, 39A-H1, 40A-H1), forest reserves (43A-H1, 45A-H1), and protection from adulterated food (45A-H1).

2.8 Records relating to homestead legislation and land-grant colleges are found with the papers of the Committee on Public Lands because these matters chiefly concern disposition of federally owned land.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, 1883-1968

1883-1946 (48th-79th Congresses)

2.9 Records of the committee consist of **committee papers, including hearings, 1883-1946** (43 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies referred to the committee, 1883-1946** (30 ft.); **minutes of executive sessions of the committee, 1925-42** (8 in., incl. 4 vols.); and **legislative dockets, 1921-25** (3 vols., 4 in.). The records are more extensive than those before 1883, but they are nevertheless incomplete and, in some instances, fragmentary until better recordkeeping practices were instituted in 1943 by the committee. About one-third of all committee records for 1883-1946 were accumulated in the years 1943-46 (78th-79th Congresses). However, even these incomplete records document a broad range of topics. The committee papers include Presidential messages; certain executive agency reports; resolutions of state legislatures that have been published; legislative case files (1883-1901); unpublished transcripts of hearings; correspondence; reports; unbound minutes of executive sessions of the committee for the 72d Congress, 1931-32, (others between 1925 and 1942 are in bound volumes); and various records of investigative subcommittees, 78th-79th Congresses. Legislative case files, also referred to as "papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions," are compiled in a single series for each Congress with similar records of all Senate committees, 1901-46 (see Chapter 20).

2.10 From 1883 to 1914, the records of the committee amply illustrate that legislation affecting agricultural interest groups—producers, traders, and consumers—brought about more committee activity during the Populist and Progressive eras. A substantial number of petitions from the National Grange, Farmer's Alliance, and other agricultural organizations in the early- and mid-1890's against speculation in farm products (51A-J1, 52A-J1.2), favoring Federal storage of grain (51A-J1.3), and calling for an investigation into causes of the ongoing agricultural depression (51A-J1.3) illustrate several aspects of the Populist movement. The petitions, which originated from the economic self-interest of dairy and other farmers, document the long-term campaigns to tax, regulate, and even prohibit oleomargarine (each Congress, 1886-1913) and to prohibit the use of cottonseed oil in lard (50A-J1.2, 51A-J1.2) and other imitation foods. Eventually, these petition campaigns were followed by broader demands for Progressive reforms, such as pure food laws (52A-J1.3), meat inspection (59A-J3), uniform grain inspection standards (60A-J3), and inspection of dairy products for tuberculosis (61A-J2, 62A-J2). Other reform measures called for by petitions and memorials include protection of forests (50A-J1.1, 60A-J2, 60A-J8, 62A-J3) and construction of "good roads" (national highways), particularly in rural areas (52A-J1.6, 53A-J1, 58A-J3, 60A-J7).

2.11 Petitions and memorials also document demands for congressional action to deal with the diseases and pests that plagued livestock and crops, including pleuro-pneumonia (48A-H1, 49A-H1, 50A-H1), black leg disease (55A-J1.1, 56A-J1.2), gypsy moths (53A-J1), and white pine blister rust (64A-J9). Certain petitions on this subject led to hearings on cattle diseases (1888, 50A-F1) and eradication of the gypsy moth (1895, 53A-F1); the petitions and unpublished hearings are located in the committee papers.

2.12 Some of the other subjects addressed by significant numbers of petitions and memorials include the establishment of agricultural experiment stations and an agricultural extension service (58A-J1, 59A-J1, 60A-J1, 61A-J1, 62A-J1), improved weather forecasting (56A-J1.3), control and leasing of public lands for grazing purposes (56A-J1, 60A-J4), and seed distribution (54A-J1.1, 55A-J1.1, 59A-J5).

2.13 Numerous petitions and memorials emphasize many agricultural and consumer issues of World War I: The price of gasoline (64A-J2), conservation of food (65A-J2), Government control and sale of food (65A-J4), guaranteed wheat prices (65A-J5), prohibition of liquor production to conserve food and grain during wartime (65A-J6), and immigration of Chinese labor to meet war-related shortages (65A-J1). There are few committee papers for the wartime Congresses. As the prosperity of U.S. agriculture evaporated with the end of the war and the agricultural depression of the 1920's set in, the emphasis of the petitions shifts to pleas for price stabilization (67A-J4, 68A-J6), export legislation (68A-J25), and, ultimately, farm relief (69A-J1, 70A-J5). The committee papers of the 1920's include reports of the Federal Trade Commission investigation of methods and operations of grain marketers and futures traders (68A-F1, 69A-F1) and reports from other executive departments and agencies. Other subjects addressed in petitions and memorials of the 1920's include Henry Ford's proposal to operate the Muscle Shoals facility in Alabama (67A-J2), investigation of livestock markets (71A-J8), and forests and reforestation (64A-J2, 71A-J4).

2.14 The petitions and memorials referred to the committee during the Great Depression and New Deal document the worsening of the agricultural depression in the 1930's, as seen by farmers seeking relief from the Senate through such legislation as the Frazier-Lemke farm credit bills (72A-J1, 73A-J1, 75A-J1). With the advent of New Deal farm programs, attention shifts to issues stemming from recovery programs, for example the wheat processing tax of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (76A-J1, 77A-J1) and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Act (75A-J1).

2.15 The committee correspondence, reports, and other committee papers relate to additional matters, including: General committee business as documented by minutes of executive sessions, 1931-32 (72A-F1); the committee investigation of the cotton industry, 1935-36 (74A-F1); major financial aid to farmers, as reflected in the committee list of recipients of $1,000 or more under the Soil Conservation and Allotment Act, 1938-39 (76A-F1, oversized); and a Federal Trade Commission study of the dairy industry in the mid- and late-1930's (74A-F1, 75A-F1).

2.16 The records of the committee during World War II include those of agriculture subcommittees investigating the use of farm crops (78A-F1, 4 ft.); the Rural Electrification Administration (78A-F1, 7 ft.); and food production, distribution, and consumption (79A-F1, 7 ft.). Records of these subcommittees include correspondence and subject files, unpublished transcripts of hearings, exhibits, and, in some instances, raw data based on filled-in questionnaires. The general correspondence files of the full committee are more extensive for the 1943-46 period than for preceding years.

1947-68 (80th-90th Congresses)

RECORDS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

2.17 The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was not changed directly by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601). Like all standing committees of the 80th Congress, it did, however, benefit from the law's provisions that authorized the employment of a professional staff by each committee. As a consequence of this change, more Senate records were created and preserved.

2.18 As a result of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, jurisdictions of Senate standing committees were formally stated in Senate Rule XXV for the first time. Subjects within the Agriculture and Forestry Committee's jurisdiction included the following:

Agriculture generally; inspection of livestock and meat products; animal industry and diseases of animals; adulteration of seeds; insect pests; protection of birds and animals in forest reserves; agricultural colleges and experiment stations; forestry in general, and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain; agricultural economics and research; agricultural chemistry; dairy industry; entomology and plant quarantine; human nutrition and home economics; plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering; agricultural education extension services; extension of farm credit and farm security; rural electrification; agricultural production and marketing of agricultural products and stabilization of agricultural prices; and crop insurance and soil conservation. Between 1947 and 1968, additional responsibilities for international food aid, rural development, watershed protection, and food stamps and other consumer issues were added.

2.19 Records documenting committee action on legislative proposals concerning these subjects are located in the series **legislative case files ("accompanying papers"), 1947-68** (93 ft.). Arranged for each Congress by type of bill and resolution and thereunder numerically by bill or resolution number, they include copies of printed Senate bills and resolutions, approved House bills, and joint and concurrent resolutions; amendments; printed Senate and/or House reports; related committee prints; copies of slip laws, if enacted; staff memorandums; correspondence; printed and unprinted hearing transcripts until 1961; and reference material. Records of the subcommittee investigating the utilization of farm crops, pursuant to S. Res. 36, 81st Cong. (1949, 13 ft.), are located in this series.

2.20 Additional **hearing transcripts, 1947-56** (7 ft.), including those of subcommittees, joint sessions with the House Committee on Agriculture, and executive sessions of the committee, as well as transcripts of printed hearings, are maintained as a separate series; however, the series is not comprehensive.

2.21 The committee's **general correspondence, 1947-68** (57 ft.), contains the chairman's correspondence with committee members, other Members of Congress, committee staff, executive agency officials, and the general public, as well as correspondence of the staff director, professional staff members, and the committee clerk. The records are arranged for each Congress alphabetically by subject or correspondent and thereunder chronologically by date of outgoing letter. Also included in this series under either the "committee" or "minutes" subject heading are minutes of committee meetings, 1957-68. (A minute book, 1955-56, and a 16mm microfilm copy of minutes, 1957-75, also document committee executive sessions.) A separate file of **copies of letters sent ("yellow file"), 1955-68** (9 ft.), arranged for each Congress alphabetically by name of correspondent, provides cross-references to the file locations of incoming correspondence and related records in the general correspondence and legislative case files.

2.22 Nomination files, 1947-66 (8 in.), concern committee consideration of executive nominations to posts such as the Secretary of Agriculture and his chief assistants, Administrator of the Farm Credit Administration, Director of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and similar positions. The files consist of nomination reference and report forms, biographical sketches, correspondence, and, for certain nominees in the 80th and 81st Congresses, transcripts of nomination hearings. There are no nomination files for either the 88th or 90th Congress. Other records on particular nominees may be located in the general correspondence for the appropriate Congress.

2.23 Presidential messages and executive communications ("messages, communications, and reports"), 1947-68 (27 ft.), include official communications, other than nomination messages, to the Senate from the White House and executive agencies that were referred to the committee from the Senate floor. Arranged for each Congress by record type and thereunder chronologically by date of referral, they include reports submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture or other high-ranking administration officials because the reports were mandated by law or were in response to a congressional request for information. These include numerous "plans for works of improvement," which were required by the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act for specific watershed areas and were transmitted frequently to the committee in the years 1961-68 (87th-90th Congresses). Both Presidential messages and executive communications may contain legislative proposals. Also referred from the floor of the Senate are **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures, 1947-68** (1 ft.); most are resolutions of State legislatures on agricultural matters.

2.24 The committee conducted several investigations during the 1950's and early 1960's. Some of the investigations were carried out by the full committee; others, described below in paras. 2.26-2.28, were carried out by special subcommittees. The most prominent investigation by the full committee was directed at allegations that certain warehousemen and farmers "converted" Government-owned grain for their use, costing the Department of Agriculture approximately $10 million. The committee also examined the Department of Agriculture's management of the grain storage problem. The investigation was authorized by S. Res. 256, 82d Cong. **Records relating to an investigation of the Commodity Credit Corporation, January-**

September 1952 (11 ft.), consist of investigative case files, transcripts of hearings, a subject file, and administrative records.

2.25 The full committee also investigated the following matters: Price spreads in various agricultural commodities, 1953-54 (83d Cong., 3 ft.); the baking industry, 1956-57 (84th-85th Congresses, 4 in.); the wool futures market, 1957 (85th Cong., 5 in.); the poultry industry, 1957 (85th Cong., 3 ft.); and the Minnesota County and Community Agriculture Stabilization Committee elections, 1957 (85th Cong., 5 in.). The types of records on each of these subjects may include correspondence, statistical reports, completed questionnaires, committee prints, reports, hearing transcripts, printer's copies of hearing transcripts, minutes of meetings, and reference material.

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Subcommittee To Investigate the Importation of Feed Wheat

2.26 Pursuant to S. Res. 127, 83d Cong., Edward J. Thye of Minnesota chaired a subcommittee that conducted an investigation of the importation of wheat unfit for human consumption. Some grain handlers allegedly imported feed wheat from Canada and mixed it with domestic wheat intended for use as human food. The records, 1953-57 (4 ft.), consist of reports by investigators of the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture, correspondence with officials of the Department of Agriculture and U.S. Customs Bureau, correspondence with companies, a transcript of a hearing on October 9, 1953, and other records.

Special Subcommittee To Investigate Grain Storage and Other Activities of the Department of Agriculture

2.27 Persuant to S. Res. 161, 86th Cong., this subcommittee, also known as the Senate Agriculture Investigating Subcommittee, held hearings on the grain storage operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The records, 1959-60 (3 ft.), consist of a subject file, minutes of meetings, correspondence, and printer's copies of transcripts of hearings. The subcommittee was chaired by Stuart Symington of Missouri.

Subcommittee on Watershed Projects

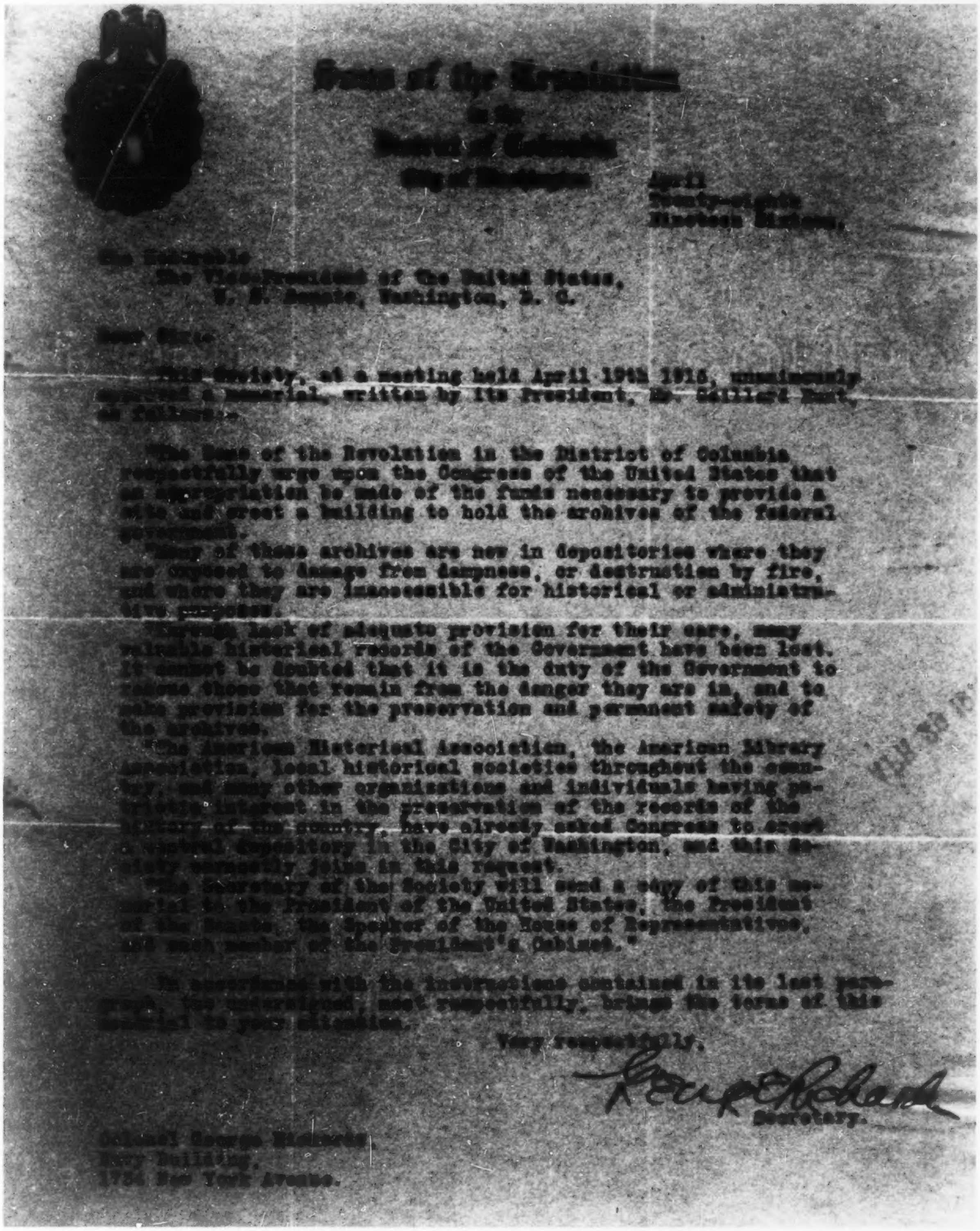
2.28 Herman Talmadge of Georgia chaired this subcommittee in the 87th Congress in order to review the justification for certain watershed protection work plans submitted for approval under section 5 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1961. The records, 1961-62 (1 ft), consist mainly of copies of the watershed protection work plans, project reports, and related correspondence.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREST RESERVATIONS AND THE PROTECTION OF GAME, 1896-1921

2.29 Although the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry had, as its name states, jurisdiction over forestry matters, other committees were created expressly to consider many of the same issues. The Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game was established by Senate Resolution on March 19, 1896, and was terminated by S. Res. 43, 67th Cong. (1921), which eliminated many inactive and overlapping standing and select Senate committees. The Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game was preceded by the Select Committee on Forest Reservations in California, established July 28, 1892, and that select committee's successor, the Select Committee on Forest Reservations, established March 15, 1893. The National Archives has less than 1 inch of petitions referred to the Select Committee on Forest Reservations and no records of its predecessor select committee.

2.30 Records of Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game consist of **committee papers, 1902-12** (1 in.), and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of state legislatures referred to the committee, 1896-1921** (1 ft.). Committee papers have been preserved for only the 57th, 58th, and 62d Congresses and include executive communications from the Agriculture and Interior Departments that were printed as House or Senate documents. Petitions and memorials referred to the committee include the following subjects: Forest reserves generally (54A-J13, 55A-J12); protection of mining interests' rights to use reserved land (54A-J13); creation or expansion of forest reserves in the White Mountains (59A-J42, 60A-J52, 61A-J36) and Southern Appalachia (56A-J13, 60A-J52, 61A-J36); preservation of the Calaveras grove of big trees (58A-J30); protection of birds, game, and fish generally and the creation of game reserves (58A-J30, 59A-J41); protection of specific animals or categories of animals, such as buffalo (56A-J13), elk (60A-

J53, 61A-J35), Alaskan game (58A-J29), and migratory birds (61A-J36, 62A-J43, 64A-J33); protection of the Niagara Falls from destruction by power companies (59A-J43); turning over title to forest reserves to the States (62A-J43); and destruction of predators on Government reserves (64A-J34).



Sons of the Revolution
in the
District of Columbia
City of Washington

April
Twenty-eighth
Nineteen Sixteen.

The Honorable
The Vice-President of the United States,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

This Society, at a meeting held April 19th 1916, unanimously approved a memorial, written by its President, Mr. Gaillard Hunt, as follows:-

"The Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia respectfully urge upon the Congress of the United States that an appropriation be made of the funds necessary to provide a site and erect a building to hold the archives of the federal government.

"Many of these archives are now in depositories where they are exposed to damage from dampness, or destruction by fire, and where they are inaccessible for historical or administrative purposes.

"Through lack of adequate provision for their care, many valuable historical records of the Government have been lost. It cannot be doubted that it is the duty of the Government to rescue those that remain from the danger they are in, and to make provision for the preservation and permanent safety of the archives.

"The American Historical Association, the American Library Association, local historical societies throughout the country, and many other organizations and individuals having patriotic interest in the preservation of the records of the history of the country, have already asked Congress to erect a central depository in the City of Washington, and this Society earnestly joins in this request.

"The Secretary of the Society will send a copy of this memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each member of the President's Cabinet."

In accordance with the instructions contained in its last paragraph, the undersigned, most respectfully, brings the terms of this memorial to your attention.

Very respectfully,

George Richards
Secretary.

Colonel George Richards,
Navy Building,
1734 New York Avenue.

Memorial of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, April 28, 1916, urging that an appropriation be made to provide a site and erect a building to hold the archives of the Federal Government (64A-J11).

CHAPTER 3

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, 1867-1968

(181 ft.)

3.1 The Committee on Appropriations was created on March 6, 1867, when the Senate agreed to a resolution offered by Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island that proposed such a committee in order "to divide the onerous labors of the Finance Committee with another...."

3.2 Appropriating Federal funds, in tandem with raising revenue, is one of the basic constitutional responsibilities of the Congress. All bills raising revenue and many appropriation bills originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate has used its power to amend money bills to initiate its own fiscal programs.

3.3 Appropriation bills for the first 14 Congresses were referred to select committees that expired after they issued reports. Usually a single general appropriation bill for the operation of the Government was passed, although in a few instances appropriations for specific purposes, some even specifying the source of revenue to pay for the appropriation, were approved. In December 1816, 11 standing legislative committees, including the Committee on Finance, were created. The Senate Finance Committee was responsible for reporting both revenue and appropriation bills until the 40th Congress, when the Senate decided—partly because the Civil War brought on $1 billion in expenditures for 1865 and over $100 million in interest on the national debt, and partly for partisan reasons—to assign appropriation bills to the new Committee on Appropriations. The Finance Committee continued to deal with revenue.

3.4 Between 1867 and 1968, the Senate Appropriations Committee's power over expenditures fluctuated. Control of executive agency expenditures was a constant problem for Congress. In 1870, the Anti-Deficiency Act was passed, which provided that agencies could not expend more money than was provided by Congress. While this act is considered to be a legislative landmark, the Attorney General's interpretation of the law nullified much of its intent.

3.5 The committee grew in both size and power until 1899, when the Senate rules were modified to transfer jurisdiction of many appropriation bills to the appropriate legislative committees. Following this rule change, the Appropriations Committee retained control of only deficiency, diplomatic and consular, District of Columbia, fortifications, legislative, and sundry civil appropriation bills.

3.6 Between 1900 and 1921, Congress, and the Appropriations Committee in particular, grappled with such problems as unbalanced budgets and "coercive deficiencies," by which an executive agency spent its funds early in the fiscal year and forced Congress to approve its request for a deficiency appropriation or face the shutdown of the agency. Several attempts to reform the system of Government expenditures led to the passage of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, which established the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office, the latter serving as Congress' auditor, totally independent of the executive branch. The following year, the Senate revised its rules relating to the jurisdiction over appropriation bills by reestablishing the authority of the committee over all such bills. The committee then established subcommittees similar to those of the House Appropriations Committee.

3.7 Although the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601) specified for the first time committee jurisdiction and permitted employment of a professional committee staff, the rules of the Senate with respect to appropriation bills remained largely unchanged until 1950. In that year, all appropriations were consolidated into a single bill, but, owing to its complexity and magnitude, the process was not repeated. A more permanent post-World War II change increased the use of the authorization process by legislative committees and enhanced fiscal controls over executive agencies by defining an upper limit to an agency's or program's appropriation.

3.8 For further information on the history of the committee and the appropriation process in general, see the chapter "Senate Influence in Financial Legislation" in George H. Haynes' *The Senate of the United States: Its History and Practice*, Volume 1, (Cambridge: 1938), pp. 429-470, and *Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 100th Anniversary, 1867-1967* (S. Doc. 21, 90th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 12756-1).

3.9 There are two series of records of the Committee on Appropriations for the period before 1947: **Committee papers, 1867-1946** (147 ft.); and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1867-1946** (8 ft.). The completeness and relative amounts of unprinted material vary greatly, with the most detailed records available for the 40th-47th Congresses and voluminous records for the 68th Congress (33 ft.) and the 77th Congress (48 ft.). The subjects of the records may include virtually all Government operations and programs for which money was appropriated, but for many Congresses the scope of the records is very narrow. Legislative case files for appropriation bills, 1901-46 (57th-79th Congresses), are in the series of papers supporting bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20), although some records normally found in this series are present in the committee papers of the 57th, 63d, 64th, and 67th Congresses. Another related series, for the 55th Congress (1897-99) only, is the series of bills and amendments originating in the House relating to appropriations (55A-C1).

1867-99 (40th-55th Congresses)

3.10 The **committee papers** (35 ft.) of the Appropriations Committee vary in subject and form. For the 40th-47th Congresses, this series consists largely of legislative case files on appropriation bills. In addition to copies of the bills and amendments, correspondence and reports from Government agencies and departments and occasional unattributed memorandums can be found. In general, the legislative case files are arranged either by bill or resolution number or, more commonly, by executive department (e.g., Interior-Indians, Interior-Other, Justice, Navy, Post Office, State, Treasury, War), agency (e.g., Agriculture), or subject (District of Columbia, Executive Mansion, Capitol, private claims, deficiencies). Examples of subjects found under these categories include payments to U.S. consular officials in France and Prussia for expenses related to their official duties during the Franco-Prussian War ("State," 42A-E1), public funding of astronomical observations of the transit of Venus and "new planets" ("Navy," 42A-E1), and payment for use of the Corcoran Gallery of Art building during the Civil War ("Claims," 45A-E2). Appropriation records relating to Indian programs are often arranged by tribe, facilitating their use. There is also a separate category for sundry civil expenses, which combines several subjects and agencies. Under this category, the records include such diverse documents as an incorporation certificate for the Little Sisters of the Poor (43A-E1); a letter from the chairman of the House Select Committee about plans for completing the Washington Monument (43A-E1); and a petition, in the form of a personal letter to Senator Lot Morrill, from the principal artist of the Capitol, Constantino Brumidi (44A-E1). After the 47th Congress, there are comparatively few legislative case files, although several are of potential historical interest. For example, the file on H.R. 11459, 51st Cong., to appropriate money for the purchase of a privately owned collection of Indian copper implements found in Wisconsin, is accompanied by drawings of the implements and related reports by Thomas Wilson and Henry L. Reynolds, curators of the Smithsonian Institution's U.S. National Museum and Bureau of Ethnology, respectively (51A-F2, oversize); the file on H.R. 5575, 53d Cong., to fund an expansion of the main Philadelphia Post Office, includes architectural drawings of the proposed design (53A-F2); and the file for H.R 6249, 54th Cong., an Indian appropriation bill, includes an original hearing transcript, March 19, 1896 (54A-F2).

3.11 The committee papers also include numerous original Presidential messages and executive communications and reports. Most of these are originals of printed House or Senate documents, but some have not been printed, or at least not printed in full. They include a communication on estimates for Navaho Indians that contains as supporting documentation reports of various Indian agents (40A-E1); architectural drawings of new buildings at Fort Apache, Arizona Territory (47A-E1); Presidential messages containing building plans and construction estimates for Fort Leavenworth, KS, and Fort Thornburgh, Utah Territory (47A-E1); and President William McKinley's proposal to expend $600,000 to rebuild part of Ellis Island's immigration station that had been destroyed by fire (55A-F2).

3.12 A few miscellaneous documents in the committee papers do not fall into the categories described above, such as a letter, actually predating the creation of the committee by several weeks, from a former White House houseman seeking additional promised compensation for his services to President Abraham Lincoln (39A-E1); a file on the Stratton Survey of the Pueblo of San Francisco and its impact on the Presidio military facility (46A-E2); and papers relating to Senator John Sherman's investigation into contingent accounts of executive departments (47A-E1).

3.13 The **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee** (3 ft.) concern a wide variety of subjects. As might be expected, the petitioners typically request Federal financial support or increased funding for specific programs, projects, or charitable activities, or personal compensation. Several petitions seek support for national and international expositions, such as the international exposition at Vienna, 1873 (42A-H2); the Colored People's World Exposition in Birmingham, AL, 1887 (49A-H2); the Colored World's Fair Exposition in Atlanta, 1888 (50A-J2); and the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, 1895 (53A-J2.1). Others relate to scientific activities, such as exploration of the Alaska coast and observation of a total solar eclipse (40A-H2), construction of an observatory along the highest point of the Pacific Railroad (41A-H2), and appointment of a commission to determine means for destroying grasshoppers (44A-H2). Several petitions express opposition to sectarian (i.e., Catholic) schools on Indian reservations (52A-J2.1, 53A-J2.4, 54A-J2). A few petitions favor increased Federal support for education in Alaska (48A-H2) and the District of Columbia (51A-J2) and aid to charitable or social service institutions, such as the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children and the Girls Reform School of the District of Columbia (44A-H2). Other petitions relate to appropriations for internal improvements (numerous Congresses) and aid to farmers (47A-H2, 51A-J2, 53A-J2); to specific industries, such as tobacco (48A-H2.1), sugar (53A-J2.3), and salmon fisheries (53A-J2.4); and to individual businesses, e.g., Franklin Rives' request that Congress purchase the stereotype plates and extra copies of the *Congressional Globe* (44A-H2).

1899-1921 (56th-66th Congresses)

3.14 The **committee papers** (6 ft.) consist largely of originals of printed House and Senate documents that can be found in the *Congressional Serial Set*. For the 56th, 57th, and 64th Congresses, there are a few legislative case files, including amendments, on improvements in the District of Columbia, consular appropriations, and Indian appropriations. Other manuscript records include reports on the transportation of destitute residents of Alaska (56A-F2), a report on extension and renovation plans for the Capitol (57A-F2), papers describing the maintenance of Senate records (60A-F2), a U.S. Navy report on the *Nautical Almanac* (63A-F2), a report of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (63A-F2), a report of the Joint Commission on the Reclassification of Salaries (66A-F2), and numerous reports on the efficiency of Federal departments relating to employee travel and use of office equipment (62A-F2, 66A-F2).

3.15 The **petitions, memorials, and resolutions** (2 ft.) again pertain to a wide variety of subjects. District of Columbia appropriations (57A-J3, 60A-J9, 61A-J7, 62A-J7, 66A-J2), improvements in Yosemite National Park and national parks in general (59A-J7, 62A-J11, 64A-J11), and salaries of Federal employees (63A-J2, 65A-J9, 66A-J2) are among those appearing most frequently. Other subjects include construction of Agriculture Department buildings on The Mall in Washington, DC (58A-J6), preservation of patent models by the Patent Office (59A-J7), elimination of white slave traffic (62A-J10), construction of a national archives building (64A-J11), and continuation of the U.S. Employment Service Bureau (65A-J8).

1921-46 (67th-79th Congresses)

3.16 The **committee papers** (106 ft.) are voluminous but most of the volume is due to material retained for the 68th (33 ft.) and 77th (48 ft.) Congresses. For the 68th Congress, 31 feet of detailed reports of the American Relief Administration relate to the distribution of medical supplies throughout Russia after World War I (68A-F2). In 1942, pursuant to S. Res. 223, 77th Cong., and under the chairmanship of Millard E. Tydings, the Subcommittee on Inquiry in Re Transfer of Employees sent questionnaires to Federal agencies to ascertain the number of U.S. Government employees that could be temporarily transferred to national defense agencies to expedite the war effort. The completed questionnaires and others collecting information on the use of photographic and duplicating equipment measure 25 feet. The subcommittee's records are described by National Archives Preliminary Inventory 12, which has an appendix listing the agencies that submitted questionnaires (77A-F2). The committee papers also include a sizable number of reports on operations under the Emergency Relief Appropriations Acts during the New Deal (73A-F2, 74A-F2, 75A-F2, 76A-F2, 77A-F2); lists of employees of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), Federal Works Agency (FWA), and Office of Price Administration (OPA) who were earning over a certain salary per year (76A-F2, 77A-F2, and 78A-F2, respectively); lists of recipients of more than $1,000 under the 1941 agricultural conservation and parity program (78A-F2); and the third and fourth annual reports of the Puerto Rico Hurricane Relief Commission (72A-F2). Other notable records include a small correspondence file of Chairman Francis E. Warren; a report of the Muscle Shoals Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation on Henry Ford's proposal to operate that facility; a file on S. Res. 213 to amend rules of the Senate concerning referral of appropriation bills (67A-F2); correspondence relating to omission from the census of residents of mental hospitals and opposing a clause in the 1942 independent offices appropriation bill that proposed to prohibit payment of salary to Federal Communication Commission employee Goodwin Watson, a target of Representative Martin Dies, Jr., and the House Un-American Activities Committee (77A-F2); and correspondence (18 in.) of Senator Patrick (Pat) McCarran concerning Army Air Corps reservists, agricultural appropriations, the Central Valley of California, and Nevada matters (78A-F2).

3.17 The **petitions, memorials, and resolutions** (3 ft.) document public opinion on aid to the German and Austrian Republics after World War I (67A-J6), an increase in appropriation for national defense (68A-J8, 73A-J3), unemployment and drought relief (71A-J13, 72A-J7, 74A-J2), reduction of salaries of Federal employees and balancing the budget (72A-J3, 73A-J4), reduction in veterans benefits (73A-J5), emergency public employment and extension of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) (74A-J2, 75A-J2, 76A-J2, 77A-J2), and the National Youth Administration (NYA) (77A-J2, 78A-J2).

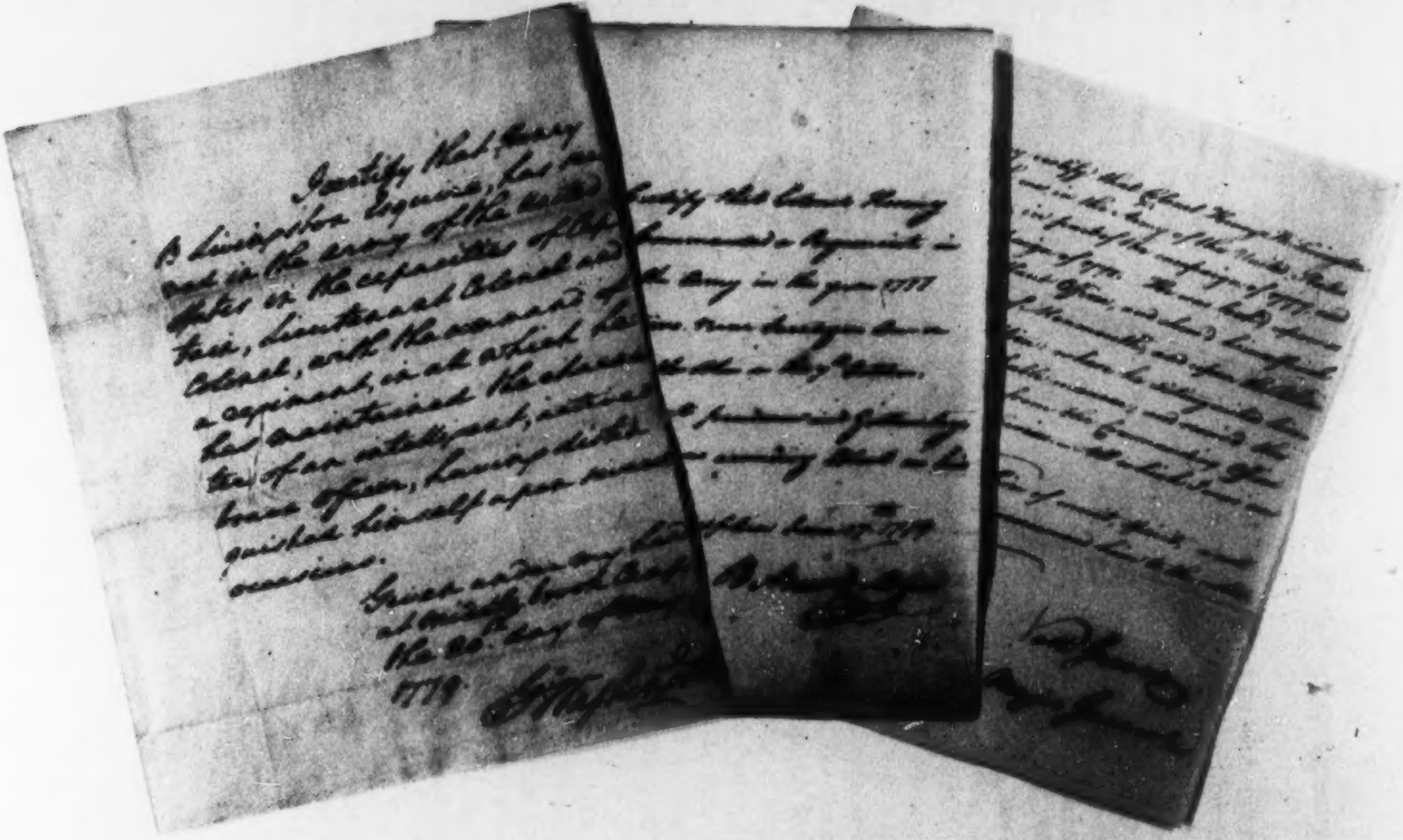
1947-68 (80th-90th Congresses)

3.18 In comparison with other standing committees during this period, the Committee on Appropriations has transferred few records to the National Archives. The records include **legislative case files ("accompanying papers"), 1947-58** (17 ft.); **Presidential messages and executive communications referred to the committee ("messages, communications, and reports"), 1947-68** (8 ft.); and **subject files, 1947-50** (2 ft.).

3.19 **Legislative case files**, previously part of the series papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20), are arranged by bill or resolution number and consist of House-originated bills sent to the Senate for modification or concurrence. In addition to copies of bills and amendments, the files often contain correspondence from Senators, lobbyists, and the public. Committee records for the 80th Congress also contain a small number of hearing transcripts that may not have been published; e.g., an executive session hearing concerning the committee's investigation of commodities speculation. Records in this series from the 86th to 90th Congresses (1959-68) have not been transferred to the National Archives.

3.20 The other series of some size is **Presidential messages and executive communications referred to the committee**. Included are annual budget messages and reports required by statute or submitted in response to committee requests. For most Congresses, the records include a list of all reports, communications, and petitions referred to the committee. Many of the reports are found in the records of the 82d Congress and consist of copies of *Foreign Transactions of the U.S. Government, 1941-52*, issued by the Foreign Economic Administration during World War II and by the Department of Commerce Office of Business Economics after 1945. Several of the reports bear security-classification markings.

3.21 A limited **subject file** (2 ft.) has been retained for the 80th and 81st Congresses. Records in this series concern both administrative and legislative subjects. For the 80th Congress, there are two reports concerning the postwar status of the lend-lease program. For the 81st Congress, the records include a copy of the Strayer report on the District of Columbia school system (1949), various reports and planning documents on highways and bridges in the National Capital area, a subcommittee print on homosexuals and subversive activity in the District of Columbia, and submissions from various Federal agencies on information services they provide. For both Congresses, there are files on subcommittee assignments and personnel matters.



I certify that Henry B. Livingston Esquire, has served in the army of the United States in the capacities of Captain, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, with the command of a regiment, in all which he has maintained the character of an intelligent, active and brave officer, having distinguished himself upon several occasions.

Given under my hand at Middle brook Camp the 20 day of [illegible] 1779.

Three letters from 1779, signed by George Washington, Benedict Arnold, and Nathaniel Greene, attesting to the military service of Colonel Henry B. Livingston. Submitted as evidence supporting a claim referred to Committee on Military Affairs, January 4, 1831 (21A-D10).

CHAPTER 4

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES AND ITS PREDECESSORS, 1816-1968

(626 ft.)

4.1 Three of the original standing committees of the Senate were the Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee on the Militia, and the Committee on Naval Affairs—all of which were authorized on December 10, 1816, with the approval of a resolution introduced by James Barbour of Virginia. The Committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs met during each Congress until 1947, when committee reforms contained in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601) merged them into the Committee on Armed Services. The Committee on the Militia was in effect terminated by a Senate resolution of December 16, 1857, when it was not reconstituted at the beginning of the first session of the 35th Congress. The Committee on Military Affairs thereafter assumed responsibility for legislative matters affecting the militia.

4.2 A fourth standing committee, the Committee on Coast Defenses, was also responsible for a segment of national defense from its establishment on March 13, 1885, until its termination on April 18, 1921.

4.3 There are no published histories of any of these committees, although activities of the Armed Services Committee have been summarized annually in committee prints since 1970. Each committee's records are described separately below.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, 1816-1946

4.4 The records of the Committee on Military Affairs consist of nine series, totaling 131 ft. These include **committee reports and papers, 1816-47** (2 ft.); **committee papers, 1847-1946** (84 ft.), including records of an investigative subcommittee; **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1816-1946** (36 ft.); **legislative dockets, 1849-91 and 1907-1937** (40 vols., 5 ft.); **executive dockets, 1864-1909** (14 vols., 1 ft.); **nomination registers, 1903-33** (9 vols., 1 ft.); **minutes, 1877-1932** (18 vols., 2 ft.); **rough minutes, 1893-99** (2 vols., 3 in.); and **rough committee journal, 1887-89** (1 vol., 1 in.). The series of dockets and minutes are incomplete.

1816-61 (14th-36th Congresses)

4.5 There are three series of records for the pre-Civil War period: **Committee reports and papers, 1816-47** (2 ft.); **committee papers, 1847-61** (2 ft.); and **petitions and memorials and resolutions of state legislatures referred to the Committee, 1816-61** (6 ft.). For each Congress, there are at least some records in each of these series. The committee reports and papers include original committee reports, many of which are printed as part of the *Congressional Serial Set* beginning with the 15th Congress (1817); correspondence from executive agencies relating to legislative matters; and bills and resolutions with accompanying papers. The committee papers include the same types of records, without original committee reports. The petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures are sometimes accompanied by supporting correspondence and other records.

4.6 Many of the earliest committee records relate to claims and pension requests resulting from wartime service of volunteers, militiamen, and regular Army enlisted men and officers, as well as their widows, other family members, and legal representatives. Records of claims may include petitions or memorials, committee reports, and legislative case files with accompanying correspondence or other documents to support the claim and may pertain to events of the Revolutionary War, the "quasi-war" with France, the Barbary pirate conflict, the War of 1812, the Seminole Indian war, the Black Hawk Indian war, other lesser Indian confrontations, and the Mexican War. Claims were also filed by civilians whose property may have been expropriated or otherwise used during a military action and by disgruntled contractors seeking additional compensation. The claims may be based on alleged destruction or loss of personal property during war and remuneration for moneys or property expended to support a military action or on peacetime accidents and routine activities of the Army or militia that resulted in some property loss. Some claimants sought restitution in the form of bounties or land grants.

4.7 While claims and pension files are chiefly of genealogical value to researchers today, a number of them relate to events or individuals, or include records, of larger historical significance. For example, in 1828 a Kentucky militiaman sought compensation for his unit's role in putting down Aaron Burr's attempt to liberate Mexico and make Louisiana an independent republic (20A-D8). The claim of Revolutionary War Col. Henry Livingston contains, as exhibits, the original certifications of his military service signed by George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and Benedict Arnold from the mid-and-late 1770's (21A-D10). Records relating to claims also document the territorial history of Florida (25A-D9). Some notable military leaders who filed claims that were referred to the committee include Winfield Scott (20A-D8, 20A-G10), George E. McClellan (35A-E7), and John Charles Fremont (32A-E7).

4.8 Another form of claims file concerns inventors seeking payment for inventions and other innovations with military applications, such as John Lloyd's flammable liquid, "Greek fire" (17A-D9, 17A-G8), John Balthrope's improved gun carriage (21A-G11), Hall's gun improvements (27A-G10), and J.M. Hoge's cryptographic communication system (36A-E8). Sometimes the petitions or reports on them are accompanied by drawings. In the instance of Hoge's innovation, the file includes an enthusiastic endorsement by the Secretary of War and several samples of the cipher.

4.9 A number of records relate to military construction, including fortifications, armories, depots, barracks, and roads. The competition for military facilities, particularly a western armory, was very intense. A graphic example of what a community might submit to convince Congress of its suitability is the project prospectus of the Cairo Canal Company of Cairo, IL, complete with diagrams (26A-G10). Another file contains a unique, detailed listing or schedule of property to be acquired for an expansion of the Harpers Ferry, VA, armory (29A-D8).

4.10 Numerous other records relate to the settlement of accounts, equalization of officers' pay and emoluments, restoration of rank, and real estate transactions, such as the return of the Battery section of Manhattan to the city of New York (16A-G8), the government's purchase of George Washington's home at Mt. Vernon (30A-H9), and alleged fraud in the purchase of military land at Point Lime, CA (35A-E7).

4.11 Miscellaneous records include petitions opposing use of bloodhounds in the Seminole Indian war (26A-G10.1) and protesting the British destruction of the steamboat *Caroline* at Schlosser, NY, in 1837 (25A-G11.2); muster rolls of Kentucky volunteers in 1836 (24A-G9); a statement of West Point expenses (15A-D7); a status report on army desertion (20A-D8); a report on a system of improvement of artillery (26A-D8); and three committee legislative docket books, 31st-34th Congresses (1849-57).

4.12 Related to the records of the Committee on Military Affairs are those of the following select committees of the Senate: Select Committee on Memorials of Revolutionary Officers, 1825-26 (19th Cong.), and Select Committee on Revolutionary Officers, 1827-28 (20th Cong.), both concerning officer compensation; Select Committee on a Military Asylum Near the District of Columbia, 1858 (35th Cong.); and Select Committee To Inquire into the Facts Attending the Invasion and Seizure of the United States Armory at Harpers Ferry, 1859-60 (36th Cong.), which investigated John Brown's attempted takeover (National Archives Microfilm Publication M1196). Except for the Harpers Ferry records, these select committee records are very limited.

1861-1901 (37th-56th Congresses)

4.13 There are **committee papers** (27 ft.) and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State and territorial legislatures** (16 ft.) for this period. The committee papers include legislative case files relating to specific bills and resolutions, executive communications and reports chiefly from the War Department, messages from the President usually transmitting a report from the War Department, and miscellaneous reports and letters received by the chairman. The petitions and memorials are similar to those of the pre-Civil War period and are sometimes accompanied by supporting documents. There are also 22 legislative docket books for the 38th-51st Congresses (1863-91); 14 executive docket books for the 38th and 44th-60th Congresses (1864, 1875-1909); minute books for the 45th-48th and 53d-54th Congresses (1877-85, 1893-97), and 1 volume each of a rough journal, 50th Cong. (1887-89), and rough minutes, 53d-55th Congresses (1893-99).

4.14 Senate involvement in the military operations of the Civil War are not, contrary to what one might expect, well documented by the records of the Military Affairs Committee. For the role of Congress in such matters, the manuscript reports and publications of the Joint Select Committee on the Conduct of the War in both Record Groups 46 and 128 and the *Congressional Serial Set*, are better sources. One file of the Military Affairs Committee dealing in some depth with field operations concerns its investigation of the misconduct of Gen. Louis Blenker of the New York volunteers, and is interesting for its information about camp life and sutlers serving the Army of the Potomac (37A-E7). During the war, the Senate received petitions seeking compensation for war-related damages, such as those inflicted by guerrilla forces in Kansas (38A-H10), and those from merchants and other businessmen suffering from reduced transportation facilities between New York and Philadelphia (38A-H10.4), from ministers and pacifist religious groups seeking exemptions from conscription (38A-H10.2), and from the troops themselves for a pay increase (38A-H10.3). As the war came to a close, benefits for disabled veterans, such as a national home and civil service jobs, were sought from Congress (38A-H10.5).

4.15 The ramifications of the war were felt by the committee after Appomattox, as the committee received numerous petitions and memorials claiming service-connected injuries, alleging personal damages, and seeking soldiers' and widows' pensions and land as remuneration for military service (numerous Congresses). Many petitioners sought homes for war orphans and disabled veterans, even Confederate veterans (49A-H15.1). The Senate was petitioned frequently to change or correct individual military service records by passing a law removing a desertion charge, overturning the decision of a court-martial, or obtaining an honorable discharge, which might then entitle the soldier to veterans benefits. While these files may be chiefly of genealogical interest, some, such as those concerning black soldiers and their officers (38A-H10.5, 45A-E11, 48A-H15.1), may have broader historical significance. Such records exist for most Congresses into the 1880's, and some led to the introduction and passage of private bills. Other effects of the Civil War on the business of the committee are reflected in its consideration of proposals for battlefield memorial parks and national cemeteries, such as Gettysburg (38A-H10.5) and Fredericksburg (55A-J21.2, 56A-F21)), unsuccessful Government attempts to acquire the Rand-Ordway photographic collection documenting the war (49A-E16, 49A-H15.1), and publication of the *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion* (48A-H15.1).

4.16 Other military conflicts of the late 19th century are less well documented. There are a few unpublished Military Affairs Committee records concerning the conflicts with the Spanish but little or none concerning conflicts with Indians through the end of the 56th Congress. Most voluminous are exhibits accompanying the "Report of the Third Auditor on the California Indian War Claims," concerning events in that State in 1857-58 (53A-F15, oversize). Petitions for increased military protection were received on occasion from such areas as Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas (40A-H12.3, 41A-H12, 46A-H13.1). The committee also considered bills to compensate veterans and heirs of soldiers killed in the war with Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce tribe (48A-E13) and to permit enlistment of Indians (52A-F16), and a memorial, signed by Gens. John Pope and George Crook, to authorize brevet promotions for Indian service (47A-H15.2).

4.17 A large number of bills, petitions, and memorials for this period relate to military organization, personnel, and other administrative matters. Included in this broad category are records relating to the establishment and improvement of the Signal Service

(37A-E7, 47A-H15.1), hospital and ambulance corps (37A-H9.3, 38A-H10.1) and veterinary corps (55A-J21, 56A-J24.2), and the upgrading and expansion of the Army Medical Corps (43A-H12) and dental surgery staff (56A-F21, 56A-J24.4). Also in the medical area, the records document attempts by homeopathic surgeons to obtain limited professional recognition by a guaranteed percentage of medical officer appointments (37A-H9.2) and to end discrimination against them by the medical corps (47A-H15.1), and efforts to allow the use of female nurses in military hospitals (55A-F17, 56A-J24). Military chaplains also sought from Congress greater status and responsibility within the Army (51A-J16), as did Army engineers and ordnance officers. Bills and memorials relating to adjustment of accounts and contracts, pay increases for officers, and requests from servicemen to be placed on either the retired list or restored to active duty are scattered throughout the records. One petition from several citizens of Indiana opposed S. 59, 47th Cong., to place General and former President U.S. Grant on the retired list (47A-E13).

4.18 The construction and improvement of military roads, forts, arsenals, and armories and the disposition of military real estate, including abandonment of military posts and the granting of rights of way to railroads through military reservations, constitute another major subject category of the records. After the war, there generally was less need for military facilities in the East, such as the Harpers Ferry armory (39A-E7,-H10.2), and greater need in the West. Occasionally, legislative case files, Presidential messages, and executive communications include maps and architectural drawings or blueprints of the facilities, such as plans for the conversion of a building at Fort Leavenworth to a military prison (43A-E10), a map of the Presidio in San Francisco (44A-E9), a drawing of the Perth Amboy bridge (46A-E13), and drawings of renovations of several military facilities (47A-E13).

4.19 The committee's records also document scientific developments and technical innovations applicable to military activities. Dr. William T. G. Morton claimed in his petition (37A-H9.4) to be the discoverer of a "practical anathesia" (ether), a claim that had been the subject of the Senate Select Committee on Claims to Priority of Discovery of the Use of Ether in Surgical Operations, 32d Cong., 2d sess., for which no other records have been preserved. Other technical innovations documented in the records include the military use of balloons (37A-E7), portable canvas boats (44A-H11.1, 45A-H12), a counterpoint battery for protection of cannon for coast defense (47A-H15.2), and Leonard smokeless powder (53A-J20). The records also document the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition to the Arctic in exhibits submitted to the Senate by the four enlisted men who survived (54A-F17).

4.20 Other subjects documented by these records include military education at West Point (42A-E10) and in the public schools (54A-J22, 55A-J21.2); interaction between the labor movement and the military, including objections from musicians unions to public appearances by military bands (45A-H12, 50A-J15, 52A-J16.1); and the use of troops in labor disputes in Illinois (50A-J15) and Idaho (56A-J24.4). Temperance advocates petitioned for abolition of liquor sales on military posts and in Government buildings (50A-J15, 54A-J22.1, 55A-J21.1, 56A-J24.3). The records also include a petition from Clara Barton to obtain military surplus in Washington to assist freedmen (41A-H12) and copies of charters and catalogs of black colleges and academies, such as Fisk University (41A-E10).

1901-46 (57th-79th Congresses)

4.21 Beginning with the 57th Congress, the legislative case files of the committee are no longer part of the committee papers, but rather were maintained in the series papers supporting bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20). **Legislative dockets, 1907-37** (15 vols., 3 ft.) record committee action on bills and resolutions referred to the committee. Because legislative case files previously constituted the bulk of the **committee papers** (49 ft.), what is generally left, at least until 1940, are original reports, printed executive communications, and original Presidential messages, such as Wilson's recommendation of the permanent rank of general for John J. Pershing (66A-F14). Some records deal with the committee's investigation into the Brownsville Affray, a violent confrontation between some black soldiers of the 25th Infantry and civilians in Brownsville, TX, in 1905; the file contains numerous exhibits, including maps and bullets (60A-F15), in addition to the printed record (59A-F19, 61A-F18). In the records of the 71st Congress (1929-31), a list of mothers and widows entitled to make a pilgrimage to European cemeteries to visit the World War I gravesites of their sons and husbands is arranged by State and county and includes each person's address, soldier's name and unit, and other information (71A-F17, oversize). From the mid-1920's to the early 1940's, however, the committee papers consist chiefly of a small number of annual reports from such groups as the American War Mothers, the Belleau Wood Memorial Association, and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

4.22 With the beginning of World War II, there is a corresponding change in the emphasis of the committee's work and, likewise, its records. Concern for the defense of the Panama Canal was the subject of an executive session of the committee on July 10, 1940 (76A-F15). War Department reports on cost-plus contracts, disposition of military surplus, land and equipment acquisitions, and lists of persons commissioned from civilian life who had no prior military experience form a substantial part of the committee papers for the 76th-79th Congresses. Most voluminous are records accumulated by the committee following the report of the President's Commission on the Deferment of Federal Employees; 38 feet of the total 49 feet of committee papers for the 1901-46 period are listings of persons who received occupational deferments from the draft (78A-F19, 79A-F18). In addition to this series, there are minute books for the committee through 1932 and, among the records of the Committee on Armed Services, legislative calendars for the 75th-79th Congresses.

4.23 The committee papers also include records of the subcommittee investigating the disposal of surplus property, 1945-46 (79A-F18, 6 ft.). Pursuant to S. Res. 129, 79th Cong., the subcommittee continued an investigation of terminated war production contracts started under S. Res. 198, 78th Cong., and expanded it to include the disposal of Government property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944. Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming chaired the subcommittee. The records include correspondence of the chairman and subcommittee counsel with numerous agencies and businesses, hearing transcripts and exhibits, and printed matter. The records are arranged alphabetically by subject; all subject headings are listed in a preliminary inventory of the subcommittee's records. In 1947, jurisdiction for this investigation was transferred to the newly created Committee on Expenditures in Government Departments, a predecessor of the Committee on Government Operations. For a description of that committee's surplus property subcommittee, see Chapter 11.

4.24 The **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee** (14 ft.) concern a wide variety of subjects. Between 1901 and 1917, the principal subjects are the establishment of a volunteer retired list for Civil War veterans (60A-J85, 61A-J63), strengthening the National Guard (59A-J74, 62A-J56) and Army Medical (64A-J53, 65A-J34) and Dental Corps (64A-J52), improving the status of military chaplains (58A-J50, 60A-J87), the Gardner Resolution (House) proposing a national security commission to investigate military preparedness of the Army and Navy on the eve of World War I (63A-J59, 63A-J62), and the anticanteen law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages on military property (57A-J46, 58A-J49, 59A-J71, 60A-J83, 62A-J55, 65A-J40). Also included are petitions concerning completion of the Alaskan cable extension (57A-J47, 58A-J51); a government annuity for Clara Barton (57A-J47); the Brownsville Affray (59A-J72, 60A-J87); a request for troops by the Douglas, AZ, chamber of commerce during the Mexican border crisis in 1912 (62A-J57); and military training in civilian colleges (64A-J54).

4.25 During and immediately following World War I, the subjects of the petitions concern military preparedness (64A-J56,-J57), an arms embargo (64A-J55), exemptions from military service (65A-J36), aliens and the draft (65A-J43, 66A-J45), establishment of moral zones around military camps (65A-J37), veterans benefits (65A-J35, 66A-J43), universal military training (65A-J39, 66A-J44), and demobilization of the Army (65A-J43, 66A-J45).

4.26 From the late 1920's through 1946, petitions, memorials, and resolutions referred to the committee in each Congress reflect support for and opposition to improved national defense, especially air power and the draft, as well as demands for improved veterans benefits. The records also illustrate public sentiment about persons of Japanese descent in the United States (78A-J15) and the impact of World War II on certain professions and occupations (77A-J14). Of continuing interest was the issue of prohibiting liquor sales or consumption on military installations (78A-J14).

4.27 The most complete source among the records of the Senate for information on its activities relating to the conduct of World War II are the records of the Special Committee of the Senate To Investigate the National Defense Program, 1941-48 (see Chapter 18). This committee, also known as the Truman Committee, was the principal investigative body of the Senate concerned with the war effort. The records are fully described in an inventory of the records of the special committee, which includes a complete list of folder titles as an appendix.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MILITIA, 1816-57

4.28 The few extant records of the Committee on the Militia (3 in.) include **committee reports and papers** for the 15th and 26th Congresses (1 in.) and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the Committee** for the 18th, 20th-25th, and 28th-30th Congresses (2 in.). For several Congresses, there is only a single document.

4.29 The subjects of the records include exemptions from militia service for such groups as New York Shakers (18A-G8, 21A-G12), improved training (20A-G11), development of a uniform militia system and reorganization of the militia (22A-G11, 23A-G10, 25A-G12, 26A-G9), claims (23A-G10, 24A-G10), creation of separate militia units for Washington and Georgetown, DC (28A-G10), and support for the use of Jenks' improved firearm (30A-H10). There are no records of the committee after 1850.

4.30 The committee was terminated by a Senate resolution adopted December 16, 1857, and its functions were officially assigned to the Committee on Military Affairs, which until 1868 was named the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia. Actually, for many years before 1857, matters relating to specific militia units were often referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS, 1816-1946

4.31 The records of the Committee on Naval Affairs (54 ft.) are arranged in seven series, including: **Committee reports and papers, 1816-47** (2 ft.); **committee papers, 1847-1946** (19 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1816-1946** (17 ft.); **legislative case files, 1941-46** (15 ft.); **unpublished public hearing transcripts, 1935-44** (5 vols., 6 in.); **executive session transcripts, 1939-46** (7 vols., 10 in.); and **legislative calendars, 1943-46** (1 in.).

1816-61 (14th-36th Congresses)

4.32 For the pre-Civil War period, the records include **committee papers and reports, 1816-47** (2 ft.), **committee papers, 1847-55** (1 ft.), and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1816-61** (9 ft.). There are no committee papers for the 34th-36th Congresses. Like the Committee on Military Affairs for the same period, this committee's records include original committee reports, many of which are printed in the *Congressional Serial Set*, and a variety of correspondence and related documents supporting bills, resolutions, petitions, and memorials. A substantial number of records also concern claims, pensions, relief from some form of administrative action of the Navy, and accounts of naval agents and ship pursers. Sometimes entire crews of vessels petitioned for compensation; e.g., the surviving crew of the brig *Somers*, following an unsuccessful mutiny by other crew members (30A-H11.1, 32A-H13.1). On matters roughly paralleling the construction and expansion of armories and forts, the Committee on Naval Affairs also concerned itself with the construction and improvement of navy yards, particularly dry docks, and other facilities.

4.33 The early records of the committee are rich sources of information on scientific explorations and technical innovations, illustrating the Navy's important role in such activities in the early 19th century. Numerous records relating to the officers and crew of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838-42, under command of Charles Wilkes, and other expeditions are found among the petitions and memorials of the committee. Many of these concern claims for losses suffered on the Wilkes Expedition (26A-G11, 27A-G11.1, 28A-G11, 28A-G11.3). The memorials of explorer and sealer Edmund Fanning advocated a South Pole expedition and documented his own oceanic travels from 1792 to 1832 (24A-D11, 24A-G11.1). Exploring expedition officer Lt. Robert F. Pinkney petitioned the Senate to prevent further dissemination of Wilkes' report on the expedition on the grounds that it damaged his reputation (32A-H13.3). In the early 1850's, several prominent scientists, explorers, and scientific societies asked Congress to support private efforts to search for British Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (32A-H13.3, 33A-H13.1, 34A-H13.1). Also relating to expeditions and proposed expeditions are documents concerning a Pacific exploration bill (20A-D9), exploration of the Bering Straits and routes to China (32A-E8), and compensation of artists on the Perry expedition to Japan and China (35A-H10, 36A-H10).

4.34 Several prominent 19th-century scientists and inventors made claims or asked the Senate to consider sponsoring tests and, if successful, adopt their particular equipment or innovation. Among these were Samuel Colt for his invention of a submarine battery (28A-G11), John H. Roebling for a test of the efficiency of wire rigging over hemp (28A-G11.3), and B. F. Sands and William Greble for adoption of their process for taking ocean soundings (34A-H13.1). Several others proposed various solutions for preventing boiler explosions on steamships (23A-G11, 28A-D9) and improvements in the construction of naval vessels and dry docks. Commodore James Barron, perhaps better known for his surrender of the frigate *Chesapeake* to the British frigate *Leopard* in 1807 and his fatal duel with Stephen Decatur, invented an improved system of Navy signals. A substantial file of correspondence and printed material documents his efforts to justify special compensation (25A-G13).

4.35 Naval Affairs Committee records also document certain aspects of the social history of the U.S.

Navy, such as the abolition of corporal punishment by flogging with the cat-o'-nine-tails (30A-H11, 31A-E9, 31A-H12); reform of the "spirit ration," liquor supplied to seamen by the Navy (25A-G13.4, 26A-G11, 30A-H11, 36A-H10.2); and education on board Navy ships (36A-H10.2).

1861-1901 (37th-56th Congresses)

4.36 The records include **committee papers** (16 ft.) and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the Committee** (6 ft.). The committee papers consist of legislative case files and supporting documents (correspondence, court of inquiry transcripts, printed reports, graphic material) and reports and correspondence from the Secretary of the Navy and other officials of the Navy Department. The petitions and memorials are similar to those of the pre-Civil War period, and many are accompanied by supporting documents. There are no committee papers for the 39th Congress, and very few for the 37th, 38th, and 51st Congresses.

4.37 A substantial part of the committee's records, as usual, concerns claims of one kind or another. Petitions and memorials seeking passage of private bills granting a pension to the widow of an inventor of a nautical warfare innovation, a prize for crews of ships successfully capturing enemy vessels in wartime, and recognition and promotion of a naval officer for some extraordinary service-connected mission are examples of such records.

4.38 Equally numerous are petitions and memorials relating to the administration of the Navy Department, such as requests for officers pay increase or for names to be added to or removed from the Navy's retired list (numerous Congresses), reorganization of the Navy engineers (54A-J24) and of the medical department (40A-H14), and protection of Navy doctors from the arbitrary conduct of superior officers (41A-H13). Petitions favoring labor reforms—such as the 8-hour workday in navy yards (39A-H12.2, 40A-H14), investigation into navy yard abuses (54A-J24.1), and construction of all Government vessels in navy yards (56A-J26)—were also referred to the committee. Another common type of memorial were those from citizens hoping to obtain for their community a major naval facility, such as a navy yard or naval station, or for an improvement to an existing facility, such as a new kind of drydock. In instances where a bill was introduced, additional records may also be available, such as the report of the Pearl Harbor Board accompanying a bill to establish a naval station there (56A-F23).

4.39 Senate interest in naval operations is not greatly apparent from the surviving records, but in certain instances the records may be excellent sources. The unsuccessful claim of Representative Robert Smalls of South Carolina, a black Member of Congress during Reconstruction, for an indemnity for the capture of the steamer *Planter* during the Civil War (44A-E10) and the claim of Capt. David McDougal of the *Wyoming*, who sank several Japanese vessels during a confrontation in the Straits of Shimonoseki in 1863 (40A-H14, 42A-H15), are well documented, as is the history of the ironclad *Monitor* and its crew's request for compensation (43A-E11,-H14, 47A-E14, 48A-E14, 52A-F17). Surprisingly, there are few records relating to the sinking of the *Maine* (55A-J23).

4.40 A number of records concern certain technical innovations proposed and/or adopted to modernize the U.S. Navy. Several were developed during the Civil War; after the war they were the basis of claims, either by the inventor or his heir. Among these are Hartt's "screw elevator" for raising cannon on warships (40A-E9) and Col. James H. Ward's improved gun carriage (41A-E11). Possibly the richest source of information among committee records on naval activities is the nearly 8 feet of copies of reports, correspondence, and specifications relating to the construction of the Navy's first four steel warships—the *Atlanta*, *Boston*, *Chicago*, and *Dolphin* (49A-E17, 50A-F16). Another symbol of the modern Navy, the torpedo boat, is also well documented, and the committee's records include engravings of an apparent prototype and a report on the use of such vessels by other nations (48A-E14, 56A-F23).

4.41 The records of the committee also reflect interest in Navy-sponsored exploration of the world and general promotion of scientific inquiry. Included among the records are the report of Commodore Robert W. Shufeldt's 2-year circumnavigation of the globe in the *Ticonderoga* (46A-E14), records relating to the rescue of Lt. A. W. Greely and the survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition (48A-E14, 48A-H16, 49A-E17), and petitions from Johns Hopkins, Harvard, and Howard Universities supporting the selection of a professional astronomer to operate and a committee of scientists to oversee the construction of the new Naval Observatory (47A-H17).

1901-46 (57th-79th Congresses)

4.42 Records of the Naval Affairs Committee for most of this period appear to be incomplete. There are fewer than 2 feet of **committee papers**, with no papers at all for the 66th, 68th-70th, and 73d-76th Congresses and not more than a single file or document for several others. The papers include originals of reports that were printed, original resolutions, original Presidential messages, and some correspondence, chiefly with officials of the Navy Department. Unpublished reports include one from the Commissioner of Navy Yards and Stations, May 1917, shortly after U.S. entry in World War I (65A-F14, oversize), and periodic reports on contracts for aircraft parts and petroleum during World War II (77A-F21, 78A-F21, 79A-F20).

4.43 More complete are the committee's records for the mid-1930's through the mid-1940's. These include **unpublished public hearing transcripts, 1935-44** (5 vols., 6 in.) and **executive session transcripts, 1939-46** (7 vols., 10 in.); **legislative calendars, 1943-46** (1 in.); and **legislative case files, 1941-46** (15 ft.), concerning particular Senate or House bills or resolutions referred to the Naval Affairs Committee for the 77th-79th Congresses. The Naval Affairs Committee did not retire its legislative case files for the 77th-79th Congress to the Secretary of the Senate at the end of each Congress, as was the customary practice of Senate committees at that time. Legislative case files of the committee, 1901-40 (57th-76th Congresses), are in another series, papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20).

4.44 The subjects of **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures that were referred to the committee** (2 ft.) include labor conditions in navy yards, such as the battleship appropriation bill that repealed the 8-hour workday (61A-J68); adoption of the Taylor system of shop management in navy yards (62A-J59); requests for ship and naval facility construction, such as torpedo boats (60A-J92), battleships (60A-J93, 61A-J67), and west coast naval bases (64A-J60); pay and personnel issues, such as equal treatment of chaplains compared to other naval officers (57A-J49); enlargement and modernization of the Navy (60A-J94, 70A-J34); preservation of the frigate *Constitution* (59A-J77, 68A-J44); and raising the *Maine* (61A-J69). The committee also received 15,000 signatures on a petition requesting that the results of the board of inquiry's investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster be made public (79A-J17).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON COAST DEFENSES, 1885-1911

4.45 The Committee on Coast Defenses was established on March 13, 1885, by Senate resolution at the beginning of the 49th Congress. While it is unclear precisely why the committee was created, naval warfare was undergoing major changes during the mid-1880's as a result of the development of steel-hulled warships and torpedo boats, and perhaps the Senate was becoming increasingly concerned about the vulnerability of the U.S. coastline and major port cities. The committee was terminated on April 18, 1921, as part of a major committee reorganization of the Senate committee system.

4.46 There are **committee papers, 1891-1901** (2 in.), for the 52d, 54th, and 56th Congresses and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1885-1911** (3 in.), for the 49th through 62d Congresses, excluding the 51st, 57th-58th, and 61st. The committee's period of greatest activity was the 1890's, when it considered proposals to provide for the testing and manufacture of new weapons, such as R.J. Gatling's steel, high-power rifled guns for coast defense (52A-F5), the Berdan ironclad destroyer (52A-F5), and the Lewis Range and Position Finder (54A-F6). Its other concerns centered around the purchase of land and appropriations for coastal fortifications. There is also a report of the damage to coast defenses near Galveston, TX, by the hurricane of 1900 (56A-F5). Most of the petitions and memorials referred to the committee were sent by mercantile organizations and major port city governments.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, 1947-68

4.47 One of the major consequences of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 was the merging of the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs into a single committee responsible for defense matters. This new committee was the Committee on Armed Services.

4.48 Under Senate Rule XXV, the committee's jurisdiction in 1947 included common defense generally, the War and Navy Departments and military and naval establishments (shortly to be reorganized into the Department of Defense), soldiers and sailors homes; pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the armed services; selective service; size and composition of the military services; forts, arsenals, ammunition depots, military reservations, and navy yards; maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal and administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone; conservation, development, and use of naval petroleum and oil shale reserves; and strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.

4.49 Most records of the Committee on Armed Services are described at the file-folder or box level in an unpublished finding aid available to researchers at the National Archives. There are 439 feet of records for the Armed Services Committee, 1947-68.

RECORDS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

4.50 Sometimes referred to as bill files or dockets, the **legislative case files, 1947-68** (128 ft.), document committee action on bills and resolutions referred to it. Arranged by Congress and thereunder by type and number, the case files include drafts of proposed bills, staff memorandums, transcripts of hearings (printed and unprinted), committee reports, conference committee reports, correspondence, and, if enacted, a copy of the act as approved by the President. The correspondence is principally that of the chairman and committee staff with other Members of Congress, the Defense Department and other Federal agencies, State and local officials, private organizations, and the general public. Also included are bills in draft form and requests for bills originating in the executive branch and referred to the committee (known as executive referrals), bills proposed but not introduced, and bills referred to other committees.

4.51 The major subjects of the records include military manpower matters (e.g., universal military training, the draft, National Guard and Reserves); military construction; administration of military justice; organization of the military and defense establishments; civil defense; and military spending authorizations.

4.52 **Presidential messages and executive communications ("messages, communications, and reports"), 1947-68** (16 ft.), include reports submitted to the Senate either because they were mandated by law or in response to a Senate request made to an executive agency. (Legislative proposals typically found in this series in the records of other committees are instead contained in the series legislative case files, under the heading "executive referrals.") The records are arranged by Congress, thereunder by record type, and thereunder chronologically by date of referral. No records of these types for the 82d and 89th Congresses have been transferred to the National Archives.

4.53 Nominations for promotions in the military service and high-ranking civilian and military positions in defense executive agencies require the advice and consent of the Senate. Such nominations are first referred to the committee, where they are reviewed and reported on for full Senate consideration. The majority of nominations are for comparatively routine promotions, and documentation of these cases is limited to nomination reference and report forms and resumes of each nominee's military service. Armed Services Committee **nomination records, 1947-68** (27 ft.), are arranged by session of Congress, thereunder by branch of service, and thereunder chronologically by date of referral. Nominees for higher level military and civilian positions with the defense establishment are in a "special" category. Correspondence and staff memorandums may be included as documentation supporting or opposing such nominees. Testimony received in executive session, endorsements from organizations, committee votes, and other information not made public are closed until 50 years old, but records made public previously are open.

4.54 The committee's **executive session and unprinted public transcripts, 1947-64** (61 vols., 14 ft.), contain unprinted transcripts of closed hearings, committee meetings, and public hearings of the full committee and several of its subcommittees, including Real Estate and Military Construction, National Stockpile, and the Malmedy Massacre Investigation (S. Res. 42, 81st Cong.). Each volume is indexed by bill or nomination reference number or miscellaneous topic.

4.55 The correspondence of the committee is arranged by Congress and may consist of as many as four major categories: (1) **General correspondence, 1949-68** (166 ft.), arranged alphabetically by person or subject; (2) **outgoing letters, 1955-68** (15 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of addressee or by name of person or organization to whom the letter relates (cross-referenced to the general correspondence); (3) **outgoing letters, 1955-68** (8 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of Senator to whom the letter is addressed or to whom it refers; and (4) **outgoing letters, 1957-68** (12 ft.), arranged chronologically by date sent. The correspondence of the committee for the 80th Congress and the alphabetical M through T segment of the general correspondence for the 82d Congress are not included among the records transferred to the National Archives. The correspondence file for the 83d Congress, when Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts was chairman, is far less voluminous than that for other Congresses. For the 84th Congress, there is an additional file of letters sent to Defense Department officials. These records, with the exceptions noted above for the 82d-83d Congresses, are comprehensive in their subject coverage. In addition to incoming and outgoing letters, the general correspondence includes staff memorandums and reports, associated reference material, and other records of the full committee and several of its subcommittees.

4.56 Distinct from the general correspondence files is a series of **correspondence relating to war crimes**

investigations, 1949-50 (5 in.). The records consist of correspondence of Chairman Millard Tydings of Maryland and committee staff regarding the investigation of World War II war crimes, particularly the Malmedy Massacre at the Battle of the Bulge. Closely related material is contained in the records of the Subcommittee on the Investigation of the Malmedy Massacre Trials, described below.

4.57 The Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force reported to the committee from time to time on various construction and real estate transactions for the armed services. An act of September 28, 1951, authorizing the Departments and the Civil Defense Administration to acquire real property and construct facilities, required the secretary of a military Department and the Civil Defense Administrator to reach agreement with the Armed Services Committees of both Houses on each acquisition (by purchase or lease) and disposal of real property valued at more than $25,000 per year (raised in 1960 to $50,000). The Departments regularly reported such transactions to the committee for approval; they reported smaller transactions for information purposes only. The resultant **records relating to military construction, 1951-60** (12 ft.), are filed in two segments (82d-86th Congresses and 86th-89th Congresses), and into two types (reports, 1951-65, and correspondence, 1951-60). The reports are arranged by service branch, agency or type of facility, type of report (acquisition or disposal), and project number or date; they include tabulations, lists, and related correspondence. The 1951-58 correspondence is arranged by subject or name of military base; the 1959-60 correspondence by service branch or type of facility.

4.58 Resolutions of State legislatures predominate in the series **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the Committee, 1953-64** (10 in.). No such records for the 80th-82d and 89th-90th Congresses have been transferred to the National Archives.

4.59 Published at the end of each session are the committee's final **legislative calendars, 1947-68** (5 in.). These publications summarize legislative action on each bill and resolution referred to it. The calendars for the 87th Congress are missing. Also included are calendars for the Committee on Military Affairs, 1937-46; the Committee on Naval Affairs, 1943-46; and calendars after the 90th Congress.

4.60 Also among the records of the committee are **personnel records, 1947-68** (2 ft.). The records include confidential reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Atomic Energy Commission relating to staff security clearances, copies of committee personnel reports to the Secretary of the Senate, resumes, and related correspondence. Individual personnel files on staff members through 1981 are also included, but they are closed for 50 years from date of creation.

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

4.61 Records of only three subcommittees of the Armed Services Committee have been transferred to the National Archives as distinct bodies of material. The records are described below.

Subcommittee on the Investigation of the Malmedy Massacre Trials

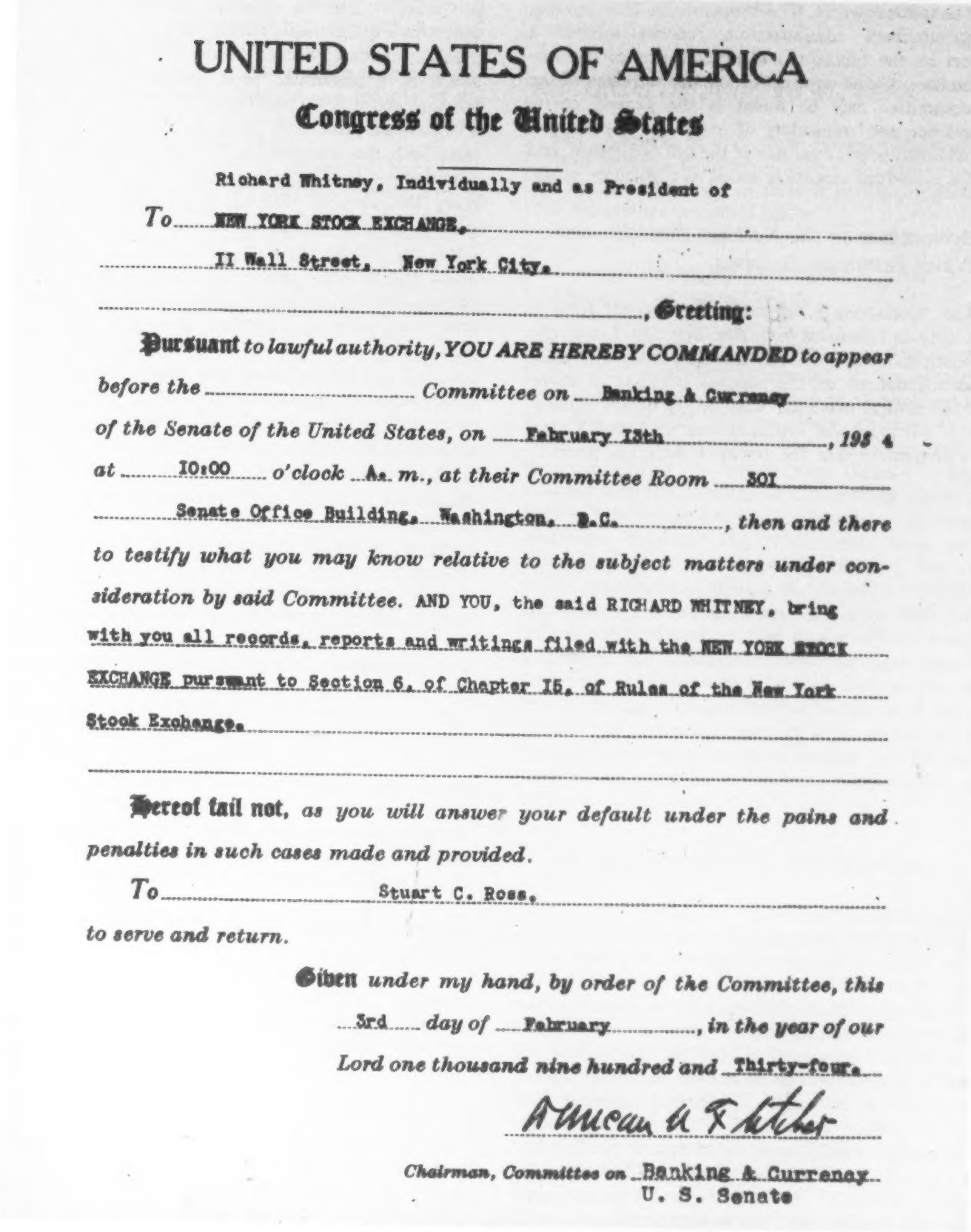
4.62 In March 1949, pursuant to S. Res. 42, 81st Cong., the committee appointed a subcommittee, chaired by Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut and including Lester C. Hunt and Estes Kefauver, to examine the investigative and trial procedures used by the U.S. Army in prosecuting German soldiers charged with the massacre of U.S. soldiers during the Battle of the Bulge, December 1944, near the town of Malmedy, Belgium. The subcommittee was established in response to charges that the Army had used unfair procedures in finding the defendants guilty of war crimes. The **records, March-December 1949** (5 ft.), include original and printed copies of the hearing transcripts, the committee report, correspondence of Chairman Baldwin with witnesses and lawyers appearing before the subcommittee, petitions of the defendants for reconsideration of their sentences, defendants' physical examination reports, and reference material including newsclippings, photographs, and instructional materials on trial procedures.

Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee

4.63 Also during the 81st Congress, the Senate established on June 22, 1949, pursuant to S. Res. 93, a "watchdog" or oversight subcommittee for matters within the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee, known as the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee. The only records of this subcommittee that have been transferred to the National Archives as distinct series are **records of an investigation of Alaskan defenses, 1950-51** (1 ft.), and **administrative records, 1950-55** (2 ft.). The records relating to Alaskan defense document an investigation by the subcommittee's Alaska Task Force, made up of Lester C. Hunt, Wayne Morse, and Leverett Saltonstall. Included are correspondence of the chairman and staff with public officials, including the Governor of Alaska, and informational material and photographs on military construction, highways, water, housing, labor, and natural resources. The Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee's administrative records include a report on the functions and organization of the subcommittee. Other information on the activities of the subcommittee may be found in the general correspondence and transcripts of executive sessions and unpublished public hearings of the full committee, and in the numerous reports it issued as committee prints.

Subcommittee on the National Stockpile and Naval Petroleum Reserves

4.64 Following a request from President John F. Kennedy and pursuant to S. Res. 295, 87th Cong., this standing subcommittee was asked to study and make recommendations on the national stockpile of strategic and critical materials. Chaired by Stuart Symington of Missouri, the subcommittee examined Kennedy's contention that the stockpile program, administered by the Office of Emergency Planning and its predecessors and the General Services Administration, was a questionable burden on public funds and a possible source of excess profits. The printed record, issued as a committee print, documents 52 public hearings and is 3,900 pages long. The final report, also a committee print, was issued as a "draft" and contains both the subcommittee's recommendations and opposing views of certain members. The **records, February 1962-October 1963** (29 ft.), include minutes of subcommittee meetings, transcripts of executive sessions and public hearings, summaries of testimony, drafts and printer's proofs of the draft report, press releases, public statements and transcripts of press interviews given by Chairman Symington, and press clippings. There is also a subject file maintained by the chief counsel and a general information file. Correspondence of Symington, the chief counsel, and other staff members is scattered through the administrative and legislative proposal files.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congress of the United States

To Richard Whitney, Individually and as President of NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,

II Wall Street, New York City.

, **Greeting:**

Pursuant *to lawful authority,* ***YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED*** *to appear before the* *Committee on* Banking & Currency *of the Senate of the United States, on* February 13th, 1934 *at* 10:00 *o'clock* A. *m., at their Committee Room* 301 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., *then and there to testify what you may know relative to the subject matters under consideration by said Committee.* AND YOU, the said RICHARD WHITNEY, bring with you all records, reports and writings filed with the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE pursuant to Section 6, of Chapter 15, of Rules of the New York Stock Exchange.

Hereof fail not, *as you will answer your default under the pains and penalties in such cases made and provided.*

To Stuart C. Ross,

to serve and return.

Given *under my hand, by order of the Committee, this* 3rd *day of* February, *in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and* Thirty-four.

Duncan U. Fletcher

Chairman, Committee on Banking & Currency
U. S. Senate

Subpoena served on Richard Whitney, President of the New York Stock Exchange, to appear before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on February 13, 1934, during Ferdinand Pecora's investigation of stock exchange practices (73A-F3).

CHAPTER 5

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY, 1913-68

(631 ft.)

5.1 The Committee on Banking and Currency was established March 15, 1913, during a special session of the 63d Congress, to have jurisdiction over banking and currency legislation, matters previously handled by the Committee on Finance. The Banking and Currency Committee's first chairman, Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, obtained, after some acrimonious debate, authorization to investigate banking conditions (S. Res. 66) and funding for a clerk (S. Res. 67). Senator Owen was instrumental in securing passage of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 and thereby establishing Banking and Currency as a major standing committee of the Senate.

5.2 On several occasions before the 63d Congress, the Senate had appointed select committees to consider specific measures relating to banking and currency matters. One such select committee for which some records have been preserved is the Select Committee on the Memorial of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States (22d Cong.), which was appointed in 1832 to consider the bank's request for renewal of its charter. Other select committees on banking activities for which unpublished records have survived are the Select Committee on Banks in the District of Columbia (35th Cong.) and the Select Committee on National Banks (53d-60th Congresses).

5.3 On October 26, 1970, as part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-510), Senate Rule XXV was modified to assign jurisdiction over urban affairs generally to the Banking and Currency Committee, which was then renamed the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

5.4 No comprehensive history of the Committee on Banking and Currency has been published. The committee has published *Committee on Banking and Currency, United States Senate: 50th Anniversary* (S. Doc. 15, 88th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 12550), which lists the membership of the committee and its subcommittees, 1913-63, legislative and executive activities, 1931-63, and other information, but does not contain any narrative. A *History of the Committee on Finance* (S. Doc. 57, 91st Cong., 2d sess., Serial 12887) discusses briefly the Finance Committee's role in early banking legislation and on the establishment of the Banking and Currency Committee.

1913-46 (63d-79th Congresses)

5.5 There are three series of records of the Committee on Banking and Currency for this period: **Committee papers** (108 ft.), **petitions, memorials, and resolu-**

tions of State legislatures that were referred to the committee (4 ft.), and **minutes of committee meetings, 1927-46** (1 ft., incl. 7 vols.). Legislative case files for bills and resolutions referred to the committee through 1946 are located in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions, which includes such records for all Senate committees (see Chapter 20). There are no committee papers for the 66th and 68th Congresses, and nearly two-thirds (71 ft.) of the committee's records for this entire period were created or obtained under subpoena by committee lawyers and investigators for the so-called Pecora Committee investigation of stock exchange practices, 1932-34 (73A-F3).

5.6 Generally referred to by the name of the fourth and final counsel to the committee for this investigation, Ferdinand Pecora, the Pecora Committee was created on March 4, 1932, with approval of S. Res. 84, 72d Cong. Chaired by Peter Norbeck of South Dakota in the 72d Congress and Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida in the 73d, its first two counsels were fired and a third resigned after the committee refused to give him broad subpoena powers. Pecora, an assistant district attorney for New York County, discovered, upon taking the committee counsel position, that the investigation was incomplete. He convinced Senator Norbeck to reopen the hearings and obtain for him broad subpoena powers to acquire the proprietary information from company records to substantiate the charges of stock exchange manipulation by brokerage and investment banking houses.

5.7 The records include correspondence, investigators' reports, and photostats of company records obtained voluntarily or under subpoena, arranged by subject of investigation. Among those businesses or subjects investigated were National City Bank and its investment affiliate, National City Company; J.P. Morgan and Company; Kuhn, Loeb, and Company; Chase National Bank and its Chase Securities Corporation; Dillon, Read, and Company; Cities Service Company; banking institutions in Detroit and Cleveland; and aviation stocks. Because the investment bankers' influence touched so many industries, records of other companies are also found in these files. The records also include completed questionnaires sent by the Pecora Committee, as part of its investigation of the New York Stock Exchange, to 1,375 exchange members and special questionnaires for the exchange itself. A detailed unpublished index to the Pecora Committee records accompanies the records.

5.8 Other committee papers include correspondence files, arranged by subject, of the committee during the chairmanships of Duncan U. Fletcher, 1935-36 (74A-F3, 6 ft.), and Robert F. Wagner of New York, 1937-40, 1943-46 (75A-F3, 76A-F3, 78A-F4, 79A-F3, 8 ft.). Fletcher's files contain substantial unpublished information about the Banking Act of 1935. The records also include a number of typed or near-print reports of Federal agencies under the committee's jurisdiction, including the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), which was required to submit monthly reports on loans made, 1933-46 (73d-79th Congresses), and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which made studies of dealer-broker relationships, over-the-counter stock trading, and other subjects that were not regulated by the SEC under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 (74A-F3). Also among the committee papers is an unpublished transcript of a hearing on an extension of rent control, July 2, 1946 (79A-F3). The remainder of the committee papers consist of Presidential messages and executive reports from the Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Reserve Board, and Federal agencies concerned with banking, credit, and housing.

5.9 Petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee during the 1910's and 1920's concern rural credit legislation and institutions such as the Federal Farm Loan Bank (63A-J3, 64A-J12, 66A-J3, 67A-J9) and farmer opposition to executive nominations to the Federal Farm Loan Board (68A-J10, 70A-J3); opposition to branch banking (64A-J12, 67A-J12); suggestions for amending the Federal Reserve Act (63A-J4, 66A-J3); a State tax on nationally chartered banks (71A-J14); and opposition to a proposal regulating stock exchanges by preventing fraudulent use of the mails (63A-J4).

5.10 As the Great Depression worsened in the 1930's, the farmers' main interest no longer was farm loans, but rather a moratorium to prevent foreclosures on their mortgages (72A-J8, 72A-J12, 73A-J9). The committee was one of several that received pleas for unemployment relief through public works (72A-J9). Other petitions and memorials supported revaluation of the dollar (72A-J11), dropping the gold standard (72A-J12), and even a Federal takeover of the banking system (73A-J9). As late as 1940, elements of the public supported Federal control of the value of money and abolition of the privately owned Federal Reserve System (75A-J3). Bankers objected to the practice of publishing public notice of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans (72A-J10), and stock brokers and business organizations opposed regulation of the stock market proposed in the Fletcher-Rayburn bill (73A-J8).

5.11 During and immediately following World War II, the petitions, memorials, and resolutions emphasize the need for price and rent controls and gasoline rationing (77A-J3, 78A-J3), support for the actions of the Office of Price Administration (78A-J3, 79A-J3), continuation of low-interest farm loans (77A-

J3), support for the Bretton Woods Agreement (79A-J3), and opposition to a proposed $4 billion loan to postwar Great Britain (79A-J3).

1947-68 (80th-90th Congresses)

5.12 In 1947, the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency was responsible for legislation and other matters relating to banking and currency generally; financial aid to commerce and industry, other than matters relating to such aid that were specifically assigned to other committees; deposit insurance; public and private housing; the Federal Reserve System; gold and silver, including their coinage; issuance and redemption of notes; valuation and revaluation of the dollar; and control of prices of commodities, rents, and services. Since then, the jurisdiction of the committee has expanded to include economic stabilization and defense production, export and foreign trade promotion, export controls, Federal monetary policy, renegotiation of Government contracts, nursing home construction, and urban development and mass transit.

5.13 The committee has divided these diverse responsibilities among several subcommittees, but with few exceptions (such as Housing, Small Business, Financial Institutions, and certain investigative subcommittees), the records are not arranged by subcommittee but rather are incorporated into the files of the full committee.

RECORDS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

5.14 Records documenting committee action on legislative proposals concerning the subjects within the purview of the committee are located in the series **legislative case files ("accompanying papers"), 1947-68** (112 ft.). The records include copies of printed bills; amendments; committee prints, such as those comparing House and Senate versions of bills; correspondence, chiefly from appropriate Federal agencies commenting formally on proposed legislation; and hearing transcripts, including those of executive as well as public sessions. Often several bills on related subjects will be dealt with in a single hearing and, if so, each bill's file contains a cross-reference to the legislative case file in which the hearing transcript can be found. Related to the legislative case files are printed **Public Laws and bills, 1949-58 and 1963-68** (13 ft.), with related pages from the *Congressional Record*. This type of printed material is normally found within legislative case files, but not in the records of this committee.

5.15 In addition to those in legislative case files, **transcripts of public hearings and executive sessions, 1947-68** (62 ft.), are also maintained as a separate series. Many of the transcripts document hearings of investigative subcommittees and include testimony on such matters as temporary regulation and control of consumer credit and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (both 80th Cong.), export controls (82d Cong.), a coffee price increase and Illinois banking problems (both 84th Cong.), among other subjects. Transcripts of standing subcommittee hearings and executive sessions relating to specific bills are also available here. For some Congresses, the transcripts are arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically; for others, the public transcripts and executive session transcripts are maintained separately and arranged chronologically within each group. Of a similar, but briefer, nature are **minutes of executive sessions, 1947-53** (6 in., incl. 1 vol.), of the committee and several of its subcommittees.

5.16 The committee's **general correspondence, 1947-68** (132 ft.), comprises a central subject file for banking, currency, housing, credit, small business, and international finance matters referred to or of interest to its chairman and members (115 ft.), and alphabetical and chronological reading files, consisting of copies of outgoing letters, 1949-68 (17 ft.).

5.17 Usually the Senate Banking and Currency Committee investigated problems by forming special investigative subcommittees. When the committee studied the 1954 rise in stock market prices, however, it did so as a full committee under Chairman J. William Fulbright's personal direction. The committee was concerned, in particular, with margin buying, speculation, proxy voting, investment advisors, large institutional investors such as pension funds, and with applying existing regulations to dealing in over-the-counter stocks. **Records of the investigation of stock market prices, January-May 1955** (26 ft.), include correspondence; subject files; 1,200 replies to questionnaires sent to brokers, stock exchange officials, and economists; legislative files on Fulbright's bill, S. 2054, and Homer Capehart's proposal, S. 879; and summaries of hearings. Copies of the hearing transcripts are located in the hearing transcripts series described above, and most, if not all, were printed.

5.18 **Presidential messages and executive communications referred to the committee, 1947-68** (19 ft.), consist of original Presidential messages and original or copies of executive agency reports prepared for Congress. Among the latter are statutorily mandated reports—such as annual reports of the Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and Federal Housing Administration—as well as reports specifically requested by the Senate, such as the Federal Trade Commission's report on its investigation of coffee prices, June 30, 1954 (83d Cong.). For most Congresses, the records include a list of all documents referred to the committee. **Petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures, 1947-68** (1 ft.), are among the papers referred to the committee.

5.19 **Nomination files, 1947-64** (9 ft.), consist chiefly of transcripts of hearings on the President's nominees to certain positions in the Department of the Treasury, housing agencies, credit boards, and the Federal Reserve Board. The files also may include nomination reference and report forms, brief biographies, and correspondence relating to the nomination. Among the largest of these files are those of Thomas Bayard McCabe, nominated to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (80th Cong.), and of Robert Weaver, nominated to be administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency (87th Cong.).

5.20 The records of the committee also include **confidential administrative and financial records, 1953-68** (9 ft.), consisting principally of expense vouchers of various investigative subcommittees, office personnel records, and notices of committee meetings.

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

5.21 There are independent series of records of three standing subcommittees and four investigative subcommittees of the Banking and Currency Committee. While the committee has completed many such investigations, the records of only these four, one in the 80th Congress and three in the 83d Congress, have been preserved as distinct series. Records of these investigations also appear in the hearings transcripts and administrative records described above. Records of other such investigative subcommittees may also appear among the records of the full committee.

Subcommittee on Housing (and Urban Affairs)

5.22 The Housing Subcommittee's **general correspondence, 1957-68** (46 ft.), is arranged by subject and includes alphabetical and chronological reading files (85th-90th Congresses). In addition, there are fragments relating to S. 2246, 81st Cong., which became the Housing Act of 1949, and to Alaskan housing, 1954. John Sparkman of Alabama was chairman of the subcommittee, 1957-68.

Subcommittee on Small Business

5.23 Records of the subcommittee maintained separately from the records of the full committee include **general correspondence, 1949-50** (5 in.), accumulated during the chairmanship of Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, and **legislative case files, 1958-68** (6 ft.), during the chairmanships of Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania (1958), William Proxmire of Wisconsin (1959-66), and Thomas J. McIntyre of New Hampshire (1967-68).

Subcommittee on Financial Institutions

5.24 The records of the Financial Institutions Subcommittee include **truth-in-lending research files, 1963-68** (12 ft.), which consist of subject files of correspondence with prospective witnesses, newsclippings, and hearing statements; staff memorandums and notes; and materials assembled in preparation for hearings and conference committees. The files document the efforts of Senators Paul Douglas of Illinois, a member of the subcommittee, and William Proxmire, chairman (1967-68), to obtain a Federal law regulating the consumer credit industry, culminating in the enactment of S. 5, the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-321).

Subcommittee To Investigate Operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) and Its Subsidiaries

5.25 The **records, June 1947-May 1948** (6 ft.), document the first postwar inquiry into the continued viability and need for the RFC. The resolutions to undertake the investigation (S. Res. 132 and S. Res. 203, 80th Cong.) were introduced by Clayton D. Buck of Delaware, who chaired the subcommittee. The records include staff reports, correspondence with Government agencies, material relating to questionnaires sent to banks and RFC loan agency advisory committees, case studies of particular loans, and administrative records of the subcommittee. The subcommittee recommended that the RFC be extended for 8 years.

Subcommittee To Investigate the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

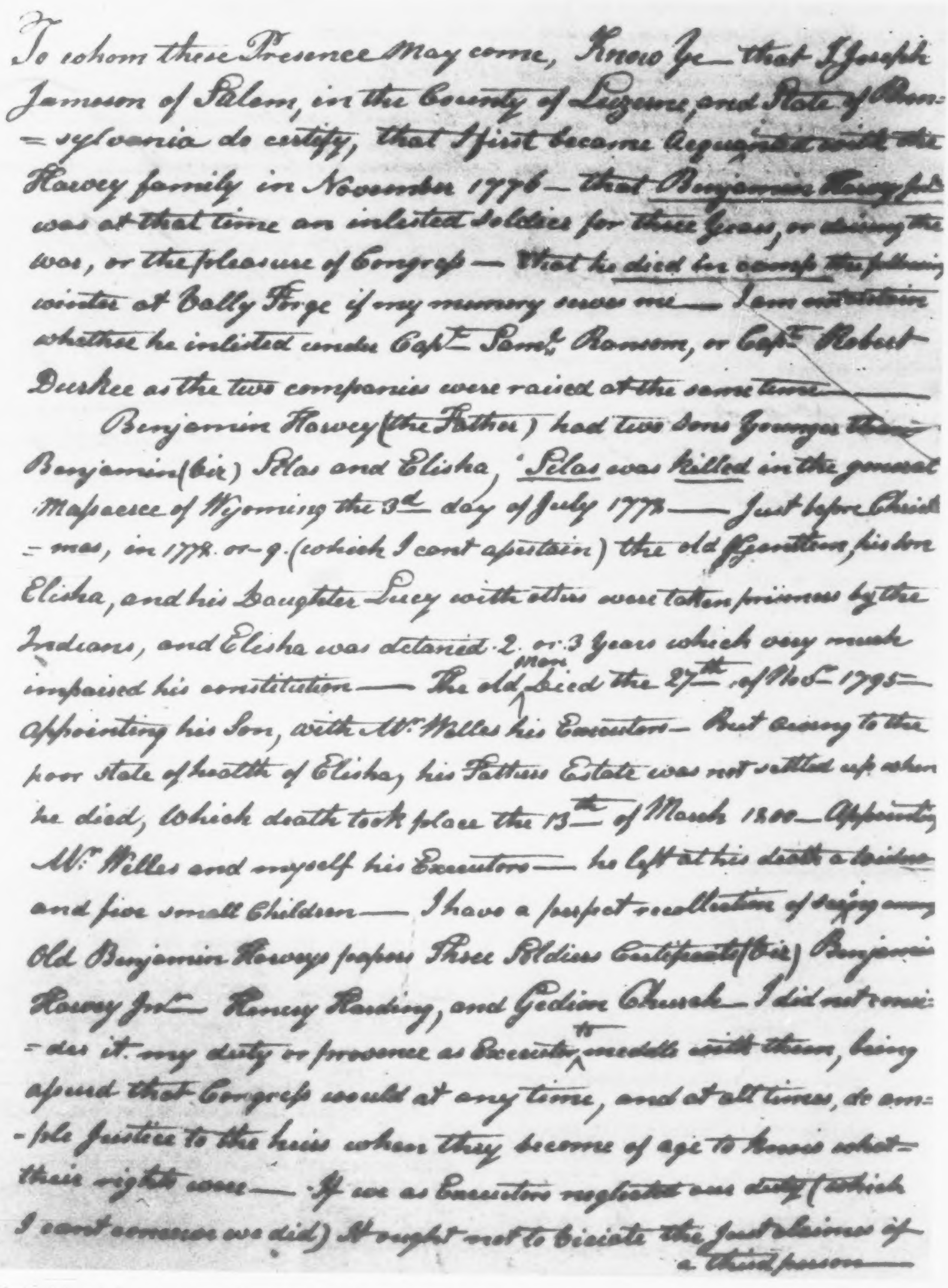
5.26 Pursuant to S. Res. 25 and S. Res. 183, 83d Cong., which were introduced by Homer Capehart for himself and Burnet R. Maybank, the Senate established and then continued an investigation of the curtailment of Export-Import Bank operations. The resolution was amended to expand the study to include the IBRD and the relationship of these two institutions to the expansion of international trade. Capehart and four colleagues toured 15 Latin American countries and upon their return held hearings and introduced S. 3589 to make the Export-Import Bank more aggressive in promoting international trade. The **records, 1953-54** (9 ft.), include some correspondence and material relating to the trip to Latin America and the hearings, but most are copies of publications accumulated for reference purposes. The hearing transcripts are located in the hearing transcripts for the 83d Congress.

Subcommittee To Investigate Coffee Prices

5.27 Pursuant to S. Res. 195, 83rd Cong., an investigation was initiated by Senator J. Glenn Beall of Maryland to ascertain if the coffee market was being manipulated by the Coffee and Sugar Exchange to produce the rapid rise in coffee prices during 1953. The **records, January-October 1954** (3 ft.), include correspondence, copies of hearing transcripts, and reference material; additional hearing transcripts and administrative records are located in those respective series.

Subcommittee to Investigate the Federal Housing Administration (FHA)

5.28 The most detailed documentation of any of the post-World War II investigations between 1947 and 1968 is in the **records, April-December 1954** (53 ft.), of this subcommittee. Senator Capehart introduced S. Res. 229, 83rd Cong., following charges of racketeering in the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) home repair loan insurance program and potential illegal or unethical actions in the FHA Section 608 rental housing insurance program. The charges and subsequent investigation led to the firing of several FHA managers and uncovered substantial windfall profits to developers and builders. The records include hearing transcripts, including many "special interviews" conducted in executive session; two incomplete correspondence files arranged by subject and by name of witness; copies of FHA mortgage insurance case files on the projects investigated; and miscellaneous material. The records are poorly organized, and duplication exists. Again, the hearing transcripts and administrative records series contain additional records of this subcommittee.



To whom these Presence May come, Know Ye that I Joseph Jameson of Salem, in the County of Luzerne, and State of Pennsylvania do certify, that I first became Acquainted with the Harvey family in November 1776 — that Benjamin Harvey Junr was at that time an inlisted Soldier for three Years, or during the war, or the pleasure of Congreſs — that he died in camp the following winter at Valley Forge if my memory serves me — I am uncertain whether he inlisted under Captn Saml Ransom, or Captn Robert Durkee as the two companies were raised at the same time —

Benjamin Harvey (the Father) had two Sons Younger than Benjamin (Sic) Silas and Elisha, Silas was killed in the general Maſsacre of Wyoming the 3d day of July 1778 — Just before Christmas, in 1778 or 9 (which I cant aſcertain) the old Gentleman, his Son Elisha, and his Daughter Lucy with others were taken prisoners by the Indians, and Elisha was detained 2 or 3 Years which very much impaired his constitution — The old man died the 27th of Novr 1795 — Appointing his Son, with Mr Welles his Executors — But owing to the poor state of health of Elisha, his Fathers Estate was not settled up when he died, which death took place the 13th of March 1800 — Appointing Mr Welles and myself his Executors — he left at his death a widow and five small Children — I have a perfect recollection of seeing among Old Benjamin Harveys papers Three Soldiers Certificates (Viz) Benjamin Harvey Junr — Raney Harding, and Gideon Church — I did not consider it my duty or province as Executor to meddle with them, being aſsured that Congreſs would at any time, and at all times, do ample justice to the heirs when they become of age to know what their rights were — If we as Executors neglected our duty (which I cant conceive we did) It ought not to vitiate the just claims of a third person —

Affidavit of Joseph Jameson, signed November 27, 1836, submitted to the Senate in support of a claim for bounty land from the heirs of Benjamin Harvey, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. This claim was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims on February 14, 1838 (25A-D17).

CHAPTER 6

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND OTHER CLAIMS COMMITTEES, 1816-1946

(93 ft.)

6.1 This chapter describes records of three standing committees—the Committee on Claims, the Committee on Private Land Claims, and the Committee on Revolutionary Claims—each of which had responsibility for considering legislative remedies for claims against or requiring some action by the Government. These three committees were independent of each other and there was no relationship among them. However, they shared several common characteristics. Each was a standing committee involved with claims. Each had "claims" as part of its name. Most legislative matters referred to these committees concerned enactment of private laws and many of the records are arranged alphabetically by name of claimant. With the development of administrative procedures in the executive or judicial branches, these committees became less important by the 20th century. The last two of the committees named above expired in 1921, and the Committee on Claims was absorbed by the Judiciary Committee in 1946. Since the passage of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Title IV of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946), which improved upon administrative mechanisms for dealing with many of the common problems resulting in claims, the only claims matters referred to the Committee on the Judiciary are those falling under one of the act's exempted categories.

6.2 Bills relating to claims against the Government are one category of legislation leading to the enactment of private laws. The distinction between private and public laws has been disputed and has changed over time, but the key element is that private laws are for the relief of individuals, small groups of specific persons, corporations, and institutions. Even this point has been disputed, particularly as it relates to Senate Rule XVI, which limits the addition of private claim amendments to general appropriation bills. The use of private laws became so widespread by the first decade of the 20th century, that 6,249 private laws were enacted in the 59th Congress (1905-07), 89 percent of the total legislation passed by Congress in the term. Since then, the proportion of private to public laws has decreased to less than 10 percent of total legislation.

6.3 A valuable reference tool to records of the Committee on Claims and records of other committees that also reported on private claims is the *Alphabetical List of Private Claims Brought Before the Senate of the United States, 1816-1909*, which has been printed as several Senate documents in the *Congressional Serial Set* as listed below: 14th-46th Congresses (1816-1881): S. Misc. Doc. 14, 46th Cong., 3d sess., Serials 1945, 1946 (2 vols.); 47th-51st Congresses (1881-91): S. Misc. Doc. 266, 53d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 3175 (3 vols.); 52d-55th Congresses (1891-99): S. Doc. 449, 56th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 3881 (2 vols.); 56th-57th Congresses (1899-1903): S. Doc. 221, 57th Cong., 3d sess., Serial 4433 (1 vol.); 58th Cong. (1903-05): S. Doc. 3, 59th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 4917 (1 vol.); 59th-60th Congresses (1905-09): S. Doc. 646, 62d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 6165 (1 vol.). These volumes list in alphabetical order by name of claimant the names of persons, ships, businesses, and organizations with the following additional information: The nature or object of each claim; the session and manner in which it was brought before the Senate; the committee to which it was referred; the report number and date (if printed); the bill number; its disposition by the Senate; and, if passed by both Houses, the date enacted. Private relief bills, many of which are based on private claims, are also indexed in the "Finding List" volumes of the Congressional Information Service (CIS) *U.S. Congressional Serial Set Index* under the heading "Private Relief and Related Actions Index of Names of Individuals and Organizations."

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS, 1816-1946

6.4 The Committee on Claims was one of the original standing committees of the Senate, established by a resolution introduced by James Barbour of Virginia and approved December 10, 1816. Prior to its approval, bills, petitions, and memorials pertaining to claims were referred to select committees. These early claims records can be found in the records of the 1st-13th Congresses under various committee reports and petitions and memorials, and many documents for the 1st-17th Congresses (1789-1823) have also been published in the *American State Papers*, Serial 036. The Committee on Claims was one of several standing committees to which claims-related legislative matters were referred. Claims were also referred at various times to the Committees on Finance, Appropriations, Pensions, Revolutionary Claims, Private Land Claims, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, and so forth, and sometimes claims were referred subsequently to the Claims Committee after review elsewhere. However, from the outset, the Committee on Claims was one of the more active committees of the Senate, receiving many petitions, memorials, and private bills, and it remained so until the 1880's when the Bowman (1883) and Tucker (1887) Acts provided improved administrative and judicial remedies for individuals seeking relief. By 1946, the importance of the committee had waned and with passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601), the Committee on Claims was abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6.5 The records of the committee (70 ft.) chiefly concern legislative matters referred to it before 1887, although there are records of the committee through 1946. There are three series of records: **Committee reports and papers, 1816-47** (4 ft.), consisting of original and printed committee reports and supporting papers, arranged chronologically for each Congress; **committee papers, 1847-1946** (35 ft.), consisting of legislative case files that for some Congresses are arranged alphabetically by name of claimant and for others are arranged by bill number; and **petitions and memorials referred to the committee, 1816-1938** (31 ft.), which are arranged alphabetically by name of claimant for each Congress through the 49th Congress (1885-87) and thereafter chronologically by date of referral.

6.6 Legislative case files on bills relating to individuals for the 50th-79th Congresses (1887-1946) are located in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20), where they are arranged alphabetically by name of claimant or subject for the 50th-56th Congresses (1887-1901) and by type of bill or resolution and thereunder by number for the 57th-79th Congresses (1901-46). This series includes private claims bills referred to all committees, including the Committee on Claims. Legislative case files concerning a State, class of individuals, or general claims legislation, such as the Bowman Act, continue to appear in the committee papers of the Claims Committee until 1901.

6.7 It is difficult to generalize meaningfully about the subject matter of the records referred to the Committee on Claims. In the absence of a formal jurisdictional statement, private claims might be referred to the Claims Committee or one of the other standing committees on the basis of subject matter. For example, many claims arising from activities of the Army were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, yet the records of the Committee on Claims have numerous files relating to claims based on events of the War of 1812, various Indian wars, the Mexican War, and especially the Civil War. An examination of the *Alphabetical List of Private Claims...*, cited above, demonstrates that bills, petitions, and memorials were referred to a number of standing committees, not just the Committee on Claims. In general terms, the types of legislative matters referred to the Claims Committee were those concerning compensation for services provided the Government, damages to personal or real property as the result of Government action, settlement of Government contracts, and relief from financial responsibility for money or property lost while entrusted to a Government agent.

1816-61 (14th-36th Congresses)

6.8 Pre-Civil War claims often concern events during the Revolution (numerous files); the Barbary pirate conflict (claim of John Leander Cathcart) (24A-G1, 29A-G2); the undeclared war with France and French spoliations (15A-D1); the War of 1812 (numerous files); and the Seminole wars (30A-H2). There are also papers relating to the petitions and claims of Matthew Lyon of Eddyville, KY, who was prosecuted under the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 (16A-G1); Peter (Pierre) Charles L'Enfant for his services in furnishing a plan for the city of Washington (18A-G1); steamboat inventor Robert Fulton (26A-D1); and Margaret Blennerhassett, widow of Aaron Burr's alleged co-conspirator Harman B. Blennerhassett (27A-D2, 28A-G1). Beginning with the 35th Congress (1857-59), the records document contact with the newly established Court of Claims.

1861-87 (37th-49th Congresses)

6.9 During this period, Civil War-related claims predominate, although in a few instances claims based on much earlier events were still being pursued. Some claims were nearly 60 years old, such as the claim of the widow of Commodore Stephen Decatur, who was still trying in the early 1860's to obtain remuneration for her husband's recapture of the frigate *Philadelphia* in 1804 (37A-E1). There are papers relating to claims that are tied to larger historical events; for example, the petition of Marshall O. Roberts for compensation for the loss of his steamship *Star of the West*, the vessel sent to resupply the garrison at Ft. Sumter during the 1861 secession crisis (37A-H1). However, most of the Civil War claims petitions and legislative claims files concern individuals or groups of citizens who are not in and of themselves significant historically but whose experiences, as documented by their petitions and supporting documentation, provide information of value for State or local history. For example, the records contain substantial information on 25 claims of citizens of Washington, DC, relating to damages from the July 1864 Confederate raid (44A-E3) and S. 382, relating to claims of various citizens of Glasgow, MO, whose property was destroyed in 1864 by Union troops (48A-E4). Petitions of the period in particular describe individual acts during the war that give a personal view of the conflict. Petitions and memorials for the 40th Congress (1867-69) include, for example, the petition of "colored citizens of Detroit" seeking payment of $1,000 for Greenbury Hodge, who, according to the petition, organized a company of colored troops in Michigan and provided them with subsistence during their training period. From Tennessee came a petition from a widow, Mary Mannin, seeking payment for services rendered guiding Union men through the mountains to the safety of Federal troops (40A-H3).

1887-1946 (50th-79th Congresses)

6.10 After passage of the Tucker Act, there is a marked change in both the volume and content of the records referred to the committee. Most petitions did not seek relief directly from the committee but rather petitioned to have their claims referred to the Court of Claims. Exceptions to this trend include petitions dating from the late 1880's from alleged victims of Indian depredations urging Congress to force the Bureau of Indian Affairs to pay their claims (50A-J7); memorials from sugar producers seeking payment of a bounty for losses resulting from the repeal of the McKinley tariff in 1894 (53A-J4); and memorials seeking passage of H.R. 2799 to compensate the victims of the *General Slocum*, a steamer that burned in New York harbor at a loss of more than 1,000 lives (59A-J8). There are also several documents relating to the claim of former Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani for $250,000, because of the role of John L. Stevens, the U.S. minister at Honolulu, in her overthrow in 1893 (59A-F4, 59A-J10, 60A-J14). There are very few petitions and memorials referred to the Claims Committee in the 20th century, and most of the committee papers consist of a small number of legislative case files, 1887-1901; findings of the Court of Claims in the French spoliation cases, 1899-1917, which were printed as House documents; delinquency reports from the Comptroller General relating to accounts of Government officials, 1935-46; and miscellaneous executive communications.

6.11 Closely related to the records of the Committee on Claims are the Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of the Treasury (Record Group 217, formerly known as Records of the General Accounting Office), which settled claims, and the Records of the Court of Claims (Record Group 123), which originally investigated and later rendered judgments in claims cases involving the Government. Under the Bowman Act and the Tucker Act, claims that had been barred or disallowed previously could be referred by Congress to the Court of Claims for its review and recommendation. Consequently there is an interrelationship among the records of the congressional committees, the Department of the Treasury, and the Court of Claims. While many of the claims considered by the committee relate to the confiscation, use, or destruction of property of southern citizens during the Civil War, the barred and disallowed case files of the Southern Claims Commission, which adjudicated claims of those southerners who maintained their loyalty during the war, are located among the Records of the United States House of Representatives (Record Group 233).

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS, 1826-1921

6.12 The Committee on Private Land Claims was established on December 26, 1826, with the Senate's approval of a motion by David Barton of Missouri. Private land claims are claims of ownership of land usually based on a grant of another government issued before the U.S. Government established a system for surveying and administering the public domain. It is not surprising that a Senator from Missouri would offer such a resolution because Missouri was one of the States most affected by land grants and titles issued before the land was possessed by the United States. The largest area of land falling into this category was the Louisiana Purchase, acquired in 1803 from the French, but several other areas also required clarification of land titles. Prior to the Civil War, most of the bills, petitions, and memorials relating to individual private land claims concerned the confirmation of land patents, titles, and grants issued by the French and Spanish Governments (or in the case of West Florida by the British Government), particularly in what are now the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan, with a small number of claims appearing in other States. After a period of inactivity during the Civil War, claims concerning former Mexican lands from the New Mexico Territory to California occupied the committee. Beginning in the late 1880's, legislation proposing establishment of a Federal land court to adjudicate disputes over private land was introduced and referred to the committee. In 1891, the court was established (26 Stat. 854) and given jurisdiction to settle claims over land formerly granted by the Spanish or Mexican Governments in lands acquired from Mexico (Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah; States of Nevada, Colorado, and Wyoming). The legislative activity of the committee gradually diminished after the establishment of the land court and in 1921, the committee was terminated during the reform of the Senate committee system under S. Res. 43, 67th Cong.

6.13 The records of the committee (15 ft.) include **committee reports and papers, 1826-47** (1 ft.), consisting largely of original and printed committee reports on bills, with related petitions, memorials, and other supporting papers; **committee papers, 1847-1907** (8 ft.), consisting of legislative case files (through 1899), and communications from or transmitted by the General Land Office; **petitions and memorials referred to the committee, 1826-97** (6 ft.), which for some Congresses are arranged alphabetically by name of petitioner or subject and, for others, chronologically by date of referral, and supporting papers; and **legislative dockets, 1873-1903 with gaps** (3 vols., 3 in.).

6.14 Prior to the Civil War, the records focus most heavily on attempts by petitioners to confirm land titles in Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa—areas that were formerly French and/or Spanish—and Florida, which included lands under either Spanish or British grants. A few records concern Virginia military bounty lands in Ohio (19A-G14). Many of the files in all series (except the legislative dockets) contain maps and plats of the land in question in addition to the original or copies of the land grant document. Among the more fully documented are the claims of John Edgar, a merchant and land speculator in the Kaskaskia area of Illinois, who submitted documents dating from 1774, and an 1802 letter from Northwest Territorial Governor Arthur St. Clair to support his claim (21A-D14); James and Robert Moore of Mississippi, for land near Natchez, MS, who supported their claim with many documents from the 1801-05 period and land plats from 1795 (22A-D13); heirs of Major Robert Rodgers, whose claim was based on land purchased from the Chippewa Indians in northern Michigan (27A-D15); and Hiram Barney, Pierre Choteau, and Julian Dubuque, relating to their claims in Iowa (28A-D12, 28A-G15, 29A-D14). Numerous papers, under the names of various claimants, relating to the huge land grant of the Baron De Bastrop in Louisiana are also included in the records of this committee (33A-H18, 34A-H18, 35A-E11A, 35A-H15, 36A-H15).

6.15 After the Civil War, the focus of the records is on California, New Mexico, and Arizona, although there are a few claims relating to land in Missouri, Louisiana, and Florida. Western lands requiring confirmation of titles were those that had been granted by the Spanish or Mexican Governments prior to their acquisition by the United States. The committee papers consist of legislative case files, arranged by bill number, and communications from the General Land Office, which transmitted reports it had received, particularly from the Surveyor General of New Mexico, to the Senate, and a few papers arranged by subject. In addition to bills to confirm specific land titles, the committee papers include legislative case files on bills to create a land court to adjudicate private land claims and later proposed amendments (52A-F22, 54A-F25, 55A-F24) and the 1893 annual report of the court (53A-F26). Among the subject files are papers relating to a claim pursued by the heirs of Augustin DeYturbide over a large land grant in California, including printed legal briefs, a map, and various executive agency reports (49A-E22). Committee papers after 1900 consist solely of executive communications that were printed as House documents, although there may also be legislative case files in the papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20). There are few petitions and memorials dated after 1875.

6.16 For executive agency records at the National Archives relating to private land claims, see Record Group 49, Records of the General Land Office.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS, 1832-1921

6.17 The Committee on Revolutionary Claims was established on December 28, 1832, by Senate resolution. Little is known of the circumstances surrounding the decision to create the committee; however, between 1818 and 1828, laws authorizing payment of pensions to surviving veterans of the Revolutionary War were enacted. Prior to the establishment of the committee, bills, petitions, and memorials relating to claims for Revolutionary War pensions were normally referred to the Committee on Pensions. In June 1832, coverage of such pensions was expanded to include the widows and children of such veterans by amendment of an 1828 act for relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution (4 Stat. 529), and thereafter, most Revolutionary pension bills, and other Revolutionary War-related claims were referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. Perhaps the impetus for creating the committee was the anticipated increase in claims under the 1832 act since this law opened up significantly the numbers of people potentially eligible for benefits. Although there are no records of the committee among these series after 1897, the Committee on Revolutionary Claims survived until 1921, when it was terminated by S. Res. 43, 67th Cong., which eliminated many obsolete standing and select committees.

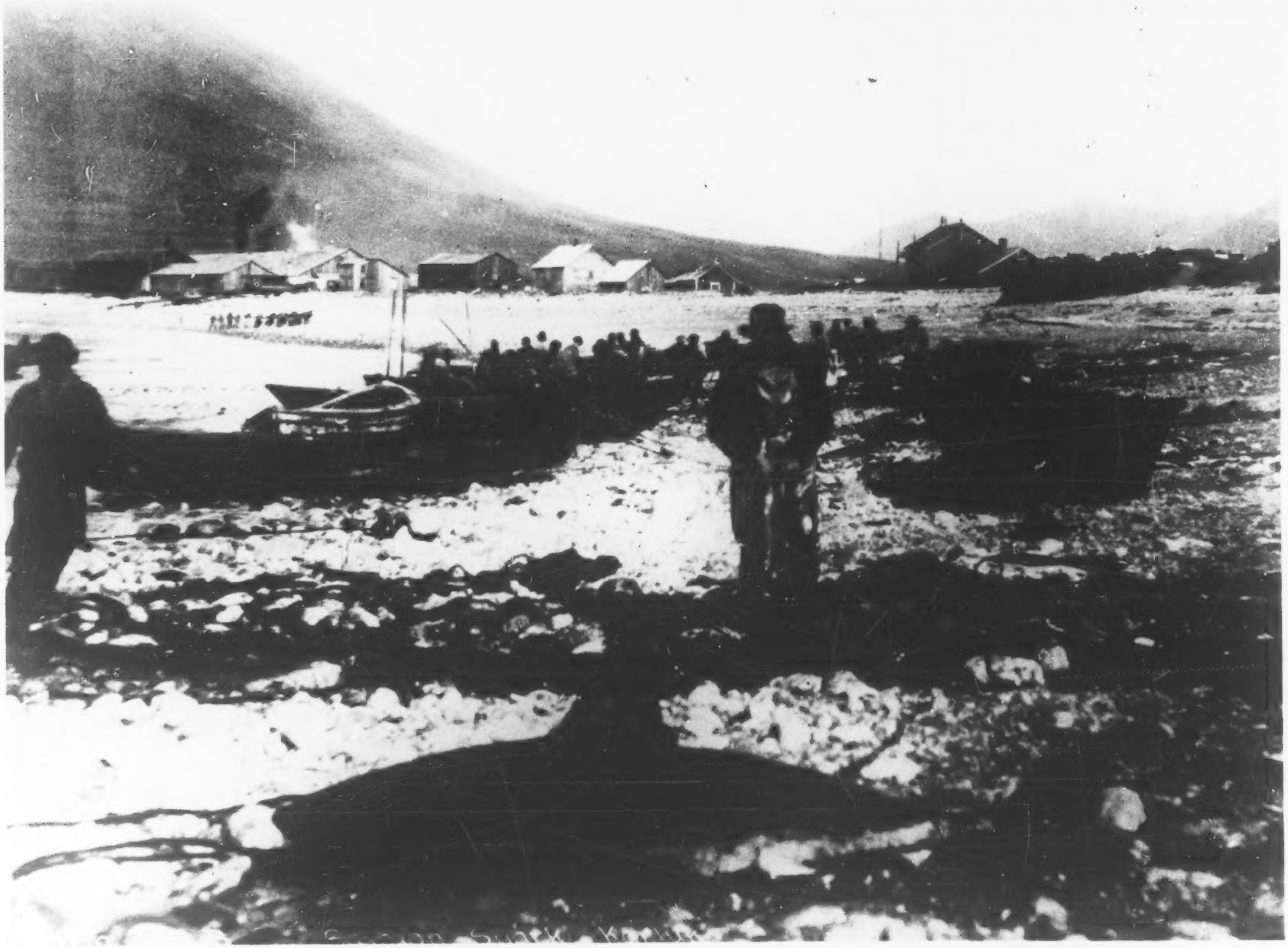
6.18 The records of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims (8 ft.) include three series: **Committee reports and papers, 1832-47** (1 ft.), consisting largely of original and printed committee reports on bills, petitions, and memorials referred to the committee, but also containing some documents supporting claims; **committee papers, 1853-97 with gaps** (1 ft.), consisting of a small number of legislative case files from fewer than one-third of the Congresses between 1853 and 1897 and arranged either alphabetically by name of claimant or numerically by bill number; and **petitions and memorials referred to the committee, 1832-97** (6 ft.), arranged for most Congresses alphabetically by name of claimant and including much of the supporting documentation. Sometimes papers relating to a claim are filed under the name of the soldier with the claimant described as the heir or legal representative of the soldier; in other instances, the papers are filed under the name of the actual claimant. This may be an obstacle to genealogical research in these records, but it is not insurmountable because the volume of records is small.

6.19 The supporting documentation includes a number of documents dating from the Revolutionary War period, 1774-1781, and other evidentiary documents that predate by dozens of years the petition or bill concerning the claim. The Revolutionary War documents include such military records as muster rolls, commission certificates, letters from superior or fellow officers supporting claims by verifying service, and more personal documents such as letters from family members and, in at least one instance, a will. A few claims concern prominent military and political figures, either directly and indirectly. For example, claims of the widows or other legal heirs of John Laurens (23A-G16), Alexander Hamilton (25A-D17), Silas Deane (26A-D16), Baron Johann deKalb (26A-G18), Nathaniel Greene (33A-H21), and Ethan Allen (34A-H21) are documented, at least in part, by these records. Among the records of claims of lesser figures are documents written by Revolutionary leaders. For example, the claim of the heirs of Major Tarlton Woodson (25A-D17) for commutation pay includes items signed by Patrick Henry, Alexander Hamilton, John Laurens, and John Randolph. A sampling of memorials and their accompanying Revolutionary War-era documents found in the records of the committee reveals the memorial of representatives of John

Brooks, a captain in the Continental Army, which is accompanied by the letter from General Horatio Gates appointing Brooks "town major" of York, PA (29A-G21); the memorial of Burnett W. Dole, son of Enoch Dole, an Army surgeon from Massachusetts, accompanied by papers dated 1776 (36A-H17); and the memorial of the heirs of John Arndt of Northampton County, PA, which includes his officer's commission and original receipts for money advanced to his men (43A-H25).

6.20 In addition to pensions and commutation pay, some claimants sought compensation for nonmilitary services provided during the Revolution, and for damages to property as a result of military action. Claims for damages did not usually receive sympathetic hearing by the committee, but in the case of the claims for nonmilitary services, bills were sometimes reported favorably. The best documented of these claims was that of the heirs of Haym M. Salomon. Salomon served as paymaster to the French and handled the subsidies provided by the French and Dutch. The records supporting his claim include "statements of financial affairs of the United States, February 1781-September 1789," numerous letters and other accounts, and several printed items (38A-E13, 41A-H23). Claims of Anna C. DeNeufville Evans, granddaughter of Amsterdam merchant and war financier John (Jean) DeNeufville (32A-H21) and legal representative of James Bell of Canada (36A-H17) also concern financing the war.

6.21 For information on other records in the National Archives concerning Revolutionary claims, see *Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives* (Washington, DC: 1982).



One of 28 photographs accompanying the report of an investigation of salmon fisheries in Alaska that was transmitted to the Committee on Fisheries by a letter from the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, June 9, 1890 (51A-F11).

CHAPTER 7

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND RELATED COMMITTEES, 1816-1968

(1,677 ft.)

7.1 This chapter describes the records of the Committee on Commerce, its predecessors, and other standing committees that have had jurisdiction over matters that eventually were consolidated under the Commerce Committee. The chapter also describes the records of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, which was a separate standing committee until 1977.

7.2 The committee originated as the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, established December 10, 1816, as one of the original standing committees of the Senate. It was split into separate committees—the Committee on Commerce and the Committee on Manufactures—in 1825 as the result of sectionalism and economic differences over revision of the tariff. The committees developed their own jurisdictional interests and constituencies, with the Commerce Committee being the more active and important of the two, focusing largely on river and harbor improvements. In the late 19th century, the Committee on Interstate Commerce was established and developed for itself a large role in economic regulation, beginning with the railroads and later branching out into communications and other areas. Several smaller committees (often beginning as select committees)—concerning railroads, fisheries, interoceanic canals, waterway transportation and river improvements, industrial expositions, and standards, weights, and measures—originally were established to deal with particular legislative matters, but survived in order to provide clerical support to their chairmen. Many of these minor committees were abolished in 1921 in the first wave of committee reform. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601) further consolidated the committees by creating a single Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. In 1961, pursuant to S. Res. 117, 87th Cong., the committee was renamed the Committee on Commerce. In 1977, another major reorganization of the committee system, authorized by S. Res. 4, 95th Cong., led to the creation of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, which acquired jurisdiction over nonmilitary aspects of the space program from the abolished Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, and relinquished jurisdiction over river and harbor improvements to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

7.3 The committee has published two brief histories of its activities. Covering the formative years of the committee is *History, Membership, and Jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce, 1816-1966* (S. Doc. 100, 89th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 12716-1), which summarizes the histories of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, the separate Committees on Commerce and on Manufactures following the jurisdictional split in 1825, and the Committees on Interstate Commerce and on Interoceanic Canals. The volume is largely a list of members of these committees throughout their existence. More recent activities of the committee, especially its key legislative accomplishments, are described in *A Brief History of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and its Activities Since 1947* (S. Doc. 93, 95th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 13205-1). This volume not only contains information on the establishment of the earlier committees, but also focuses on the committee's legislative accomplishments in the areas of transportation, communications, consumer protection, oceans policy, and science. A history of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences has also been published (see para. 7.140).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, 1816-25

7.4 The Committee on Commerce and Manufactures was established as one of the original standing committees, following adoption of a resolution proposed by James Barbour of Virginia on December 10, 1816. William Hunter of Rhode Island was the first chairman of the committee.

7.5 The committee's records consist of **committee reports and papers, 1818-25** (2 in.), and **petitions and memorials referred to the committee, 1816-25** (2 ft.). The committee reports and papers are arranged chronologically for each Congress, and several of the reports have supporting documents. Some petitions and memorials are arranged by subject, but most are arranged chronologically by date of referral for each Congress.

7.6 Given its brief existence, the records, especially the petitions, show substantial activity by the committee. The principle subjects of the records are tariffs (all Congresses); harbor improvements such as lighthouses (16A-G2, 17A-D2, 17A-G2, 18A-G2.3); the regulation of shipping and revenue collection (all Congresses), and the welfare of sick and disabled seamen (15A-D2, 16A-G2, 16A-G2.2, 17A-D2). The single most prominent subject was the tariff, particularly the protectionist Tariff of 1824 (18A-D2). From the outset, the committee received petitions and memorials from various individuals or groups seeking protection for their particular industry, and a few from agricultural interests, such as those from various agricultural societies of Virginia, seeking less tariff protection (17A-G2). Many memorials requesting higher duties on imported iron and products manufactured from iron were received, mainly from citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, during the debate of the 1824 tariff (18A-G2, 4 in.). Prominent textile manufacturer Samuel Slater and other Rhode Island citizens also memorialized the Senate about the 1824 tariff (18A-G2.2). Registration of vessels (15A-D2), establishment of new collection districts (15A-D2, 15A-G2) and ports of entry (16A-G2.1), and collection of duties on sales at auction (16A-G2, 18A-G2.1) were some of the activities relating to shipping and revenue collection that are documented in the records.

7.7 The Tariff of 1824 was a pivotal issue for the committee. In December 1825, the chairman, Mahlon Dickerson of New Jersey, proposed that the committee be split into separate committees—one for commerce and one for manufactures. Dickerson, a protectionist, believed that it was "improper to blend two subjects so distinct from each other as Commerce and Manufactures" and he was supported in his proposal by fellow Senator James Lloyd of Massachusetts, a free trader, who thought that low tariff advocates on the existing committee were a distinct minority. On the other hand, Robert Y. Hayne of South Carolina argued that such a division reflected narrow, sectional interests, and proposed that agriculture be added to give a single committee oversight of the Nation's economic interests. Dickerson's motion was adopted and the committee was split.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, 1825-1946

7.8 The Senate agreed on December 7, 1825, to create a separate standing Committee on Commerce, as a result of the debate and vote briefly described above (see para. 7.7). Five days later Senator James Lloyd became the committee's first chairman. The Commerce Committee met during every Congress through the 79th Congress (1945-46), when, pursuant to the Legislative Reorganization Act, its jurisdiction was combined with those of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and the Committee on Manufactures to form the new Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7.9 The records of the Committee on Commerce include the following series: **Committee reports and papers, 1825-47** (2 ft.); **committee papers, 1847-1946** (40 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legis-**

latures referred to the committee, 1825-1946 (39 ft.); **minutes, 1897-1919 with gaps** (3 vols., 3 in.); **legislative dockets, 1897-1934** (22 vols., 3 ft.); and **executive dockets, 1899-1917** (8 vols., 9 in.).

1825-1901 (19th-56th Congresses)

7.10 The committee reports and papers consist of original and printed reports on bills, petitions, and memorials referred to the committee, and supporting papers. The supporting papers include letters from various correspondents, maps, nautical charts, drawings of lighthouses, statistical data and reports, and some petitions and memorials. Given the forms of transportation then available, it is not surprising that ocean-going and coastal shipping and related matters are the most prominent subjects referred to in the committee's records. Among the records of every Congress are papers concerning river and harbor improvements such as construction of lighthouses, removal of obstructions (sand bars, wrecked ships, etc.), collection of customs duties, and general operation of customshouses. For certain Congresses, the records document commercially useful technical innovations in the nautical and communications fields. Typical of the records of the committee are papers relating to S. 322, 26th Cong., a bill to authorize erection of certain lighthouses, which includes a drawing of a lighthouse (26A-D2); papers relating to deepening a channel in Mobile Bay (Pass Au Heron), including a hand drawn nautical chart (20A-D2); the original and printed report of the committee on Putnam's Ploughing and Dredging Machine for removing bars and other obstructions (29A-D2); and letters from various customs collectors in Maine to Committee Chairman John Davis of Massachusetts and other Senators (24A-D2). Reports on the number and types of vessels entering the Richmond and Petersburg, VA, collection districts for the period 1827-29 (21A-D3) and statistical reports on imported dried and pickled fish (19A-D3) and Portuguese wine (24A-D2) are among the records of the committee. Technical improvements in telegraphy (25A-D3, 26A-D2) and steam boilers to power ships (25A-D3, 26A-D2) are also among the subjects documented by this series.

7.11 The committee papers for the remainder of the 19th century (16 ft.) consist principally of papers relating to specific bills and resolutions (legislative case files), arranged for each Congress by type of bill and thereunder numerically. For many Congresses, there are also small amounts of miscellaneous correspondence, executive communications, and other papers on subjects other than specific bills and resolutions. After 1847, the original committee reports are maintained as a separate series (see Chapter 20).

7.12 The subjects of these papers are similar to those of the committee reports and papers. The majority of the legislative case files concern river and harbor improvement projects (including canal and bridge construction, obstruction removal, lighthouse erection and improvement). Other primary subjects include safety at sea generally and operation of the life saving service, protection of seamen, shipping regulation, ship registration, establishment of ports of entry, trade, and revenue collection. There are also some private claims.

7.13 Bills to authorize river and harbor improvements usually focused on single projects, such as S. 53, 34th Cong., to improve the Patapsco River in Maryland (34A-E2), or an appropriation for a single, but widely applicable purpose, such as testing Wilson and Meacham's illuminating lights for lighthouses (32A-E3). However, there were so many individual projects to review and so many approved that the process became routine, and the committee developed the practice of consolidating most, if not all, projects for a session or a Congress, into comprehensive authorization bills such as S. 142, 38th Cong. (38A-E3) and S. 1702, 42d Cong. (42A-E3). River and harbor improvement project appropriation bills, like all appropriation bills, originated in the House and therefore have bill numbers beginning H.R. The documentation accompanying both types of bills consists of the printed bill, printed reports, official correspondence from the Office of the Chief Engineer and/or Office of the Topographical Engineer, originals or copies of maps and charts, and other records.

7.14 Some of the river and harbor improvement bill files and subject files, especially those on specific projects, include maps, charts, and drawings. For example, there is a drawing accompanying the file on H.R. 6241, 45th Cong., relating to construction of a flume through the public works projects at the Falls of the St. Anthony on the Mississippi River in Minnesota, and a chart of the Boston Upper Harbor at the junction of the Charles and Mystic Rivers (45A-E4). Not all interesting supporting papers to these bills are graphic. For H.R. 7480, 49th Cong., there is a pamphlet, entitled "A History of the Monongahela Navigation Company by an Original Stockholder" (1873); other files contain substantial official and public correspondence.

7.15 Another prominent subject of the committee papers is safety at sea. Shipwrecks were commonplace occurrences and the problem was exacerbated by the use of steam boilers to power vessels. In the 1850's, the committee received papers that discuss proposals for preventing steam boiler explosions, including an 1850 treatise on the subject by Cadwallader Evans (32A-E2). The records also contain letters endorsing the life-saving qualities of Francis's Metallic Boats (31A-E2). In the pre-Civil War period, various bills referred to the committee addressed the issue of safe passage on steam vessels (35A-E2, 36A-E2). After the war, the committee received a number of bills relating to the establishment of stations for and management of the Life Saving Service, established in 1871 as part of the Department of the Treasury (42A-E3, 47A-E5, 51A-F7).

7.16 The committee also considered legislation affecting the treatment of seamen in the merchant marine, such as H.R. 3187, to revise the Shipping Act of 1872 (44A-E3). Seamen were concerned that this bill would weaken the protections previously enacted.

7.17 Another major area of committee interest was regulation of shipping. Bills relating to the establishment of ports of entry, registration and renaming of ships, establishment of revenue collection districts, uniform bills of lading, and pilotage laws were referred to the committee during many of the Congresses during this period. One such bill, found in draft form, sought to amend and consolidate U.S. navigation and revenue collection laws (33A-E2). While these bills tended to cover fairly routine matters, one instance in which this was not the case involved the renaming and registration of former American ships that had been registered as British by their Confederate owners during the Civil War (39A-E3).

7.18 The committee papers also include some records relating to foreign trade and consular matters. For example, in July 1852, the State Department transmitted to the committee the despatch of Edward Kent, U.S. consul at Rio de Janeiro, on the subject of the African slave trade and Brazil, which was also printed (32A-E2); as a general rule, this type of communication was printed and can be found in the *Congressional Serial Set*.

7.19 The petitions and memorials referred to the committee (32 ft.) are arranged for each Congress by subject, thereunder chronologically by the date referred. Miscellaneous or "various" subjects are arranged chronologically by date referred. The records cover a wide range of subjects. As with the committee papers, a substantial number of petitions and memorials for each Congress concern river and harbor improvements and aids to navigation (removal of obstructions, canals, bridges, lighthouses, etc.), shipping regulation and customs collection, foreign trade matters, safety at sea, and seamen's welfare. Many pertain to private claims. The committee also received a few petitions relating to railroad regulation and interstate commerce (45A-H4.2, 46A-H4, 47A-H5.2) and food and drug regulation (37A-H2, 47A-H5.4), among other subjects.

7.20 Petitions and memorials for river and harbor improvements and/or aids to navigation are in the records of every Congress of the period. Occasionally, maps, charts, and other supporting documents were submitted with the petitions. In the late 1820's and 1830's, most of the documents concern improvements for coastal navigation, especially lighthouses (21A-G3). By the mid-1840's, communities on the shores of the Great Lakes sought improvements to harbors and inland rivers and construction of canals, such as one around the Falls of St. Mary's (Sault Ste. Marie) and Niagara Falls (33A-H3.3). One of the more unusual petitions in this category was submitted by Capt. Henry M. Shreve, the inventor of the steam snag boat, which he used to remove an obstruction called the Red River raft. Shreve sought as remuneration for his efforts a preemption right to purchase 25,000 acres of public land (30A-H3.2). Throughout the 19th century, the committee received hundreds of similar documents, and some, such as those supporting the awarding of a contract to Charles Stoughton to improve navigation along the Harlem River in New York, were submitted repeatedly over several Congresses, 1885-99 (49A-H5.2, 51A-J6.1, 54A-J7, 55A-J6.4).

7.21 Petitions and memorials on a diverse body of subjects relating to the regulation of shipping were also referred to the committee in each Congress. Petitions concerning the collection of customs duties, the selection of sites for customs houses and ports of entry, compensation for revenue collectors, drawbacks of duties, and refunds of fines for customs violations appear frequently. Equally common are petitions relating to the licensing or registration of vessels or officers; in addition to individual cases, some petitions concerning registration of vessels generally (39A-H3.2, 40A-H4) and licensing of shipmasters, mates, pilots, and engineers (45A-H4.1) are among the records. An act of March 2, 1837, imposed pilotage laws and from time to time throughout the rest of the century, the committee received petitions supporting or opposing particular bills seeking modifications in such laws (25A-G3.3, 27A-G3, 29A-G3.1, 43A-H5, 44A-H4.2, 49A-H5.4, 54A-J7.2).

7.22 Foreign trade issues also figured prominently as subjects of the petitions and memorials. In 1841, a number of memorials on the subject of trade reciprocity were referred to the committee; generally these protest the lack of increase in tonnage of United States shipping to match the increase in imports (27A-G3.1). During the Civil War, the committee received a memorial in favor of abrogating reciprocity with Great Britain, which had adopted an officially neutral position in the American Civil War (37A-H2). Other petitions sought subsidies for steamship routes to

South America (38A-H3) and reorganization of the consular service (56A-J6.4).

7.23 The safe operation of vessels, particularly the steam-powered variety, was a significant concern to merchants, ship owners, captains, seamen, and passengers alike. In the early years of the committee, these concerns were articulated in petitions asking for the erection and improvement of lighthouses and the improvement of harbors. Petitioners included David Melville, who sought an appropriation to test his improved design for lighthouses (25A-G3), and Silas Meacham, who asked that his improved lamp for lighthouses be used (28A-G2). With the advent of the steam boiler as a source of propulsion, concern focused on safety. In the early 1840's, an engineer, Samuel Raub, Jr., petitioned for adoption of a law to require use of a "double self-acting safety valve" (25A-G3.3, 26A-G3.2). About 10 years later, Philip G. Friese sent the Senate a diagram of his proposed safety jacket for steam boilers (32A-H3.4). Other proposals were also received (32A-H3.3). Rescues of shipwrecked passengers and crews were hampered by lack of equipment and the committee received requests for appropriations for life boats (31A-H3.3, 32A-H3.4). In 1871, the Life Saving Service was established; in the following years, the committee received numerous petitions and memorials relating to the administration of the service, and to the funding and staffing of particular stations (47A-H5.1, 50A-J5, 54A-J7.4, 56A-J6). Another memorial reflecting concern for the well-being of passengers was submitted by the Irish Emigrant Society of New York, which complained that the 1819 law regulating passenger vessels was inadequate (29A-G3.2). In at least one instance, the regulations on passenger ships were viewed as too restrictive. In 1847, the American Colonization Society protested that their vessel, the Liberia Packet, was built to accommodate 160 passengers, but was by law restricted to carrying 40; therefore, they sought enactment of a law exempting them from the restriction (30A-H3.2).

7.24 Other petitioners sought Federal assistance for their plans to emigrate to Liberia; Eli Morrow and 422 other residents of the Berdeen, MS, area sought an appropriation of $100,000, in their petition addressed to Sen. Blanche K. Bruce (45A-H4.4). In 1886, the African Emigration Society of Topeka, KS, also sought an appropriation to help them emigrate (49A-H5.9).

7.25 From the earliest days of the committee, petitioners sought its assistance in efforts to provide for the welfare of sick and disabled seamen. An act of 1798 first authorized such assistance. The first petition received by the committee in 1825 was from Governors of the New York Hospital claiming relief for the cost of medical care for sick and disabled seamen (19A-G3). The Charleston, SC, Marine Hospital also submitted a similar claim (21A-G3.3). Such claims were not limited to Atlantic coastal towns; for example, in 1853, the committee received a memorial from the members of the Ladies' Strangers' Friends Society in Honolulu, Hawaii, relating to the needs of sick and destitute foreign seamen discharged from the U.S. merchant services (33A-H3.4). The committee also received petitions calling for the establishment of marine hospitals in particular locations (numerous Congresses) into the 1880's. In the 1890's, petitions from various labor unions supporting bills to protect seamen were referred to the committee (53A-J6.2, 55A-J6.2).

1901-46 (57th-79th Congresses)

7.26 The records of the Commerce Committee in this period consist of committee papers (24 ft.); petitions, memorials, and resolutions referred to State legislatures (7 ft.); and several bound volumes, including minutes, legislative dockets, and executive dockets, listed in para. 7.9.

7.27 The committee papers in the early 20th century differ significantly from those of the 19th century, chiefly because the legislative case files that constitute such a large part of the earlier series are filed in a separate series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions, 1901-46 (see Chapter 20). From 1901 to 1933, the committee papers (2 ft.) consist largely of original or printed copies of Presidential messages and executive communications and other records that were printed as either House or Senate documents, such as annual and other reports of the Department of Labor and Commerce, the Department of Commerce, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the United States Shipping Board, and the Federal Power Commission, among others. Only a few of these communications were not printed. From 1933 to 1946, the committee papers (22 ft.) are much more complete, though this varies from Congress to Congress. The papers include general correspondence, Presidential messages and executive communications, a few executive session transcripts of hearings, and subcommittee records.

7.28 General correspondence (10 ft.), during the chairmanship of Royal Copeland of New York, 1937-38, and the chairmanship of Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, 1939-46, is arranged for each Congress alphabetically by subject. In addition to incoming and copies of outgoing letters and related attachments, the records also include press releases and newspaper clippings. The size and scope of the correspondence varies widely from Congress to Congress;

for example, there are 3 ft. of records for the period of Copeland's chairmanship, covering such subjects as airlines, crime, fisheries, food and drugs, merchant marine, rivers and harbors, and stream pollution (75A-F6). Correspondence of his successor, Senator Daniels, is fragmentary for the 76th and 77th Congresses (76A-F4, 77A-F7, 1 ft.) but increases significantly for the 78th and 79th Congresses, with the largest files concerning civil aeronautics and the War Shipping Administration (78A-F7, 79A-F6, 6 ft.).

7.29 Presidential messages and executive communications constitute the bulk of the records prior to 1933 and are a significant part of the records thereafter as well. During the 1930's, new agencies such as the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Bonneville Power Administration, were established and they, along with the Commerce Department and maritime and shipping agencies, reported to the Commerce Committee. Executive communications were also received from the War Department relating to the status of river and harbor projects. The arrangement of these records within the committee papers is either chronological by date referred or alphabetical by name of agency, depending on the Congress. Some of the less routine executive communications include a 1935 biographical summary of Bureau of Air Commerce officers and employees, with professional and personnel information on each (74A-F5); a report of the Department of Agriculture, in response to S. Res. 194, 75th Cong., on deaths caused by the exilir sulfanilamide (75A-F6); and a report of the U.S.-Great Lakes Exposition Commission in Cleveland, OH (1936), that includes photographs (76A-F4). There are also several miscellaneous communications from non-government sources; for example, accompanying a letter from the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast (April 1940) are copies of labor arbitrators' decisions and other documents concerning the relationship between the association and the longshoremen's unions (76A-F4, oversize).

7.30 There are also a few executive session transcripts of hearings among the records, including two volumes of testimony, August 1935, on the circumstances of the death of Sen. Bronson Cutting in an airplane crash (74A-F5). Among the papers for the 79th Congress are transcripts of hearings held before the Subcommittee on Aviation, that are filed with related records in a so-called "Aviation File," concerning national air policy and Federal aid to public airports, 1945 (79A-F6).

7.31 Other subcommittees of the Commerce Committee for which there are records in the committee papers are the Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Practice (also known as the Subcommittee to Investigate Racketeering), 1933-34, (73A-F5, 6 in.) and the Subcommittee on the Department of Commerce and Merchant Marine, 1935-36 (74A-F5, 6 in.), which investigated merchant marine ship disasters involving the *Morro Castle* and the *Mohawk*. Additional printed material relating to the *Morro Castle* and *Mohawk* investigations is in the papers of the 75th Congress (75A-F6). Both of these subcommittees were chaired by Senator Copeland.

7.32 The petitions and memorials (7 ft.) are arranged by Congress and thereunder alphabetically by subject for the most part through the mid-1920's. Those not arranged by subject are in the category "various subjects," and are arranged thereunder chronologically by date referred. Twentieth century petitions and memorials are not usually accompanied by supporting documents, but the subjects they address are often similar to those from the 19th century. In particular, the petitions ask for Senate support of specific river and harbor improvements and construction of bridges and canals. These are found in the records of virtually every Congress. Some of the more prominent projects are improvements on the Mississippi River (59A-J14, 60A-J17) and construction of the Great Lakes waterway in the St. Lawrence River valley (67A-J13, 68A-J15, 69A-10). Protection of merchant seamen is another major subject. Seamen's labor unions petitioned the Senate to express their support for particular bills relating to desertion laws (57A-J8), abolition of involuntary servitude (61A-J9, 62A-J14), the LaFollette Seamen's Act of 1915 (64A-J17), and the merchant seaman's bill of rights (79A-J5). Other subjects continued from the 19th century include promotion of shipping industry, shipping regulations, and pilotage laws, but these are less common. Some of the 20th-century subjects of petitions referred to the committee include protests against the decision of the United States Shipping Board to sell surplus ships after the end of World War I (66A-J4), against diversion of Lake Michigan to provide a sanitary drainage canal for Chicago, IL (68A-J13), and against development of water projects and commercial development affecting national parks (66A-J5, 67A-J15).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES, 1825-1946

7.33 On December 7, 1825, the Senate agreed to create a separate standing Committee on Manufactures as a result of the debate and vote briefly described above (see para. 7.7). Five days later Mahlon Dickerson of New Jersey became its first chairman.

Under the Senate rules at the time, committees did not continue from one Congress to the next, but rather were reconstituted at the beginning of the first session of each Congress. From the beginning of the 34th Congress in 1855 until February 10, 1864, in the 2d session of the 38th Congress, there was no Committee on Manufactures. Thereafter the committee met in each Congress until the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 transferred its jurisdiction to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7.34 Despite its long, though interrupted, history, there are comparatively few records of the committee. The records consist of **committee reports and papers, 1829-1842 with gaps** (5 in.); **committee papers, 1900-01 and 1918-28** (5 ft.); and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1827-55 and 1895-1938 with gaps** (4 ft.).

7.35 Among the early records, 1825-55, the principal subject is the tariff. The committee reports and papers contain several original committee reports that were printed, including a major one on the tariff, July 1, 1842 (27A-D8, 3 in.). A unique file, on S. 235, 24th Cong., a bill to amend certain laws imposing duties on imports, contains samples of mohair and goat hair that were submitted in support of the bill (24A-D9). Likewise, petitions and memorials of this period (3 ft.) also address the issue of the tariff generally (27A-G9, 21 in.) or tariffs on particular imported commodities, such as wool (19A-G9, 20A-G9), coal (22A-G9, 24A-G8, 25A-G10), and manufactured items that competed with developing American industries, such as ready-made clothing (20A-G9) and wire pins (25A-G10).

7.36 Although the committee was reestablished in 1864, there are no committee papers until the 56th Congress (1899-1901), and even then the file consists of a single legislative case file. In fact, there is only one significant body of records in the committee's papers after 1900. These concern an investigation of the condition of the crude oil and gasoline market during the years 1920-22. The investigation was authorized by S. Res. 295, 67th Cong., and chaired by Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., of Wisconsin. The records of the investigation (4 ft.) consist of subject files on various oil companies, information on selected refineries, numerous hearings exhibits, and an original copy of a 1923 committee print, "Foreign Ownership in the Petroleum Industry" (67A-F14). The last committee paper is an original report of the Federal Trade Commission on panhandle crude petroleum, 1928 (70A-F13).

7.37 The petitions and memorials of the late 19th and early 20th centuries (7 in.) focus principally on pure food and drug laws (59A-J70, 60A-J80, 61A-J62), classification and proper labelling of paints and other items (60A-J81, 60A-J82), and other Progressive reforms. One interesting item is a protest from the National Brick Manufacturers Association in 1908 against an appropriation to develop the use of concrete as a building product (60A-J82). After 1911, less than 1 inch of petitions and memorials were referred to the committee.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1863-73

7.38 On July 7, 1861, the Senate established a Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad to deal with two bills to authorize construction of a transcontinental railroad. In 1862, this select committee reported on the bill that the Congress enacted granting a charter to the Union Pacific Railroad Company to construct such a railroad and providing Federal support in the form of land grants and bond subsidies. At the beginning of the 38th Congress, the select committee was made a standing committee, which it remained until 1873, when it was replaced by the Committee on Railroads.

7.39 The records of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad consist of **committee papers, 1867-71** (1 ft.), and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures that were referred to the committee, 1864-71** (5 in.). Most of the records of both series concern the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the northern, central, and southern transcontinental railway routes. Within the committee papers are an original 1864 report of the railroad's geologist, James T. Hodge, and other papers relating to the construction of the transcontinental railroad (40A-E10); a copy of a secret agreement by stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, October 16, 1867, and various papers related to the Credit Mobilier (41A-E12); and an 1870 letter from former President Millard Fillmore, the president of the Louisville (KY) Commercial Convention, transmitting that organization's report on the Southern Pacific Railroad (41A-E12). Most of the petitions referred to the committee advocated particular routes and station stops for the transcontinental railroad. One petition, from William Napoleon Walton in 1864, proposed construction of what he called a "pneumatic aerograph," basically a 12"-15" diameter vacuum tube by which letters and small packages could be sent around the country (38A-H14).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS, 1873-1921

7.40 The Committee on Railroads succeeded the Committee on the Pacific Railroad on March 12, 1873. The records consist of **committee papers, 1875-1889** (5 in.), and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1873-1911** (1 ft.). Although the committee continued to exist after the 50th Congress (1887-89), other committees acquired legislative jurisdiction over matters formerly within its authority, and there are few papers after 1889. In particular, the Committee on Interstate Commerce, with its interest in regulating railroad rates and assuring safety of railroad passengers and crews, and the Committee on Pacific Railroads, which focused on the financial status of the Union Pacific Railroad, played significant roles affecting railroad legislation in the Senate.

7.41 The committee papers include a small number of legislative case files, particularly concerning the rights-of-way through the Indian Territory (47A-E23); communications printed as House documents; papers relating to the Union Pacific Railroad such as copies of freight tariffs and letters from railroad executives Colis P. Huntington and Sidney Dillon (44A-E18); and a 22-page subcommittee report on aid to construction of railroads in Southern States, 1878 (45A-E21). The petitions and memorials favor financial aid to particular railroads, such as the Texas Pacific, and additional time for various railroads to complete construction in compliance with their Federal land grant (43A-H23, 44A-H22, 45A-H23). Another significant issue before the committee was the granting of rights-of-way through Indian lands; a noteworthy example of a document on this subject is an 1882 memorial from the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations of the Indian Territory entreating Congress to maintain their treaty rights (47A-H26).

RECORDS OF THE SELECT AND STANDING COMMITTEES ON PACIFIC RAILROADS, 1889-1921

7.42 Separate from the activities of and not to be confused with the above committees on railroads was the Select Committee on Pacific Railroads, 1889-93, and its successor standing committee, 1893-1921. The select committee was appointed following an investigation into the finances of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was heavily indebted to the United States Government. **Petitions and memorials referred to the committee, 1889-1897** (3 in.), chiefly concern a bill proposing to extend the time for the Union Pacific to repay its bonds that was opposed by chapters of the Farmer's Alliance and other agrarian reform organizations, some of which wanted the railroad to default and forfeit their land grants. Businesses, trade groups, and some State legislatures proposed their own solutions to the railroad's financial problems. **Committee papers, 1893-96** (1/4 in.) are not significant. The committee was terminated in 1921 along with other obsolete Senate committees.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION ROUTES TO THE SEABOARD, 1879-1921

7.43 According to historian George H. Haynes, it was said in 1917 that this committee had the dubious distinction of never having met in its (then) 38 years. There is no evidence to show that the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard ever convened before its termination in 1921, and, not surprisingly, few papers were ever referred to it. The **records, 1879-93 with gaps** (1/2 in.), consist of papers relating to the proposed construction of a canal to unite the Missouri and Columbia Rivers (46A-H24), and a few printed reports. There are also a few petitions and memorials received by the select committee, 1872-79, which preceded it.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, 1879-1921

7.44 The Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi River and Its Tributaries was established on March 19, 1879, succeeding the Select Committee on the Levee System of the Mississippi River, 1870-79. The work of these committees coincided with the major survey and improvement of the Mississippi River undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Mississippi River Commission. The committee was abolished in 1921 as part of the effort to eliminate obsolete committees.

7.45 The records of the standing committee are very limited and consist of **committee papers, 1879-1888** (1 in.), and **petitions and memorials referred to the committee, 1879-1897** (1 in.). The committee papers consist of printed executive communications, such as the annual report of the Mississippi River Commission and its request for an appropriation to continue its work (48A-E10), and papers relating to an investigation of a Union Pacific Railroad Bridge that was constructed over the Missouri River at Omaha, NE in 1888 (50A-F10). There are a small number of legislative case files. The petitions are from individuals or organizations supporting improvements in their towns or regions. A few petitions and memorials (1/2 in.) were referred to the select committee (see Chapter 18).

COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS, 1899-1946

7.46 The Committee on Interoceanic Canals was established on December 15, 1899, succeeding the Select Committee on the Construction of the Nicaragua Canal, 1895-99. As its name implies, the initial focus of this committee was on legislation to authorize the construction of an isthmian canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. There are less than 2 in. of records for the select committee (see Chapter 18). Following the completion of the canal's construction, the committee was responsible for monitoring conditions within the Canal Zone and reporting appropriate legislation. The committee continued as a standing committee until the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 transferred its functions to the newly established Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7.47 The records of the committee include **committee papers, 1899-1945** (1 ft.), and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1899-1917** (8 in.). The committee papers consist almost entirely of Presidential messages transmitting reports and executive communications reporting on the activities of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, the Isthmian Canal Commission, the Governor of the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, and the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Illness. There is also one transcript of an unprinted hearing, January 25, 1933, relating to the Canal Zone legal code and several pending House bills (72A-F13) and a small amount of correspondence and legislative reference files for the 77th Congress (1941-42). More than half of the petitions and memorials concern the free tolls for U.S. ships engaged in domestic shipping (62A-J48, 63A-J34, 6 in.), but other subjects include working conditions and the use of alien labor during the construction of the canal (59A-J51), wages of canal employees (64A-J37), and whether or not the canal should be fortified (61A-J47).

COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES, 1884-1921

7.48 Creation of a committee on fisheries was called for when the Senate revised its rules in January 1884. The Committee on Fisheries, originally called the Committee on Fish and Fisheries, was established and its first members appointed on February 5, 1884, by Senate resolution. The records include **committee papers, 1886-1918** (1 ft.), and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1884-1907** (2 in.). The committee papers consist of legislative case files, 1886-1901, and executive communications from the U.S. Commission on Fish and Fisheries and other agencies.

7.49 While there are few papers of the committee, there are some outstanding records. One such file consists of papers relating to an investigation of Alaska salmon fisheries in 1889 by Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, an ichthyologist employed by the U.S. Commission on Fish and Fisheries. The records include Commissioner Marshall McDonald's letter to the Senate, June 9, 1890, transmitting and summarizing Bean's report, 28 accompanying captioned photographs taken by Bean of Karluk, Alaska, and other parts of Kodiak Island, and several drawings of the fish his party observed (51A-F11). A legislative case file on S. 1730, 53d Cong., a bill for the protection of salmon, trout, and fish in the streams and tidewaters of Alaska, includes transcripts of eyewitness accounts of fishing practices in Alaska (53A-F10). The committee papers also include original hearings on S. 227 and H.R. 5538, 49th Cong. (1886), which concern protection of fisheries on the Atlantic coast and mackerel spawning areas, respectively (49A-E11). After 1901, the committee papers measure only 1 inch, but legislative case files, 1901-21, are in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20).

7.50 Petitions and memorials referred to the committee relate to protection of fisheries and the establishment of fish hatcheries, with the largest number favoring or opposing restrictions on menhaden fishing on the Atlantic coast (49A-H10). There are no petitions for several Congresses between 1889 and 1914, and none for any Congress thereafter despite the continued existence of the committee until 1921, when it was terminated during a major reform of the committee system.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS, 1899-1921

7.51 The Committee on Industrial Expositions was established in 1909 at the beginning of the 61st Congress when Senator Nelson Aldrich of Rhode Island sponsored a resolution that had the effect of making all then existing select committees standing committees. In this way, the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions, 1899-1909, became a standing committee. The select committee itself had been preceded by the Select Committee on International Expositions, 1895-99. The Committee on Industrial Expositions was abolished in 1921, following approval of S. Res. 43, 67th Cong., which greatly reduced the number of Senate committees.

7.52 There are 3 in. of records of the preceding select committees; the documents concern several expositions held from the mid-1890's to 1909 (see Chapter 18). For the standing committee, there are **petitions and memorials referred to the committee, 1910-13** (1/4 in.), favoring a Panama Exposition in San Francisco in 1915 (61A-J45) and three others favoring a semicentennial celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation (61A-J46). There are no committee papers.

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES, 1909-21

7.53 The Committee on Standards, Weights, and Measures was among the former select committees that became standing committees in 1909 at the beginning of the 61st Congress. It was abolished in 1921 along with many other obsolete committees.

7.54 The records of the standing committee consist of **committee papers, 1918** (3 in.), and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1911-21** (i/4 in.). The committee papers comprise the records of its investigation, pursuant to S. Res. 259, 65th Cong., into the denial of a patent to S.M. Herber for a process of extracting gasoline from petroleum. The records include unpublished transcripts of hearings on the Herber process for extracting motor fuels, July 7-Sept. 10, 1918; hearing exhibits, and copies of the resolution authorizing the investigation. There are also brief minutes for 1918, and a small amount of correspondence (65A-F22). The petitions concern adoption of the metric system (66A-J55) and other subjects related to uniform standards of measurement. There is also 1 in. of petitions and memorials for the select committee. Legislative case files, 1901-21, may be found in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE, 1887-1946

7.55 The Committee on Interstate Commerce was established on December 12, 1887, at the beginning of the 50th Congress, succeeding a select committee that had been appointed in 1885. The Select Committee To Investigate Interstate Commerce, also known as the Cullom Committee after its chairman Shelby Cullom of Illinois, was established on March 17, 1885, following the amendment and approval of Senator Cullom's resolution. Under the resolution as amended, the select committee was authorized to investigate and hold hearings on transportation by railroad and water routes between the several States. During the 49th Congress, the select committee reported at least two bills, S. 1093 and S. 1532, the latter enacted as the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887. There are no unpublished records of this select committee. Senator Cullom was also the first chairman of the standing committee.

7.56 The records of the standing committee (627 ft.) include **committee papers, 1889-46** (25 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures that were referred to the committee, 1893-1946** (41 ft.); **minutes, January 1916-August 1917 and March 1921-June 1922** (2 vols., 3 in.); **legislative dockets, 1891-97** (3 vols., 3 in.); **legislative and executive dockets, 1929-35** (2 vols., 3 in.); and **records of the Subcommittee To Investigate Interstate Railroads, 1935-42** (560 ft.).

7.57 From the outset, the primary interest of the committee has been regulation of the railroads. For more than a decade before the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act, bills proposing to regulate railroad rates, investigate complaints, and prevent such practices as pooling, rebates, and drawbacks had been introduced in the House or the Senate. Several petitions and memorials on the subject were also received. During the 1870's and 1880's, bills, petitions, and memorials relating to railroad regulation were referred to either the Committee on Commerce or the Committee on Railroads, but neither had much sympathy for regulation and attempts to enact a law were unsuccessful. Taking matters into their own hands, certain State legislatures passed so-called Granger laws, regulating railroads within their States. These laws were upheld in the Supreme Court decision *Munn* v. *Illinois* (1877), but they were undermined by another Supreme Court decision *Wabash, St. Louis, &*

Pacific R.R. Co. v. *Illinois* (1886). The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 gave the Federal Government a degree of control over railroads, and with the establishment of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, the Senate had a vehicle by which to consider amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act. As the concept of interstate commerce expanded, the committee later became involved in railway labor matters; regulation of trucking and other interstate carriers; child labor; radio and other types of communications; aviation; and various business practices and economic issues.

7.58 Little evidence of committee activity is found in the records covering the first 6 years of the committee's existence. Except for a draft of S. 3773, 51st Cong., to amend the 1887 act, there are no records of the committee until the 53d Congress (1893-95). Beginning in 1893, there are petitions and memorials for each Congress and committee papers for all but the 62d Congress (1911-13).

7.59 The committee papers include legislative case files for most of the Congresses through the 57th (1901-03); Presidential messages and executive communications, most of which were published as House or Senate documents; and some correspondence. Legislative case files, 1901-46, are in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20), although there are a few papers relating to specific bills for the 57th (1901-03) and 60th (1907-09) Congresses.

7.60 Many of the executive communications are annual or special reports of regulatory and other agencies. Most annual reports of the Interstate Commerce Committee were referred to the committee, as were communications from the ICC Chairman (most Congresses) and printed ICC valuation dockets (66th-70th and 73d-74th Congresses). Other ICC-originated and transportation-related reports and papers include the transcript of proceedings of the Federal Rate Regulation Association Convention in Chicago, 1905 (59A-F15); "Report of tests of automatic straight air brake system," conducted by the ICC's Bureau of Safety, 1918 (65A-F8); a report in response to S. Res. 412, 66th Cong., on the increased cost of railroad fuel, 1920 (67A-F12); and "The Interterritorial Freight Rate Problem of the United States," a report by TVA economist J. Haden Alldredge (75A-F12). The Federal Trade Commission also sent numerous printed or typewritten reports and communications to the committee. A sample of the topics of these reports include pipeline transportation of petroleum, 1916 (64A-F12); petroleum industry in Wyoming, 1921 (66A-F11); milk and milk products during World War I, 1921 (67A-F12); the Western Pine Manufacturers Association (67A-F12); resale price maintenance, 1929 (70A-F11); the agricultural implement and machine industry, 1938 (75A-F12); and the motor vehicle industry, 1939 (76A-F11). The committee also received special reports from the Securities and Exchange Commission on its study of investment trusts and investment companies under section 30 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (76A-F11, 77A-F15). Other agencies that sent reports to the committee include the National Mediation Board, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Communications Commission, and their predecessors.

7.61 The committee papers also include correspondence of certain committee chairmen. Some letters received by long-time chairman Shelby Cullom are in the records for the 54th Congress (54A-F14). The correspondence of Burton K. Wheeler of Montana (1935-40, 1943-46, 5 ft.) is especially rich for the 78th and 79th Congresses.

7.62 Other correspondence of Senator Wheeler can be found in the investigative subcommittee records of the committee. Senator Wheeler was concerned with certain monopolistic tendencies and concentration in the telegraph industry. He chaired a special subcommittee, authorized by S. Res. 95 and 268, 76th Cong., to study these trends. The records are arranged by subject (76A-F11, 3 ft.). Other investigations undertaken during Wheeler's chairmanship for which there are unpublished records include the massive investigation of interstate railroads, 1935-42 (see para. 7.73), and the investigation of the American Federation of Musicians pursuant to S. Res. 81, 78th Congress (see papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions, 78th Congress).

7.63 In response to a 1940 commercial airline crash near Lovettsville, VA, which killed Senator Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota, the Senate approved S. Res. 307, 76th Cong., to authorize an investigation of this and other accidents. The investigation was conducted by Lt. Carl Harper, chief investigator for the Subcommittee on Air Safety, chaired by J. Bennett (Champ) Clark of Missouri. The records (78A-F15, 4 ft.) are arranged alphabetically by subject and consist of correspondence, accident reports, administrative papers, newspaper clippings, and reference matter.

7.64 Also, the committee papers include Senator Patrick A. McCarran's reference files and related correspondence on aviation, 1937-44 (75A-F12, 76A-F11, 77A-F15, 78A-F15, 1 ft.). McCarran was not a member of the committee, but he had a well-known interest in commercial and general aviation.

7.65 Petitions and memorials referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce cover a wide range of subjects—general powers of the ICC, railroad and common carrier regulation, communications regulation, and public utility regulation—as well as several important subtopics. In addition, a number of significant economic issues and social reforms are mentioned in these documents. For most Congresses, the petitions and memorials have been to some degree arranged by subject, with the remainder arranged chronologically under the heading "various subjects."

7.66 During its early years, the committee received numerous petitions and memorials favoring bills to enlarge the powers of the ICC, 1893-1909 (53A-J16, 55A-J16.2, 56A-J19, 56A-J19.1, 58A-J36, 60A-J62). Two bills increasing Federal Government regulation of the railroads—the Elkins Act of 1903 and the Hepburn Act of 1906—were enacted; petitions relating to the former and an earlier version of the latter are in the series for the 57th Congress (57A-J33, 57A-J34). Between 1905 and 1907, the committee was inundated with petitions from consumers of railroad services who favored increased regulation and from associations of railroad employees who were opposed (59A-J58, 4 ft.). During World War I, the emergency transportation demands of the war effort led the Federal Government to take over control of the railroads (65A-J27). In the immediate postwar period, some petitions referred to the committee advocated continuing Government control, while others favored a return to private ownership (66A-J33). The passage of the Transportation Act of 1920 (Esch-Cummins Act) returned the railroads to private control, but under tighter regulations. In the late 1920's, increased competition from bus and truck transportation for passengers and freight traffic led certain railroad companies to orchestrate petition campaigns in favor of bus and truck regulations (70A-J23, 72A-J39). During the Great Depression, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks sent a number of petitions favoring the extension of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, but the union's motive was to protect their members' jobs, not to support increased Government regulation of the railroads for its own sake (74A-J14).

7.67 In examining the petitions and memorials referred to the committee, it is apparent that railroad unions were very active petitioners of the Senate. In addition to the subjects mentioned above, the unions were particularly strong advocates of measures affecting the safe operation of railroads and other practices affecting their working conditions. Between 1900 and 1915, they supported S. 3560, 57th Cong., the Foraker-Corliss Safety Appliance bill relating to the operation of locomotives; the Bates-Penrose Employers' Liability bill (58A-J35, 59A-J54); bills relating to the qualifications of locomotive engineers (59A-J57); bills regulating the number of continuous hours of employment for railroad employees (59A-J60); inspection of locomotive boilers (63A-J35); and safety measures generally (60A-J67). The economic hardships of the Great Depression led unions to promote two bills, H.R. 9891 and S. 4646, 72d Cong., that would establish pensions for railroad and transportation employees (72A-J38, 7 in.).

7.68 A number of railroad business practices are discussed in the petitions and memorials, including pooling (53A-J16, 55A-J16.4) and ticket scalping (53A-J16.2, 54A-J18.1, 55A-J16.1). Uniform freight rates were sought by various business groups (54A-J18.2), and there was some support among petitioners for the so-called Grosscup Plan to establish a department of transportation and a special court to adjudicate railroad rate disputes (59A-J52). Certain railroads organized their employees to petition in 1910 and 1911 for higher railroad rates; petitions from employees of the Chicago Great Western Railroad in Waterloo, IA, and of the Union Pacific Railroad in Colorado and Nebraska contain thousands of names of employees, listing job titles and places of residence for each signer (61A-J50, 10 in.). In the early 1920's, the committee received complaints about stock watering and high rates, and some petitioners proposed that States have authority over rates within their boundaries (67A-J32).

7.69 As new forms of communication were developed and their use expanded, an increasing number of petitions concerning the regulation of technological and business aspects of telegraph, telephone, radio, and motion picture industries were brought to the committee's attention. Public opinion regarding the telegraph and the telephone is documented in a few instances. For example, as early as the mid-1890's, a group called the National Citizens Industrial Alliance sent a memorial to the Senate demanding that Congress relieve the people "from unjust and extortional rates and charges of the Bell Telephone Company Monopoly" (53A-J16.2). Thirty years later, another group protested the innovation of dial telephones and the related costs to consumers (68A-J32). Senator Wheeler's investigation of consolidation of the telegraph industry in 1939-40 prompted communications unions to use petitions to express their fear that the investigation would result in a loss of jobs to their members (76A-J17).

7.70 Concern over the regulation of various aspects of the radio industry is documented in the petitions and memorials beginning in the early 1920's. One matter for concern was control of radio frequencies (67A-J34, 69A-J21). A 1928 letter from the secretary and general manager of station WCFL, the Voice of Labor Cooperative Farm-Labor Radio Listeners' Association, complained to the Senate about frequency allocation practices of the Federal Radio Commission, which restricted their station to daytime broadcasting (71A-J37). In the 1930's and 1940's, petitions asking Congress to pressure radio networks to sell time to religious and other nonprofit broadcasters were received by the committee (73A-J28, 79A-J11). But aside from the complaints, the petitions simply reflect general public interest in the regulation of radio. In 1934, the committee was swamped with petitions asking that the hearings and reports on the bill that created the Federal Communication Commission be made public and distributed free of charge (73A-J29, 74A-J18, 11 ft.).

7.71 Petitioners were also interested in the motion picture industry. The committee received petitions on both sides of Senator Smith W. Brookhart's bill to regulate the practice of "block booking" films (70A-J22), and several petitions supported his resolution, S. Res. 170, 72d Cong., to investigate motion picture industry practices and conditions (72A-J37). In the late 1920's and early 1930's, many reform-minded petitioners registered their displeasure with the moral content of motion pictures (71A-J36, 73A-J27, 74A-J17).

7.72 Other economic issues confronting the committee were regulations governing the conditions of interstate transportation of cattle in rail cars (56A-J19.2, 57A-J35, 59A-J59, 60A-J63), adoption of daylight savings time (65A-J26, 66A-J32, 67A-J31), truth-in-fabrics legislation (66A-J34, 67A-J37), and fair trade legislation (71A-J35, 72A-J36). In addition to public concern over the moral content of motion pictures, reformers also lobbied Congress to use interstate commerce legislation to restrict gambling (54A-J18), interstate transportation of cigarettes (55A-J16), child labor (63A-J38, 64A-J38), and the advertising of alcoholic beverages on the radio (74A-J15, 76A-J16).

Subcommittee To Investigate Interstate Railroads

7.73 On May 20, 1935, the Senate agreed to S. Res. 71, 74th Cong., authorizing an investigation of the "financing, reorganizations, mergers, acquisitions and dispositions, insolvency, credit and securities operations and activities, financial policies, intercorporate relationships in respect of interstate railroads, railroad holding companies, railroad affiliates, and subsidiaries..." As directed, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce created a Subcommittee To Investigate Interstate Railroads.

7.74 Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, who introduced S. Res. 71 and later chaired the subcommittee, characterized the purpose of the investigation as follows: In light of the "vast shrinkage of income suffered by all [rail]roads in the last seven years," the subcommittee sought to "recommend to the Congress wise and workable legislation if we find that legislation is needed to improve the prosperity of our railroads and their ability to function most effectively." By virtue of S. Res. 227, 74th Cong., S. Res. 273, 75th Cong., and S. Res. 240, 76th Cong., the subcommittee pursued its inquiry from the 74th to the 77th Congress.

7.75 The Subcommittee To Investigate Interstate Railroads carried out its mission by a variety of methods on several fronts. In its Washington, DC headquarters and its field branches in New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Norfolk, the subcommittee collected documents from the files of railroad, investment, and related business organizations. The subcommittee held hearings from December 7, 1936, to July 27, 1939, and published its findings and recommendations in a series of reports, finally completing its work in 1942.

7.76 The **records, 1935-42** (560 ft.), of the subcommittee comprise nearly 90 percent of the total volume of records of the Committee on Interstate Commerce. They include correspondence and reports created by railroads and related businesses, memoranda, and other administrative communications relating to the ongoing work of the subcommittee; transcripts (printer's copies and published volumes) of the subcommittee's hearings; legal documents and court records; printed House and Senate bills; questionnaires sent to and completed by experts in the field; the working papers of some of the subcommittee's investigators; and a variety of oversize documents and subject indexes. While the records of most of the field branches were interfiled with the records of the Washington headquarters, the documents generated by the New York branch were maintained separately. The types of records relating to the New York office parallel the records of the subcommittee as described above, but include the working papers of the branch director, Telford Taylor, as well. The subcommittee made multiple copies of many of the documents it collected in order to facilitate its reference work, with the result that copies of a single letter obtained from the files of a particular railroad company may be in several series of records.

7.77 The arrangement of the subcommittee records varies from series to series. A preliminary inventory briefly identifies and describes each series of records, and an unpublished appendix to the inventory provides a list of folder headings showing the arrangement and subject matter for all but 4 of the 29 series of records created by the subcommittee.

COMMITTEES ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1947-61, AND COMMERCE, 1961-68

7.78 One provision of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 was the reduction of standing committees through the consolidation of committee jurisdiction. Under Senate Rule XXV, as defined in the act, the new Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce inherited the responsibilities of four former committees—Commerce, Interoceanic Canals, Interstate Commerce, and Manufactures—except for a few jurisdictional areas that were assigned to other committees, such as flood control and improvement of rivers and harbors, which were assigned to the Committee on Public Works. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee's jurisdiction included the following: Interstate and foreign commerce generally; regulation of interstate railroads, buses, trucks, and pipe lines; communication by telephone, telegraph, radio, and television; civil aeronautics; merchant marine generally; registering and licensing of vessels and small boats; navigation and related laws, including pilotage; rules and international arrangements to prevent collisions at sea; merchant marine officers and seamen; measures relating to the regulation of common carriers by water, their inspection, and their safety and lifesaving equipment; the Coast and Geodetic Survey; the Coast Guard, including the lifesaving service, lighthouses, lightships, and ocean derelicts; the United States Coast Guard and Merchant Marine Academies; the Weather Bureau; nonmilitary matters relating to the Panama Canal and interoceanic canals generally; fisheries and wildlife; and the National Bureau of Standards, including the standardization of weights and measures and the metric system.

7.79 In 1961, the Senate approved S. Res. 117, 87th Cong., to rename the committee the Committee on Commerce, which it remained until the 1977 reorganization of the Senate committees, pursuant to S. Res. 4, 95th Cong. The 1977 reorganization expanded the jurisdiction of the committee to include nonmilitary aeronautical and space science; coastal zone management; highway safety; regulation of many consumer products and services; science, engineering and technology research and development and policy; and sports. To reflect its expanded jurisdiction, the committee was renamed the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

7.80 There are 851 ft. of records of the full committee, its subcommittees, and its staff for the period 1947-68.

RECORDS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

7.81 There are several series of records of the full committee but for the most part the records consist of legislative case files and subject files. Records for 1947-54 (80th-83d Congresses) are organized in a less structured way than those of the 1955-68 period, when Senator Warren Magnuson of Washington, chaired the committee. Since the late 1940's, records of subcommittees have constituted a important part of the committee's records as a supplement to the full committee's records. However, during Magnuson's chairmanship, 1955-1978 and especially after 1960, the full committee records are also supplemented by records maintained by individual professional staff members. Another feature of the committee's records during Magnuson's chairmanship is the absence of detailed executive session documentation, such as verbatim minutes or transcripts. Magnuson's long-time assistant, W. Featherstone Reid, verified in an interview that such records were not kept. According to Reid, summary minutes were kept during this period, but the records are not in National Archives.

7.82 **Legislative case files, 1947-68** (306 ft.), are the primary series of full committee records. The records are arranged by Congress, thereunder by type of bill, and thereunder numerically by bill number. They include original copies of printed bills, amendments, committee reports, printed hearings, official correspondence, public correspondence, clippings from the *Congressional Record* and newspapers, and related reference matter pertaining to bills and resolutions that were referred to the committee. Several of the case files measure more than 1 linear foot of papers. These larger files are usually for bills that inspired a substantial volume of public correspondence. Examples of such files include S. 265, 80th Cong. (2 ft.), S. 3294, 83d Cong. (5 ft.), and S. 923, 84th Cong. (6 ft.), relating to restrictions on liquor advertising; S. 1197, relating to ICC ratemaking (16 ft.); and S. 559, 89th Cong., relating to cigarette labeling (3 ft.). One of the most significant bills considered by the committee was S. 1732, 88th Cong., to eliminate discrimination in public accommodations affecting interstate commerce (8 ft.). Many of the key provisions of this bill were included in H.R. 7152, which was enacted as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352).

7.83 The legislative case files also include records relating to certain investigations authorized by simple resolutions of the Senate. For example, in the 80th Congress, pursuant to S. Res. 44 and 47, the committee investigated the adequacy of the supply of railroad boxcars in West Virginia and the shortage of boxcars generally (1 ft.). In the 81st Congress, pursuant to S. Res. 230, the committee investigated the operations of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the export control program, and the fall of China to the Communists (1 ft.). In isolated instances, the records of special subcommittees are in this series; for example, records of the Special Subcommittee on Merchant Marine Training and Education (S. Res. 35, 84th Cong., 8 in.).

7.84 Other series of records referred to the committee are **Presidential messages and executive communications, 1947-68** (30 ft.), and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures, 1947-68** (25 ft.). Few Presidential messages were referred to the committee and consequently most of the records are executive communications, consisting of periodic and special reports and legislative proposals from executive agencies. Most of the petitions and memorials were referred to the committee between 1947 and 1952 and urged the Senate to enact legislation to regulate the advertising of alcoholic beverages.

7.85 The committee maintained **subject files ("general correspondence"), 1947-68** (86 ft.), for each Congress. For the 80th-83d Congresses, the records have no particular arrangement; for the 84th-90th Congresses, the records for each Congress are arranged alphabetically by subject. The files for the 88th-90th Congresses (1963-68) are more voluminous, measuring 52 ft. The records may include administrative records and transcripts of hearings, in addition to correspondence, reports, staff memorandums, and related reference material on virtually all matters coming before the full committee. Related records of subcommittees are described below. Supplementing this series is the committee's **reading file, 1949-68 with gaps** (10 ft.).

7.86 A few **transcripts of hearings, 1947-64** (3 ft.), are maintained separately. The most significant are unprinted or executive session transcripts of hearings for the following: The Subcommittee on Aviation, relating to aviation policy and an investigation of air crashes, 80th Cong. (5 in.); the Subcommittee on Trade Policy, 80th Cong. (1 in.); and the full committee, relating to the Panama Canal and to fisheries on the continental shelf, 88th Cong. (1 in.). The remainder consist of printer's copies of transcripts. Transcripts of hearings are found in several other series, including the subject, legislative case, and nomination files of the committee.

7.87 The committee also maintained a series of so-called **special studies, 1959-66** (3 ft.), which were either done by consultants to the committee, such as Leslie Rudy's study of military cargo movements through Pacific Coast port areas, 87th Congress, or prepared by consultants to executive agencies such as Booz, Allen, Hamilton, which produced an organizational and procedural survey of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 87th Congress; **press releases, 1961-68** (9 in.), issued by the committee and Senator Magnuson personally; and **administrative records, 1947-56** (3 ft.), including job applications, financial records, committee notices, and one transcript of an executive session on the coordination of subcommittee activities, January 23, 1947.

7.88 While most studies undertaken by the committee were actually carried out by one of its subcommittees, the full committee did conduct its own studies. In the 84th Congress, the committee studied problems related to Alaska and Pacific Coast fisheries and to West Coast transportation. The **records of the Alaska investigations, 1955-56** (3 ft.), include subject files, printer's copies of hearings and committee reports, and a transcript of an executive session of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. In the 84th and 85th Congresses, the committee conducted a study of television network regulation and UHF problems. **Records relating to the television inquiry, 1954-58** (17 ft.), are arranged alphabetically by subject and include questionnaires completed by network affiliates. The questionnaires are arranged alphabetically by station call letters. There are also printed and original transcripts of hearings and committee reports and prints. In the 86th Congress, the committee undertook a major study of national transportation policy, a study mandated by the Transportation Act of 1958. **Records relating to the transportation policy study, 1959-61** (21 ft.), document the preparation of S. Rpt. 445, 87th Cong., 1st sess. (Serial 12330), which is entitled "National Transportation Policy." The study, which was highly critical of the Federal Government's approach to transportation, was authorized by S. Res. 29, 86th Cong. and directed by Maj. Gen. John P. Doyle. The records include correspondence, reports, staff memorandums, other items cited in the final report, and an index; the arrangement of the records corresponds to the organization of the report, except for some miscellaneous correspondence and duplicate printed material.

7.89 **Nomination files, 1947-68** (22 ft.), include correspondence from Senators, organizations, and the general public; unprinted transcripts of hearings (80th-83d Congresses only) and printer's copies of transcripts of printed hearings; nomination reference and report forms; biographical sketches of nominees; and staff memorandums relating to nominations referred to the committee for its advice and consent. Included among the positions requiring committee approval are the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Transportation (since 1967), and their top-level assistants; commissioners, board members, or chief administrators of various regulatory agencies, including the Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Power Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, and U.S. Maritime Commission, among others; and routine nominations of commissioned officers in the Coast Guard. Most of the larger files date from the 1950's, such as the file on the nomination of Lewis Strauss to be Secretary of Commerce (86th Cong., 3 ft.). Other prominent nominees include W. Averill Harriman (Secretary of Commerce, 80th Cong.); Leland Olds (Federal Power Commission, 81st Cong.); Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr. (Assistant Secretary of Commerce, 80th Cong.), who was tangentially involved in the William Remington loyalty case; former Congressman Robert Franklin Jones (Federal Communications Commission, 80th Cong.); and former Senator Chan Gurney (Civil Aeronautics Board, 82d Cong.).

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

7.90 The records of subcommittees of the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (1947-61) and Commerce (1961-68) are voluminous and rich. Prior to 1947, both the Committee on Commerce and Committee on Interstate Commerce had their own standing subcommittees and as required appointed special subcommittees, usually to investigate specific situations or events. As indicated previously and excluding the Subcommittee To Investigate Interstate Railroads, relatively few records of those subcommittees have been preserved.

7.91 The records of both the standing and special subcommittees established after 1946 are more abundant and complete, and they are supplemented by records of staff members who often worked with a single subcommittee. In the 80th Congress, there were subcommittees on merchant marine, on oil and gas shortages, and on trade policies. Other subcommittees studied communications, and investigated the Nashua, NH, mills and the operations of Textron, Inc. The committee also contributed to the Congressional Aviation Policy Board, a joint committee of Congress (see Chapter 19). The 81st Congress saw a change in committee leadership. During his tenure (1949-52), the new chairman, Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, obtained authorization for several investigations. In particular, he proposed four areas of study and investigation in four separate Senate resolutions. One called for an investigation of various problems relating to interstate commerce including aviation issues; the others specifically authorized studies of the United States merchant marine, domestic land and water transportation, and radio, telegraph and telephone communications (S. Res. 50, 45, 62, 63, 81st Cong., respectively). The Committee on Rules and Administration determined that a single resolution authorizing all of the studies would permit the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce not only to establish a pool of employees rather than four separate staffs to perform the necessary work in connection with the investigations, but also to create one payroll, an important consideration. These investigations continued through the 83d Congress (1953-54) at which time Committee Chair John Bricker of Ohio institutionalized them by appointing standing subcommittees on Aviation, Communications, Surface Transportation, and Water Transportation.

7.92 Beginning with the 84th Congress, the committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Magnuson, had four standing subcommittees—Aviation, Communications, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Surface Transportation. Following the precedent set in 1949 with S. Res. 50, 81st Cong., the committee continued to use a single resolution to obtain authorization and funding for the investigations and studies done by these subcommitttees. In a few instances, special subcommittees or studies by the full committee were authorized and funded separately, but in general practice the authority to conduct and the money to pay for most subcommittee investigations stemmed from a single resolution that was reintroduced when the former resolution expired.

7.93 The next several paragraphs of this chapter describe the records of the major standing subcommittees—Aviation, Communications, Consumer (since 1966), Merchant Marine and Fisheries (and its predecessor), and Surface Transportation (and its predecessors). Following the description of these standing subcommittees and their records is a description of other subcommittees appointed for particular studies or investigations. Some of these are titled "special subcommittees," but others are not. For some subcommittees no records are identified, but researchers may locate the records for a particular subcommittee in the legislative case file for the authorizing resolution, if applicable.

Subcommittee on Aviation and Related Investigatory Groups

7.94 In the 80th Congress (1947-48), Owen Brewster of Maine chaired a subcommittee and led its investigation of domestic and foreign aviation problems. Some transcripts of executive session hearings of this subcommittee are filed with the records of the full committee (see para. 7.86). As authorized by S. Res. 50, 81st Cong., the full committee initiated investigations into a variety of aviation issues. From April 1949 through March 1950, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce held hearings on the financial status and efficiency of the airline industry.

During the 82d Congress, the committee conducted an investigation of mileage and traffic on international airlines from 1947 to 1949, and hired two private engineering firms to study the separation of airmail pay from subsidy. In 1954, the committee created a Subcommittee on Aviation, with Dwight Griswold of Nebraska as chair, to carry on its aviation investigations on a more formal basis. From 1955 to 1968, A. S. (Mike) Monroney of Oklahoma chaired the subcommittee.

7.95 The **records, 1949-68** (43 ft.), of the committee's aviation investigations and other business are arranged by Congress, thereunder alphabetically by subject or correspondent. The records include correspondence, original and collected reports, and a few transcripts of executive sessions and public hearings. After 1954, the subcommittee accumulated substantial information on specific airlines that were included in the studies and investigations.

Subcommittee on Communications

7.96 On June 19, 1948, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce appointed a Subcommittee to Study Communications, chaired by Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, to investigate matters relating to the Federal Communications Commission, radio and wire communications fraud, clear channels and superpower in AM radio, frequency allocation in FM radio, censorship of radio programs, and domestic and international common carriers. The next year, pursuant to S. Res. 50, 81st Cong., the new chairman, Senator Edwin C. Johnson appointed Ernest W. McFarland of Arizona as chair of the Subcommittee to Study and Investigate Radio, Telegraph, and Telephone Communications to continue this work. A review of the Communications Act of 1934 and a study of the Western Union Company's proposal for a single national telegraph system were the subcommittee's chief priorities. In 1955, a standing Committee on Communications was established, chaired by John O. Pastore of Rhode Island.

7.97 The widespread popularity of television in the 1950's generated an increasing number of communications issues, and although the subcommittee continued to consider problems presented by radio, telephone, and telegraph communications, television-related questions attracted the attention of the subcommittee. Between 1958 and 1968 the bulk of the records of the Subcommittee on Communications relate to such issues as color television programming, sports broadcasting, subscription or pay television, political broadcasting, allocation of television channel frequencies, liquor and cigarette advertising on TV, crime and violence on TV, educational television programming and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), and the Community Antenna Television System (CATV).

7.98 The **subject files, 1949-68** (76 ft.), of the subcommittee consist primarily of correspondence and collected materials relating to communications. The records are arranged by Congress and thereunder alphabetically by general subject or correspondent, or chronologically by date of letter sent. The TV-radio files for the 90th Congress (1967-1968), for example, contain reports, press releases, and public relations information solicited from television and radio stations from 1953 to 1968. Filed separately but similar in subject matter are the records of Nicholas Zapple (see para. 7.132), which consist of correspondence and collected information acquired by Zapple as the staff counsel of the subcommittee from its beginning until 1968. For additional records of the three indepth investigations relating to television, see the records of the Special Subcommittee on Freedom of Communications (paras. 7.125-127) and records relating to the television inquiry, 1954-58 (para. 7.88) and the Fairness Doctrine study, 1965-68 (paras. 7.99-100).

7.99 In 1965, pursuant to S. Res. 76, 89th Cong., the Subcommittee on Communications began an investigation of the section of the Communications Act of 1959 requiring that all television and radio stations provide "reasonable opportunity" for the broadcast of contrasting viewpoints on controversial issues of public importance. By reviewing all complaints regarding political bias received by the FCC in 1965 and 1966, and by surveying all television and radio stations in the country, the subcommittee sought to assess the efficacy and level of enforcement of the policy known as the "fairness doctrine."

7.100 The **records relating to the Fairness Doctrine Study, 1965-68** (20 ft.), include copies of decisions, orders, and notices of the FCC; petitions against the fairness doctrine; questionnaires and letters sent to and received from television and radio stations throughout the United States; subject files relating to a variety of television and radio shows; tape recordings of the broadcasts of the conservative, religious radio programs of Dr. Stuart McBirnie and Carl McIntire; and printout copies of the extensive computer analysis undertaken by the subcommittee. Depending on the type of document, the arrangement of the records varies, from unarranged to alphabetical by subject and chronological. A finding aid briefly describing the contents of each box and listing folder titles is filed in the first box of the subcommittee's records of the investigation. These records may contain proprietary business information.

Subcommittee on the Consumer

7.101 The Subcommittee on the Consumer was not established until the 89th Congress (1965-66), and for this reason, there are few pre-1969 records. The **records, 1966-68** (2 ft.), consist chiefly of reference material with related correspondence. The records of Michael Pertschuk (see para. 7.131) and legislative case files for various consumer bills on cigarette labeling, truth-in-packaging, and others, contain fuller documentation of the consumer-oriented activities of the committee for these years.

Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Predecessor Subcommittees

7.102 In 1947, Committee Chairman Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine placed himself in charge of a Subcommittee on Merchant Marine, but there is no separate series of records of the subcommittee. On April 13, 1949, Edwin Johnson of Colorado, chair of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce during the 81st and 82d Congresses, appointed a Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Maritime Matters, with Warren Magnuson of Washington as chair. Magnuson chaired this subcommittee and its successor throughout his tenure on the committee, except for the 83d Congress (1953-54).

7.103 Initially the Merchant Marine and Maritime Matters Subcommittee concentrated on the need for ships and personnel for trade and defense, world shipping and its relationship to the merchant marine, foreign and domestic policies affecting shipping, the status of coastal and intercoastal services, and the legislative, legal, and administrative assistance necessary to provide the best fleet. The subcommittee interviewed experts and held hearings from June 21, 1949 through April 28, 1950, in order to formulate recommendations regarding the appropriate role of government aid to shipping. During the 82d Congress, the subcommittee held hearings on "The Safety of Life and Property at Sea," and on other subjects. The subcommittee sponsored an amendment to H.R. 5895 (S. 2388), 82d Cong., to guarantee American flag vessels at least 50 percent of cargoes to be shipped as military assistance.

7.104 The **records of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Maritime Matters, 1949-54** (10 ft.), include correspondence, unpublished hearing transcripts, both published and unpublished copies of the interim and final reports of the subcommittee, and reference material relating to a variety of maritime issues including Greek shipping, the Merchant Marine Academy, and the North American Shipping and Trading Co. The records for each Congress are arranged alphabetically, by subject or correspondent. See also records of the Special Subcommittee to Study the Maritime Subsidy Program (paras. 7.118-120).

7.105 In the 84th Congress, the standing Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was formed, and while there are no separate records per se for the subcommittee during the 84th Congress, the subcommittee met in executive session on the matter of Alaska and Pacific Coast fisheries (see para. 7.88). The general subject file for the full committee also contains material on maritime matters.

7.106 Beginning with the 85th Congress, there is a **subject file, 1957-68** (28 ft.), for the subcommittee. The records for each Congress are arranged into two categories—merchant marine (18 ft.) and fisheries (10 ft.)—and thereunder alphabetically by subject. The records include correspondence, reports, at least one unprinted transcript of a hearing in the 89th Congress, and related reference material.

Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and Predecessor Subcommittees

7.107 In May 1949, Edwin Johnson appointed Francis J. Myers of Pennsylvania to chair a Subcommittee on Domestic Land and Water Transportation, to compile basic data and make a comprehensive study of all domestic land and water transportation facilities in the United States, including steam and electric railroads, motor carriers of passengers and freight, the Railway Express agency, the Pullman Company, railroad holding companies, freight forwarders, inland water carriers, and pipelines. The new subcommittee was particularly interested in the effect of public expenditures upon transportation charges and impact of transportation rates on the costs of goods and services to consumers. It also examined wages and working conditions in the transportation industry, the effectiveness of Federal transportation policy, and the adequacy of the transportation system to meet the Nation's expanding economic and defense needs. To prevent duplication of effort with the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Maritime Matters, the subcommittees agreed to a division of the work. The Subcommittee on Water Transportation was responsible for problems relating to navigation on inland waterways and the Great Lakes, and for coastal issues as they related to the Interstate Commerce Commission Act; all other matters pertaining to the shipping industry would be the responsibility of the Subcommittee on the Merchant Marine and Maritime Matters. During the 82d Congress, the Subcommittee on Domestic Land and Water Transportation gathered facts on each area of transportation, and held hearings in June and July 1950.

7.108 The **records of the Subcommittee on Domestic Land and Water Transportation, 1949-52** (5 ft.), contain correspondence, collected reports, and transcripts of the hearings. The records of the 81st Congress are arranged alphabetically by subject. The records of the next Congress consist of correspondence (arranged alphabetically or chronologically), and an alphabetical subject file regarding railroads, highways, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

7.109 When the authorization for the Subcommittee on Domestic Land and Water Transportation expired during the 83d Congress, Committee Chairman John Bricker divided its tasks in half and appointed Andrew Schoeppel of Kansas to chair the new Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and John Marshall Butler of Maryland to chair the Subcommittee on Water Transportation. For the 83d Congress, there are **subject files of the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, 1953-54** (2 ft.), but no separate records of the Water Transportation Subcommittee.

7.110 At the beginning of the 84th Congress, Bricker's successor, Chairman Magnuson, appointed a standing Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, chaired by George A. Smathers of Florida. The subcommittee maintained **subject files, 1958-68** (24 ft.), which focus heavily on railroad matters (such as the 1958 study on the problems of the railroads) and activities of the ICC. There are no separate files for the subcommittee in the 84th Congress.

Subcommittee on Oil and Coal Shortages

7.111 Chaired by Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, this subcommittee investigated and held hearings on oil and coal shortages, particularly as they affected New England. The **records, 1947-48** (2 ft.), include correspondence; reports from oil refiners, State advisory committees, and State fuel coordinators; transcripts of executive session hearings; committee prints; and reference material. The Special Committee to Study the Problems of American Small Business, pursuant to S. Res. 20, 80th Cong., also studied the problem of postwar fuel shortages.

Subcommittee on Trade Policy

7.112 This subcommittee was authorized following the issuance of certain Supreme Court decisions that upheld the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) determination that concerted maintenance of the basing point delivered price system was an unfair method of competition. S. Res. 241, 80th Cong., called for an investigation of the impact of these decisions on consumers and business and the resulting discontinuance of the delivered price system and freight absorption practices. Chaired by Homer Capehart of Indiana, the subcommittee held numerous hearings. The **records, 1948-49** (8 ft.), consist of subject files and copies of original hearing transcripts and printed hearings. Closely related to these records are the personal papers of John Blair, an FTC economist and specialist on the basing point system (see Record Group 200, National Archives Gift Collection).

Watchdog Subcommittee on Freight Absorption and Pricing Practices

7.113 Following up the work of the Subcommittee on Trade Policy, Committee Chairman Edwin C. Johnson formed what he named a "watchdog subcommittee" to oversee the Federal Trade Commission's handling of freight absorption and pricing practices during the 81st-82d Congresses. The **records, 1949-52** (7 in.), include transcripts of executive sessions, a confidential committee print, and correspondence with the FTC.

Special Subcommittee on Export Controls and Policies

7.114 The subcommittee was established December 21, 1950, following approval of S. Res. 365, 81st Cong., and was continued by S. Res. 56, 82d Cong., to investigate the effectiveness of export controls on East-West trade, especially in relation to Communist China. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland chaired the subcommittee, which held both public and executive session hearings. The **records, 1950-51** (4 ft.), consist of transcripts of hearings held in executive session, printer's copies of public hearings, and an alphabetically arranged subject file. Some records may require declassification.

Subcommittee on New England Transportation

7.115 This subcommittee, chaired by J. O'Brien (Brien) McMahon of Connecticut, investigated the operation of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad. The **records, 1951-52** (6 in.), include an unprinted transcript of a hearing held July 2, 1951, a research and reference file comprising material supplied by the Interstate Commerce Committee (ICC), and staff memorandums.

Special Investigating Subcommittee (Subcommittee Investigating Waterfront Racketeering and Port Security)

7.116 On January 30, 1953, the Senate passed S. Res. 41, 83d Cong., authorizing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct investigations into several areas of criminal activities plaguing interstate commerce including "maritime matters generally, and particularly port security...." The next day, Committee Chairman Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire appointed a subcommittee to investigate "waterfront racketeering," continuing the work of the Senate Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce headed by Estes Kefauver, which had disbanded in 1951 (see Chapter 18). The new investigating subcommittee conducted interviews, held hearings in New York, New Jersey, and New Orleans, and produced a summary report of its findings and recommendations. The work of the subcommittee resulted in S. 2383, enacted as Public Law 83-252, which established a New York-New Jersey compact creating a commission to rid the New York-area waterfront of crime. The subcommittee was discontinued when its authority expired on January 31, 1954.

7.117 The **records, 1953-54** (8 ft.), of the Investigating Subcommittee are arranged by an alpha-numeric classification scheme. The administrative files (AD 1-14) consist of personnel and facilities information, and staff memoranda. The public relations files (PR 1-10) contain newspaper clippings, press releases, speeches, and correspondence. The bulk of the records of the subcommittee, chiefly meeting minutes, transcripts of hearings (including some of the Special Committee that preceded it), and collected information relating to a variety of crime problems including gambling, rackets, illegal liquor traffic, and mail fraud, are filed in the crime general files (CR 1-29). An unpublished list of folder titles accompanies the records. Access to these records may be restricted under S. Res. 474, 9th Cong., due to their source and subject matter.

Special Subcommittee to Study the Maritime Subsidy Program

7.118 When Charles Tobey became chair of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at the start of the 83d Congress, he continued the work of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Maritime matters by appointing a Special Subcommittee to Study the Maritime Subsidy Program, pursuant to S. Res. 41, 83d Cong. Tobey suggested that the new chair, Charles Potter of Michigan, confine the subcommittee's activities to a study and analysis of construction differential and operating differential subsidies in the maritime field.

7.119 Potter's subcommittee conducted a review of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, addressing the size, composition, and quality of the merchant marine, as well as the effectiveness of the existing laws regarding the maintenance and development of an adequate and efficient fleet. Hearings were held in Washington, DC and San Francisco between May 1953 and May 1954, and subcommittee member John Marshall Butler visited and investigated western European shipping and shipbuilding centers in the fall of 1953. The work of the subcommittee was superceded when Committee Chairman Bricker appointed the new Subcommittee on Water Transportation in February 1954.

7.120 The **records, 1953-54** (3 ft.), are arranged alphabetically by subject, and contain original records of the hearings, correspondence, and reference material.

Special Subcommittee on Automobile Marketing Practices

7.121 The subcommittee was established pursuant to S. Res. 13, 84th Congress, approved February 4, 1955, and continued by several other resolutions to investigate certain practices in the automobile industry relating to financing, insurance, and dealers' relations with manufacturers. Chaired by A. S. (Mike) Monroney of Oklahoma, the subcommittee held hearings and solicited more than 19,000 questionnaires from auto dealers. The **records, 1956-58** (32 ft.), consist largely of the completed questionnaires (27 ft.), arranged numerically, but containing information identifying the respondent. They also include an alphabetically arranged subject file, general correspondence, and printer's copies of hearing transcripts.

Special Subcommittee on the Military Air Transportation Service (MATS) and the Military Sea Transportation Service (MSTS)

7.122 Under the broad investigative authority given the committee by S. Res. 224, 85th Cong. and S. Res. 27, 86th Cong., a special subcommittee to study the operations of the MATS and MSTS, composed of members of the Aviation and Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittees, was established to determine the impact the services and private shipping companies had on each other and whether or not the services were operating beyond the scope intended by Congress. Senator A. S. (Mike) Monroney chaired the subcommittee. The **records, 1957-58** (1 ft.), consist of working papers of staff member Albert Luckey and may require declassification review.

Special Subcommittee on the Textile Industry

7.123 Pursuant to S. Res. 287, 85th Cong. and continued by S. Res. 50, 86th Cong., this subcommittee investigated the causes of the decline in the U.S. textile industry, the resultant loss of jobs, the effect on the industry of U.S. Government policies, and the impact of commercial policies of foreign countries. John Pastore chaired the subcommittee. The **records, 1958-64** (2 ft.), date mostly from 1958-59 and are in the records of the 86th Congress; others date from 1963-64 (88th Cong.). They consist of correspondence, hearings exhibits, original and printed hearings, and related reference material.

Special Committee to Study Foreign Commerce

7.124 Under Senator Magnuson's direction, this special subcommittee was established under the broad investigative mandate of S. Res. 27, 86th Cong., and other resolutions. The **records, 1959-61** (5 ft.), consist of administrative and substantive subject files, and include correspondence and other records on legislation referred to the committee. One such bill, S. 3102, to create on Office of Travel and Tourism in the Department of Commerce, died during the 86th Congress, but passed early in the 87th Congress as the International Travel Act of 1961.

Special Subcommittee on Freedom of Communications

7.125 In September 1959, the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce established a Special Subcommittee on Freedom of Communications as a "watchdog" committee to "insure freedom, fairness, and impartiality" in network news presentations despite the suspension of Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act of 1934, the "equal-time" provision. In February 1960, the new subcommittee was reappointed as a subcommittee of the Subcommittee on Communications. Four months later the Senate adopted S. Res. 305, 86th Cong., authorizing the subcommittee to examine Federal policy in the uses of Government-licensed media.

7.126 The Subcommittee on Freedom of Communications, chaired by Ralph Yarborough of Texas, collected copies of letters to the major television networks and to the Federal Communications Commission complaining of political bias, solicited transcripts of 15-minute radio and television network newscasts from September 26 to November 7, 1960, held hearings on the 50 most representative complaints of political bias, and collected copies of study papers and transcripts of all speeches, remarks, press conferences, and interviews with John Kennedy and Richard Nixon from their presidential campaigns of 1960. In 1962, the Subcommittee published its six-volume final report.

7.127 The **records, 1959-62** (3 ft.), of the subcommittee consist of correspondence, including the collected letters of complaint to the Federal Communications Commission and the television networks, as well as the administrative correspondence of the clerk of the subcommittee. The records are arranged alphabetically by correspondent or by subject. An unpublished list of folder titles accompanies the records.

Special Subcommittee to Study the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Seaway

7.128 Another special subcommittee established under the broad investigative authority of the Commerce Committee, S. Res. 29, 88th Cong., examined the apparent imbalance in freight rates and the heavy reliance on Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports to the detriment of the seaway. A number of Senators on the full committee represented States in the Great Lakes region and sought to increase shipping traffic on the seaway. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio chaired the subcommittee, but the **records, 1963-64** (3 ft.), indicate that Philip A. Hart of Michigan was the principal Senator on the subcommittee. The files are arranged alphabetically by subject.

RECORDS OF THE STAFF

7.129 Perhaps more than any other records, the records of the Committee on Commerce document the activities of a Senate committee professional staff. These records include subject files, legislative files, and chronologically arranged reading or "chron" files that were maintained for or by individual staff members who served in such positions as chief counsel, staff counsel, professional staff member, committee clerk, researcher, and secretary. Some of these series cover more than one Congress and may include material from both the open and closed periods as specified by S. Res. 474, 96th Cong.

7.130 **Records of Gerald Grinstein, 1959-60** (1 ft.), are located in the records of the 86th Congress. Grinstein was at that time one of the committee's staff counsels, and later served as chief counsel (1963-66). His files are arranged by subject and focus on merchant marine and transportation issues. Copies of some of his outgoing correspondence are in Sylvia Cikins' reading file for the 89th Congress (see para. 7.136).

7.131 **Records of Michael Pertschuk, 1963-68** (13 ft.), are located in the committee's records for the 88th-90th Congresses. Pertschuk served as one of the staff counsels and succeeded Gerald Grinstein as chief counsel in 1967. His records consist of subject files, 1963-68, and legislative files, 1965-68, and document his participation in consumer and other issues.

7.132 **Records of Nicholas Zapple, 1951-70** (7 ft.), were transferred to the National Archives as part of the committee's files for the 91st Congress. Zapple was a long-time staff counsel specializing in the communications field. Zapple's files are arranged by subject. Copies of his outgoing letters and memorandums, 1961-66, are located in the staff reading files (see para. 7.136), and are a separate series for 1959-60 (86th Cong., 2 in.).

7.133 **Records of Daniel Markel, 1937-70** (20 ft.), are located in the committee's records for the 87th-91st Congresses. Markel was a professional staff member whose records reflect his interest and involvement in legislation relating to oceanography and other scientific fields. The bulk of his records are alphabetically arranged subject files, arranged in seven overlapping chronological segments or "groups": Group 1 (1954-66); group 2 (1948-68); group 3 (1950-68); group 4 (1951-70); group 5 (1937-70); group 6 (1959-70); and group 7 (1959-70). Despite these dates, most of the records date from the late 1950's to 1970; the reason for the grouping is unclear, although most of the groups include material on oceanography and group 7, in particular, contains material on the Intergovernmental Oceanic Commission of UNESCO. Other records of Markel's include a reference file on space science, 1961-62 (87th Cong., 3 in.), a subject file, 1963-64 (88th Cong., 2 ft.), and copies of outgoing letters and memos or "chron file," 1961-68, that are in the staff reading file (except 1965-66, which is in group 1).

7.134 **Records of Harry C. Huse, 1960-68** (5 ft.), a professional staff member, consist of legislative files and subject files relating to maritime affairs, primarily for the 89th and 90th Congresses. Copies of his outgoing letters are in the staff reading file.

7.135 **Records of Edward Jarrett, 1965-68** (2 ft.), consist mainly of administrative correspondence, principally for the 89th Congress. Jarrett was the chief clerk of the committee.

7.136 Outgoing letters and memorandums of the above persons and other staff members are in the staff **reading files, 1961-68** (3 ft.). In addition to Zapple, Markel, and Huse, the staff members whose letters were retained in this file include Stan Barer (1963-64), William C. Foster (1963-66), Joseph R. Fogarty (1965-66), Marli Schenk (1965-66), Stanton P. Sender (1965-68), and Sylvia Cikins (1965-66). Each staff member's files are maintained separately. These individuals were either staff counsels or professional staff members, except for Cikins, who was secretary to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee.

7.137 Although not records of the staff, a valuable resource on the history of the committee and Senator Magnuson from a staff member's perspective is the transcript of an oral history interview with W. Featherstone Reid, assistant to Senator Magnuson. The transcript of the interview, prepared by the Senate Historical Office, is on deposit with the National Archives.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES, 1958-68

7.138 The Senate established the standing Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences on July 24, 1958, with its approval of S. Res. 327, 85th Cong. This action followed 9 months of investigation and hearings by the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee and 6 months of the same by the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics in the wake of the Soviet Union's successful launchings of the *Sputnik* satellites during the fall of 1957.

7.139 The prime mover in the Senate's campaign to increase Federal involvement in aeronautical and space sciences was Majority Leader Lyndon Baines Johnson, Chairman of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, where the chief concern was maintaining U.S. preeminence in ballistic missiles. He also served as chairman of the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics, authorized by S. Res. 256, 85th Cong., to investigate all aspects of space exploration, including the control, development, and use of astronautical resources, personnel, and equipment. Johnson assured the subject's high priority by recommending the appointment to the special committee of many of the chairmen or ranking minority members of the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, Foreign Relations, Government Operations, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as well as the Joint

Committee on Atomic Energy—all of whom had a logical interest in space exploration. Five of the special committee's members and several of the professional staff were veterans of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee's missile-satellite investigation. The bill drafted by the Senate to include President Dwight Eisenhower's proposal of April 2, 1958 on space science and exploration was introduced by Johnson as S. 3609 with widespread bipartisan support. The final version, enacted as the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-568), established the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and defined the relationship between NASA and the Defense Department.

7.140 Following the enactment of Public Law 85-568, Johnson introduced and the Senate approved S. Res. 327, establishing the standing Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. The committee's jurisdiction was narrow compared to that of other committees: NASA and other aeronautical and space and related scientific activities, except those peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations. The committee was abolished on February 11, 1977, by S. Res. 4, 95th Cong., when its responsibilities were assigned to the newly created Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

7.141 For a more detailed history of the committee and its origins, see S. Doc. 116, 90th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 12798-3, issued to commemorate its 10th anniversary.

7.142 Of the 169 feet of records of the committee from 1958 to 1976, approximately 90 feet predate 1969. Included are records of the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics, 1958-59, which were incorporated into various subject and legislative files of the standing committee. Unlike most other standing committees, the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee did not break its files at the conclusion of each Congress, preferring instead to carry over project and other subject files from Congress to Congress.

7.143 **General records, 1958-66** (40 ft.), including records of the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics and the standing Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, are arranged alphabetically by primary category and thereunder either alphabetically by subject (e.g., personal name or project name) or chronologically by date of outgoing letter or date of publication. Primary categories include administrative; committee (business, hearings, and publications); correspondence (chronological and alphabetical); Departments (e.g., Air Force); facilities (NASA); inventions; memoranda (staff to chairman); NASA (reports, newsletters, contract listings); newspaper clippings; organizations; projects; propellants; publications requests; reports (from agencies other than NASA); and speeches, statements, articles, and television scripts. More than one-half of the series comprises general and chronological correspondence, newspaper clippings, and requests for publications. Also included, however, are minutes of the February 20, 1958, organizational meeting of the special committee and related staff memorandums, records relating to the Ad Hoc Committee to the President-elect on Space (1960), background material for hearings, and an extensive collection of speeches, statements, and articles by NASA administrators and scientists, military leaders and specialists, and Members of Congress. A shelf list more fully describing the material accompanies the records.

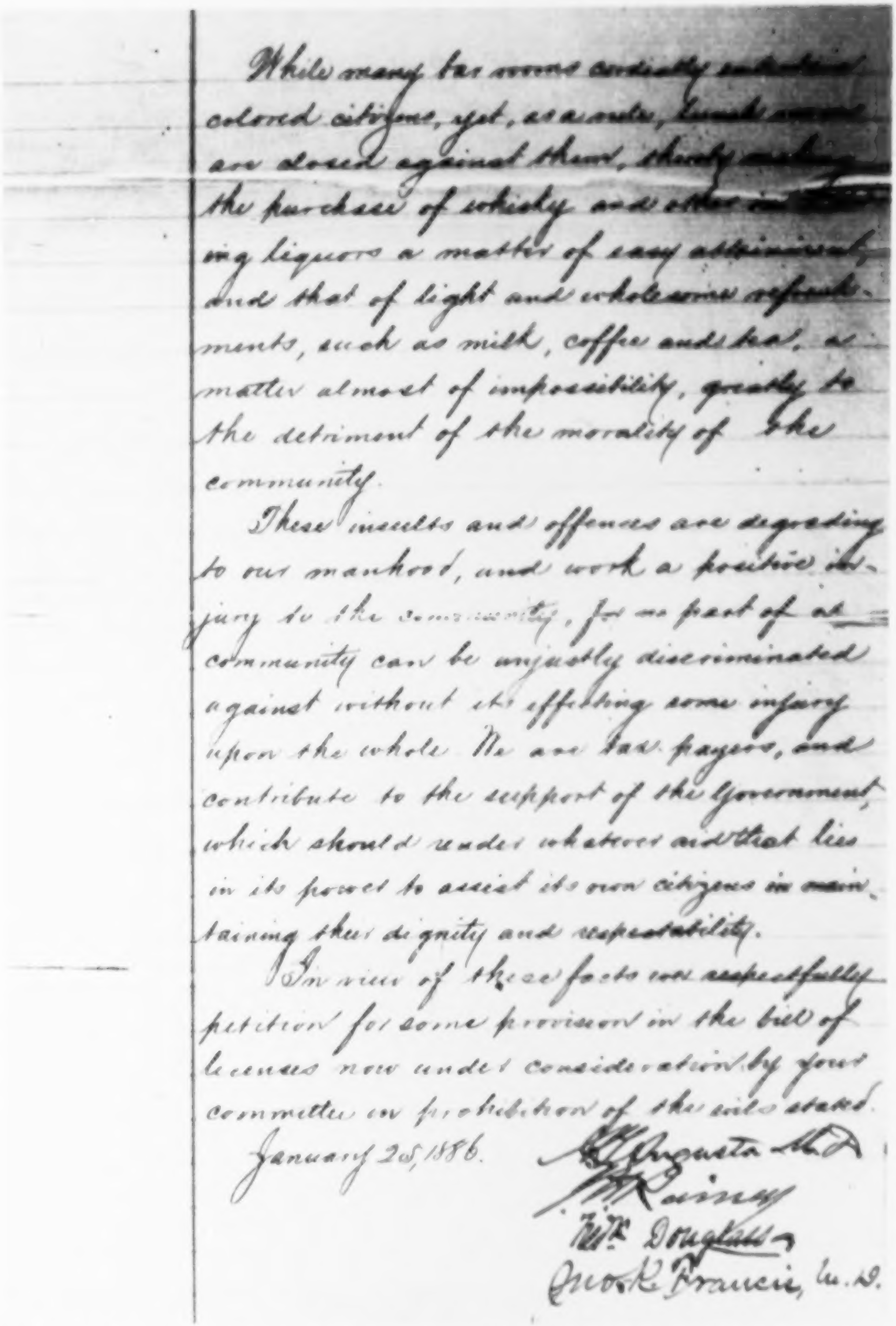
7.144 During the early 1960's, the committee adopted a decimally arranged central filing system and applied it retroactively to some records dating from 1958. This filing system was used until the committee was terminated in 1977. The committee's **decimal file, 1958-68** (20 ft.), is organized by the following primary classification numbers: 1 - Administrative; 2 - Program and Research Subjects; 3 - Budget; 4 - Committee Activities [including minutes of meetings and background papers relating to hearings]; 6 - General and Chronological Correspondence; 9 - NASA Facilities, Status Reports, and Press Releases. For example, correspondence relating to the committee's hearings on the 1967 fire on Apollo 204 (also known as Apollo III) appears under file number 4.5-16 and the Space Shuttle and Space Station program under 2.7-11.

7.145 **Legislative case files, 1958-68** (12 ft.), include copies of bills or resolutions, and if enacted, the final public law; committee reports; printed hearings; committee prints comparing House and Senate versions; conference reports; statements of witnesses before the committee; background information chiefly from NASA; staff correspondence and memorandums; and miscellaneous files on legislative proposals and accomplishments. An extensive file on S. 3609, 85th Cong., referred to the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics, is a major component of this series. Supporting these files are **public hearing transcripts, 1961-72** (8 ft.), most of which have been printed.

7.146 **Transcripts of executive sessions of the committee, 1958-68** (10 in.), were transferred to the National Archives as records of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. This series includes executive sessions of the Special Committee on Space and Astronautics as well as those of the standing committee.

7.147 **Budget estimates of NASA and its predecessor, the National Advisory Council on Aeronautics (NACA), 1958-68** (9 ft.), include, besides fiscal data, drawings, floorplans, diagrams, and maps. A few photographs of NACA/NASA facilities are also available.

7.148 Other records of the committee include: Executive communications, 1958-68; Presidential messages on space matters, 1956-74; speeches, statements, and press releases of Chairmen Clinton Anderson (1963-72) and Frank Moss (1973-77); speeches of the staff director and other professional staff, 1963-64 and 1968-75; papers of Eilene Galloway, staff specialist on international cooperation in space, 1958-65; drafts of committee reports on the Apollo 204 (Apollo III) accident and on aeronautical research and development policy, 1967; special subject files on communications and COMSAT, 1960-64, and on patent policy, 1960-65; and miscellaneous administrative and reference files.



While many bar rooms cordially entertain colored citizens, yet, as a rule, lunch rooms are closed against them, thereby making the purchase of whisky and other intoxicating liquors a matter of easy attainment, and that of light and wholesome refreshments, such as milk, coffee and tea, a matter almost of impossibility, greatly to the detriment of the morality of the community.

These insults and offences are degrading to our manhood, and work a positive injury to the community, for no part of a community can be unjustly discriminated against without its affecting some injury upon the whole. We are tax payers, and contribute to the support of the Government, which should render whatever aid that lies in its power to assist its own citizens in maintaining their dignity and respectability.

In view of these facts we respectfully petition for some provision in the bill of licenses now under consideration by your committee in prohibition of the evils stated.

January 28, 1886.

A. T. Augusta M.D.
J. H. Rainey
Frd. Douglass
Jno. R. Francis, M.D.

Third page of a "Petition . . . of citizens of the District of Columbia in relation to discrimination against persons on account of color in places of public entertainment," January 28, 1886. Signed by Frederick Douglass, among others (49A-H6.3).

CHAPTER 8

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1816-1968

(512 ft.)

8.1 The Committee on the District of Columbia was established on December 18, 1816, following approval of a resolution proposed by Senator Armistead T. Mason of Virginia, who was then appointed chairman. Jurisdiction of the committee grew from consideration of matters relating to the District of Columbia generally to include such specific subjects as public health, regulation of sale of intoxicating liquors, adulteration of food and drugs, taxes and tax sales, insurance, wills, divorce, municipal and juvenile courts, incorporation and organization of societies, and the municipal code and amendments to criminal and corporation law.

8.2 The committee met during each Congress thereafter until the 95th, when it was terminated by S. Res. 4, 95th Cong., on February 11, 1977, and its responsibilities were reassigned to the newly created Committee on Governmental Affairs, which has a subcommittee on the District of Columbia.

8.3 In addition to the records of this committee, the National Archives holds records of five joint committees and two Senate select committees that were established to consider legislation on or investigate subjects specifically related to the District of Columbia, namely the Joint Committee on a Code of Laws for the District of Columbia, 1832-33 (22d Cong.); the Joint Commission to Inquire into the Affairs of the District of Columbia, 1874 (43d Cong.); the Joint Committee Investigating the Ford's Theater Disaster, 1894-97 (53d-54th Congresses); the Joint Committee on Fiscal Relations Between the District of Columbia and the United States, 1915-16 (64th Cong.); the Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems, 1957-60 (85th-86th Congresses); the Select Committee on Banks in the District of Columbia, 1857-58 (35th Cong.), and the Select Committee on the Potomac River Front of Washington, 1881-83 (47th Cong.). See Chapter 18 and Chapter 19 for information on the records of select and joint committees, respectively.

8.4 There are no published histories of the committee.

8.5 Between 1817 and 1946, there are four series of records: **Committee papers and reports, 1817-1845** (7 in.); **committee papers, 1849-1946** (40 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1817-1942** (41 ft.); and **legislative dockets, 1901-11** (4 vols., 6 in.). The committee papers and reports include correspondence, original committee reports and printed material, and other papers related to specific bills, resolutions, and petitions, arranged by Congress and thereunder chronologically. Committee papers include similar papers (legislative case files and miscellaneous papers), except that original committee reports are filed in a separate series (see Chapter 20), and architectural drawings and blueprints are occasionally found. From 1901 to 1946, committee papers do not include papers relating to specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20), but consist largely of original House and Senate documents, often executive communications that were printed as part of the Congressional Serial Set. Also, part of the committee papers are small subject files, including the chairman's and clerk's correspondence, which begin in 1925 and are significantly expanded in the 1930's and early 1940's. The petitions and memorials are arranged for each Congress either chronologically or by subject and thereunder chronologically, and in the 19th century this series sometimes includes supporting correspondence, printed matter, and other papers. After 1946, the volume of records increases dramatically, with the largest series being the legislative case files, general correspondence, nomination case files, and investigative subcommittee files. These series are described fully, beginning with paragraph 8.35.

8.6 The records in their entirety document several aspects of the unique and close relationship between the Senate and the local government (including the towns of Georgetown and, until 1846, Alexandria), the business community, and local social institutions and citizenry.

1817-79 (15th-45th Congresses)

8.7 There are **committee papers and reports, 1817-45** (7 in.), except for the 21st and 27th Congresses; **committee papers, 1849-79** (3 ft.), except for the 32d, 33d, and 37th Congresses; and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1817-79** (7 ft.).

8.8 The administration and form of government of the District of Columbia—as reflected in the ongoing relationship between the Senate and local officials, competition among the three towns within the District (Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria), local government finances and the legal system, and public works projects—are documented by many records of the committee.

8.9 Some of the earliest records documenting this relationship are petitions from the District mayor and council protesting a recently passed law (15A-G3) and requesting financial assistance for public improvements (17A-G3, 20A-G3). As early as 1820, the committee reported on the expediency of allowing the District of Columbia representation in Congress (16A-D3). Fifteen years later, in response to what a petitioner referred to as the city's "pecuniary embarrassment," Senator Samuel Southard of New Jersey described in great detail the District's financial problems and recommended Federal spending to support local government because the National Capital was a national concern (23A-D4, 23A-G3.1, 24A-G3.1).

8.10 Dissatisfaction with the legal status and financial problems of the District and a belief that Washington City received a disproportionate share of appropriations, combined with the natural commercial competitiveness among Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, led to several petitions for the retrocession of Alexandria to Virginia (18A-G3, 29A-G4), which was approved in 1846, and of Georgetown and Washington County west of Rock Creek to Maryland (26A-G4), which was not approved.

8.11 In the 1870's, the District government underwent a series of major changes in government organization, first becoming a territory in 1871. Upon the failure of this system, a government of Presidentially appointed commissioners was established. Among the committee papers are records relating to the conduct of officials of the powerful Board of Public Works during the territorial phase (42A-E4) and numerous communications between local government officials and the committee chairman on a variety of matters (44A-E4, 45A-E5). In 1878, Congress finally agreed on a formula to determine the amount of Federal financial support for the District government and to strengthen the authority of the commissioners.

8.12 The courts and the criminal justice system also attracted the interest of the committee. Shortly after the committee was established, Richard Bland Lee, a judge on the Orphans' Court, petitioned for changes in that judicial body (16A-G3, 17A-G3). Later records concerned such matters as the reorganization of local courts (31A-E3) and the condition of local police protection and the use of the federally financed supplementary force known as the auxiliary guard (34A-E3). Records relating to public concern about the local prison conditions and administration include petitions (16A-G3, 36A-H3, 40A-H5.1) and an unprinted transcript of a hearing on an investigation of contracts let for the construction of a new jail (40A-E4).

8.13 Among the concerns of local citizens and interest groups were public improvements, such as bridge construction over both the Potomac River and its eastern branch (the Anacostia River), and street improvements and extensions (both subjects in numerous Congresses, 19th Cong. and later). Proposals for and petitions favoring improvement of the District's water supply systems (21A-G5, 45A-H5) also include one from noted architect and engineer Robert Mills (33A-H5). The District's citizens were also concerned with public health, especially among the destitute

(24A-G3.1, 26A-G4, 30A-H4, 37A-H4) and lotteries to raise funds for public projects and other purposes (19A-G4, 24A-G3.1, 27A-G4).

8.14 Many of the public's concerns about the effectiveness of local government grew from social conditions in the District. One area where local government commitment was weak was public education. Petitioners representing private efforts to educate the poor, including church-sponsored asylums and Lancasterian schools, sought incorporation and, later, financial aid for their free schools (20A-G4, 21A-G5, 22A-G4.2, 24A-G3.1). Funds for public education were sought from Congress with little success as early as 1840 (26A-G4). On the other hand, Columbian College, forerunner of The George Washington University, was able to obtain aid in meeting its heavy indebtedness after several years of petitioning. The records include the college's financial statement and other exhibits supporting its memorial (18A-D4, 18A-G3, 19A-D4, 19A-G3, 20A-D3). Due to the efforts of Amos Kendall and others, education of the deaf and blind at the Columbia Institute for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind (now Gallaudet University) was also funded by Congress (34A-H5, 35A-H5, 43A-E4).

8.15 The records also document several aspects of race relations in the District. In the 1830's, abolitionists, including William Lloyd Garrison (24A-G3), inundated the Senate with petitions demanding an end to slavery in the District (21A-G5, 22A-G4, 23A-G3, 24A-G3) until finally the Senate tabled all such petitions, effectively terminating any further consideration of the matter. This procedural move was followed by petitions seeking a motion to reconsider tabling the antislavery petitions (31A-H4). The Senate also received petitions decrying the District's practice of arresting and then selling undocumented "persons of color" for jail fees (28A-G3). During Reconstruction, the Senate, controlled by the Radical Republicans, became concerned with freedmen's rights, but generally the local public did not share this concern. At the same time the Senate was defending the right of one of its black employees, Kate Brown, to ride with whites on the Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington Railroad (40A-E4, 41A-E5), voters in Georgetown were rejecting nearly unanimously a referendum on a proposal to permit black suffrage (39A-H4). During this period, blacks were also asserting their rights by petitioning the Senate for their fair share of work on public works projects (40A-H5.1) and a uniform school system under one board of management instead of the existing dual system (41A-H5.2) and by protesting appropriations to white-only charities, such as the Industrial Home School and the Women's Christian Association, that had discriminatory admission policies (41A-H5.2). There are also several petitions requesting aid for charities, such as the National Freedmen's Relief Association, which aided destitute former slaves (40A-H5.1, 41A-H5.2).

8.16 The abolitionists' campaign to eliminate slavery from the District was the first of several national reform movements to focus on the District of Columbia. After the 1869 National Woman Suffrage Convention was held in the District, many petitions supporting woman suffrage in the District were received (40A-H5, 41A-H5.2). The temperance movement sought to end the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the District, beginning in 1870 and continuing well into the 20th century (41A-H5.1, 42A-H6, 44A-H5, 45A-H5).

8.17 Records relating to local business development and activity often resulted from the implementation of the power of Congress to grant articles of incorporation and renew charters. During this period, the records concern banking institutions, manufacturing, transportation, utilities, and other business endeavors.

8.18 Many bills and petitions from 1817 to 1863 concern the formation and growth or demise of banks and the emergence of local banking regulations. Requests for bank incorporation and charter renewal are numerous (16A-D3, 16A-G3, 23A-G3.1, 24A-G3.1, 26A-G4, 27A-G4, 34A-H5); sometimes, as with the 1819 petition of the directors of the Farmers Bank of Alexandria (16A-G3), the requests are accompanied by lists of investors. The Panic of 1837 brought failure to numerous District banks and led the committee to accumulate detailed records relating to the financial conditions of these banks (25A-D4, 26A-D4). Petitions and memorials document public opinion regarding bank issuance of small currency notes (27A-G4, 30A-H4) and improved regulation of banks (37A-H4).

8.19 Transportation was a major, if not the major, concern of the committee into modern times. The earliest records relating to transportation concern toll roads, particular road tolls, and compensation for road construction work (18A-G3). One document that illustrates economic competition between types of transportation is an 1831 petition from the Columbia Turnpike Company, which operated a toll road between Baltimore and Washington and sought an indemnity for any injury to it resulting from railroad competition (21A-G5). Also from this early period are some records relating to the U.S. assumption of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company's Dutch debt in 1836 (24A-D4, 24A-G3.1). After the Civil War, there are several records, including drawings, that relate to improving the Washington Canal (38A-H4, 40A-E4, 40A-H5.1, 41A-E5, 42A-E4, 42A-H6).

8.20 Railroads, including the street railways, had by far the greatest impact on the local environment. This impact is reflected in both the committee papers and in the petitions and memorials. From the 32d Congress (1851) onward, there are many petitions by railroad companies, such as the Baltimore and Ohio and the Metropolitan, requesting incorporation and permission to extend lines into the District (32A-H5, 33A-H5, 34A-H5, 35A-H5). By the 1870's, however, local citizens began to protest the proliferation of track through the city, and on The Mall in particular, where the B & O depot was located (42A-E4, 42A-H6, 45A-H5).

8.21 The records also partially document several efforts to establish manufacturing in the District. Among those seeking incorporation were the Washington Manufacturing Company, which proposed to make engines, arms, tools, and furnaces (32A-H5), and the Pioneer Cotton Manufacturing Company of Georgetown (33A-H5).

8.22 Utilities, particularly gas companies, also petitioned for incorporation beginning in 1837 (24A-G3.1, 28A-G3, 30A-H4, 34A-H5, 35A-H5, 38A-E4). Although apparently competitive at the outset, gas rates after the Civil War became an important issue to local residents, who demanded an investigation (40A-H5.1, 41A-H5.2, 42A-H6). Outraged consumers also petitioned for legislation requiring coal dealers to certify the accuracy of their measurements (45A-H5).

8.23 Bills, petitions, and memorials were referred to the committee on such other businesses as local food markets (36A-E3, 43A-E4), Potomac fisheries (36A-E3), insurance companies (33A-H5), and hotels (33A-H5).

1879-1946 (46th-79th Congresses)

8.24 There are three series of records: **Committee papers, 1879-1946** (37 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies referred to the committee, 1879-1942** (34 ft.); and **legislative dockets, 1901-11** (4 vols., 6 in.). There are no committee papers for the 65th Congress (1917-19), no petitions and memorials for the 65th, 66th, 75th, 78th, and 79th Congresses (1917-21, 1937-39, 1943-46), and no legislative docket for the 58th Congress (1903-5). Most legislative case files of bills and resolutions referred to the committee are in the committee papers until the 57th Congress (1901); for such records between 1901 and 1946, see the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions described in Chapter 20. In addition to executive communications, many of which were printed, the committee papers also include numerous unprinted hearing transcripts, 1924-46, and subject files, 1885-87 and 1925-46.

8.25 In this period of tighter control of the local government by the commissioners and the Congress, the subject matter of the records focuses on Government activities such as taxes, law, regulation, and public services; public works and improvements, such as streets, parks, and railroads and other transportation services; and social conditions and services.

8.26 Tax relief, especially from special assessments levied during the building spree of Board of Public Works Commissioner "Boss" Alexander Shepherd (1871-74), was the subject of many petitions and private relief bills during the 1880's (46A-H5, 47A-E6, 48A-E6, 49A-H6.3). Bills proposing tax exemptions for such institutions as Howard University, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and the Young Men's Christian Association were also referred to the committee (49A-E7).

8.27 In the legal area, the records include bills proposing a municipal code (49A-E7), modification of laws governing property of married women (53A-F7), and suffrage reforms, and the end of the commission form of government (55A-F7). Labor unions supported District self-government and suffrage (52A-J7, 55A-J7.2).

8.28 Government regulation of various activities figures prominently in both the committee papers and in the petitions and memorials. The subjects include liquor licenses (47A-E6, 52A-E7, 54A-E8); medical practice (48A-E6, 53A-F7, 54A-F8); dentistry (51A-J7); veterinary practice (54A-F8); steam engineering (51A-F8, 52A-F7); plumbing (46A-E6, 55A-F7); protection of children (48A-E6); child labor (59A-J18); employment of women (62A-J21); labor conditions in clothing factories (56A-J7); sale of milk (53A-F7); insurance sales (52A-F7, 55A-J7.2); gas prices (50A-J6.2, 60A-J27); water rates (62A-J20); and telephone companies (56A-F7). There are also records relating to public services, including garbage collection (52A-F7); public education (46A-E6, 50A-J6.2, 62A-J21); and treatment of the insane (56A-F7, 58A-J13).

8.29 As the District's population grew and its developed areas expanded beyond the original boundaries of the city of Washington, the demand for public works projects increased. For virtually every Congress during this period, numerous bills and petitions concerning street railways, street improvements and extensions, and other transportation matters were referred to the committee. Many have supporting maps and blueprints.

8.30 Some of the other subjects documented by the committee papers and petitions are pollution of the Potomac, including correspondence, reports, and other papers from Chief Engineer Gen. Montgomery

C. Meigs (46A-E6); investigation of the Washington Aqueduct Tunnel (50A-F5); improvement and extension of Rock Creek Park (50A-F5, 59A-J18); alley improvements (53A-F7); and extension of the city street plan through the entire District (55A-F7).

8.31 Several social causes were advocated by petitioners, including prohibition (46th-72d Congresses), observance of Sunday sabbath through the closing of businesses (54th-72d Congresses), protection of young women by raising the age of consent (49th-55th Congresses), cleaning up the city's "red light district" (62A-J21), antigambling legislation (60A-J26), and protection of animals from vivisection (47A-H7, 54A-J8.4, 56A-J7, 71A-J19, 72A-J18).

8.32 Records relating to blacks illustrate their protests against racial discrimination. One file, containing both petitions and affidavits, concerns a series of episodes in which Howard University faculty and students were denied restaurant service. The petitioners include Frederick Douglass and other prominent black leaders (49A-H6.3). Other petitions register opposition to Jim Crow railroad car legislation (63A-J14), to miscegenation bills (63A-J14, 69A-J13), and to mistreatment of Marian Anderson by the District school board (76A-J6).

8.33 Papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia under the chairmanships of Arthur Capper (1925-33), William Henry King (1933-41), and Patrick McCarran (1941-44) are more complete than those of other committees of this period because subject files, unprinted hearing transcripts, and other unpublished documents have been preserved. The subject files include correspondence and reference material on the Alley Dwelling Authority, appropriations, housing, the judiciary, mental health facilities, parks and playgrounds, police and fire protection, public health, schools, taxes, traffic, Sunday observance, utilities, and zoning. There are also records of several investigations undertaken by the committee and its subcommittees, including vice conditions (67A-F6), discontinuance of alley dwellings (68A-F6), dentistry and medical licenses (68A-F6), coal dealers (69A-F7), police department (71A-F6), traffic (71A-F6, 77A-F8), milk prices (72A-F6, 73A-F6), hospital needs in the District and adjacent areas (77A-F8), the police and fire departments (77A-F8), removal of Federal agencies from Washington (77A-F8); unemployment compensation taxes (77A-F8), and conditions at Gallinger Hospital (78A-F8). The records include unprinted hearing transcripts and/or correspondence, reports, and reference material. There are also numerous unprinted transcripts on other subjects, unprinted reports of District public utilities, and substantial subject files about the location of a new farmers market (70A-F6), the street railway unification agreement (70A-F6), the Virginia-District of Columbia Boundary Commission (74A-F6), and the location of the new Washington airport (75A-F6.1).

8.34 A memorandum in the committee papers for the 79th Congress (79A-F7) states that most of the papers of the committee created during the chairmanship of Theodore G. Bilbo (1945-46) were destroyed.

1947-68 (80th-90th Congresses)

8.35 Following the implementation of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601), the records of the Committee on the District of Columbia (429 ft.) provide evidence of a wide range of growth-related issues and concerns that are characteristic of the post-World War II District. They document efforts of District residents to achieve home rule, the right to elect certain local officials, and an improved standard of living, as well as matters relating to local public works, taxes and revenue, law enforcement, public utilities, business regulation, and racial desegregation. Records relating to home rule and other legislative and congressional investigative matters considered by the committee during this period consist of legislative case files on bills and resolutions referred to the committee, general correspondence, minutes of committee meetings, papers relating to nominations, and records of investigative subcommittees, among other series.

RECORDS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

8.36 The committee's most voluminous series, **legislative case files ("accompanying papers"), 1947-68** (188 ft.), consists primarily of unpublished hearing transcripts, reports, correspondence, and copies of each bill and resolution referred to the committee. Also included are charts, maps, publications, and other informational materials submitted as hearing exhibits. Most case files occupy one or two file folders; however, others occupy numerous boxes. Many contain hearing transcripts that were not published because of their limited local interest. The case files document all legislative matters directly concerning the District of Columbia. Each Congress considered both public works and revenue bills. Transportation, parking, and highway development bills appear prominently, particularly in the records of the 84th-86th (1955-60) and the 89th Congresses (1965-66). Park development and the rehabilitation of various District neighborhoods frequently were on the committee's agenda.

8.37 Home rule is arguably the most significant issue facing the District of Columbia during this period. There are numerous bills and resolutions throughout the period, culminating in S. 1118, the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, which passed the Senate during the 89th Congress, 2d session. The House passed a widely different version, and its Committee on the District of Columbia voted not to send the home rule issue to conference with the Senate. Following the failure of S. 1118, President Lyndon B. Johnson sent to Congress Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967, which replaced the Board of Commissioners with a Presidentially appointed mayor-council form of government. The plan was referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

8.38 **Presidential messages and executive communications ("messages, communications, and reports"), 1947-68** (16 ft.), consist of Presidential messages transmitting reports and legislative proposals as well as reports and letters submitted to the committee by executive agencies, District offices, and even certain businesses. The records are arranged chronologically for each Congress. Reports of the Office of the Assessor of the District of Columbia, reports of various local government commissions (e.g., the Public Utilities Commission), submissions from District businesses (e.g., Washington Gas Light Company), and proposals and reports relating to various issues from rent control to parking facilities are found in this series.

8.39 The committee also maintained a series of **general correspondence, 1947-68** (95 ft.), arranged by Congress and thereunder alphabetically by subject and consisting of letters received, postcards, petitions, and transcripts of conversations and testimony from individuals, organizations, institutions, and interest groups. Also included are letters sent by the committee requesting that a report or investigation be undertaken or that an individual appear before the committee. The records, arranged for each Congress by subject and thereunder by date, include files devoted to public works, utilities, housing, highway construction, desegregation, taxes, revenue, law enforcement, and home rule, and as such are closely tied to the legislative case files. Some of the organizations and institutions represented include various citizen and neighborhood associations, commercial and business associations, libraries, schools, hospitals, and religious groups.

8.40 **Nomination case files, 1947-68** (78 ft.), consist of nomination hearing transcripts, letters, and copies of testimony given by and about individuals being considered for Presidentially appointed positions to municipal courts, agencies, and commissions of the District of Columbia, such as the District of Columbia Municipal Court, Public Utilities Commission, DC Board of Commissioners, National Capital Transportation Agency, and the DC Land Development Agency. Nomination records that have not previously been made public are closed for 50 years under S. Res. 474, 96th Cong.

8.41. There are also **executive minutes, 1947-66** (2 vols., 5 in.), except for 1959-60 (86th Cong.), that summarize actions by the committee while in executive session.

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Subcommittee on the Investigation of Wiretapping

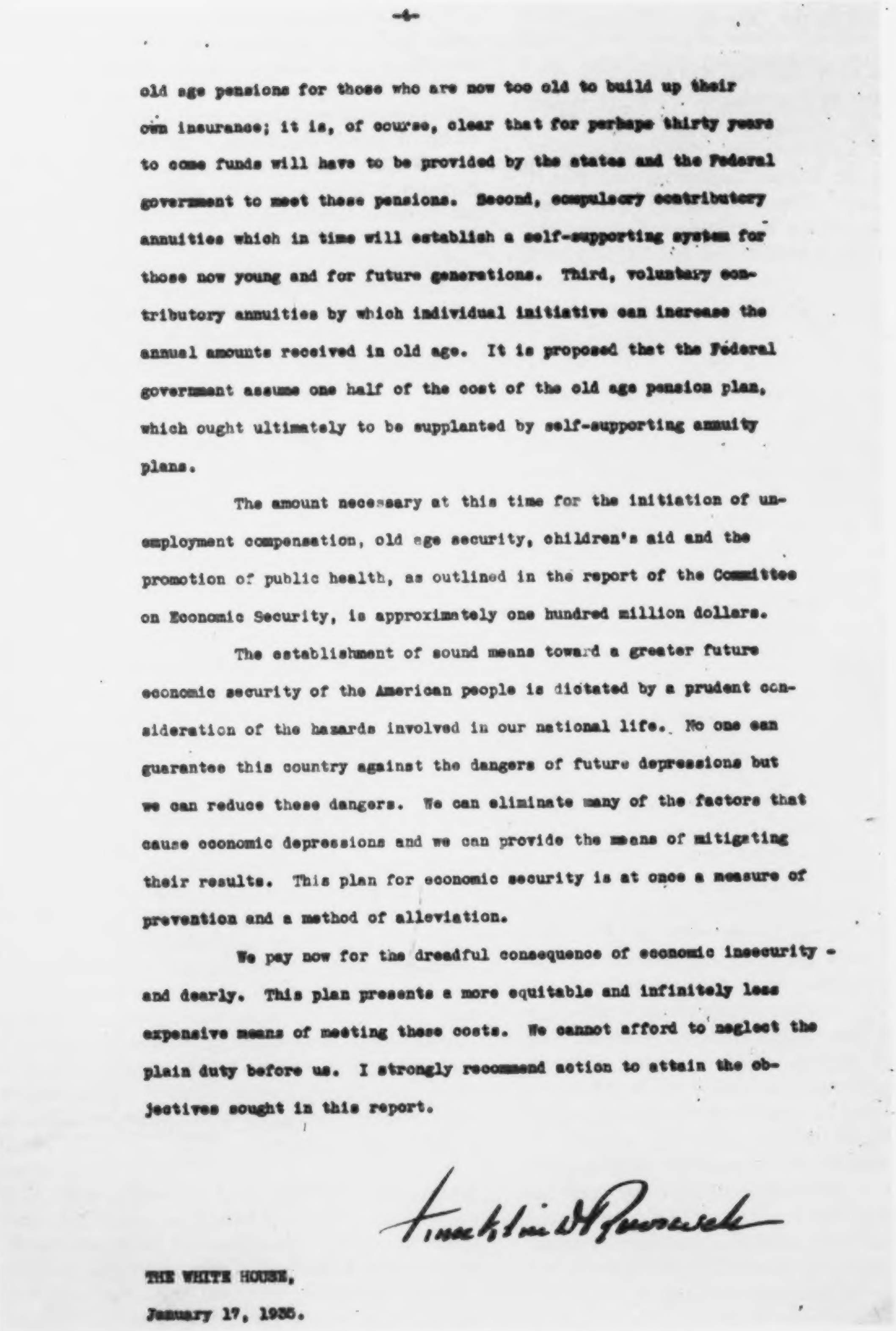
8.42 The **records, 1950-51** (4 ft.), consist primarily of correspondence, with a few reports and hearing transcripts. On August 2, 1950, the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia voted to form a subcommittee, chaired by Claude Pepper, and launched an investigation of alleged wiretapping on the part of Washington, DC, police officers. It resulted in the introduction of S. 4154, which proposed to make unauthorized wiretapping a felony. The Senate failed, however, to enact this measure.

Subcommittee on the Investigation of Crime and Law Enforcement in the District of Columbia

8.43 Pursuant to S. Res. 136, 82d Cong., this subcommittee examined the alleged involvement of police officers in underworld activities, gambling, and narcotics violations. In a report issued June 28, 1952, the subcommittee, chaired by Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia, reported that narcotics racketeers were being protected, that gambling arrests were decreasing, and that members of the police force were exacting bribes from narcotics peddlers. The subcommittee recommended that a special investigative staff be established under the U. S. attorney to operate independently of the police and that congressional committees make periodic studies of law enforcement in Washington, DC. The **records, 1951-52** (17 ft.), include general correspondence, minutes of subcommittee meetings, reports, resolutions, investigative files, transcripts of public hearings, and police officer personnel records and completed financial questionnaires. An unpublished preliminary inventory of the records is available at the National Archives.

Subcommittee To Investigate Public Transportation in the District of Columbia

8.44 Pursuant to S. Res. 140, 83d Cong., the subcommittee, chaired by Frederick G. Payne of Maine, was established to investigate the causes of a 1953 transit strike and allegations that transportation services provided by the private corporation that owned Washington's Capital Transit Company were inadequate. As a result of the investigation, Congress revoked the franchise and authorized a raise in pay for the transportation employees. Congress' action generated a great deal of debate over its right to arbitrate labor disputes through legislation. The **records, 1953-54** (28 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, consist of reports, correspondence, memorandums, transcripts of hearings, news clippings, and detailed reports on the transportation systems of other cities, including Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, and Atlanta. An unpublished name and subject index to these records is available at the National Archives.



old age pensions for those who are now too old to build up their own insurance; it is, of course, clear that for perhaps thirty years to come funds will have to be provided by the states and the Federal government to meet these pensions. Second, compulsory contributory annuities which in time will establish a self-supporting system for those now young and for future generations. Third, voluntary contributory annuities by which individual initiative can increase the annual amounts received in old age. It is proposed that the Federal government assume one half of the cost of the old age pension plan, which ought ultimately to be supplanted by self-supporting annuity plans.

The amount necessary at this time for the initiation of unemployment compensation, old age security, children's aid and the promotion of public health, as outlined in the report of the Committee on Economic Security, is approximately one hundred million dollars.

The establishment of sound means toward a greater future economic security of the American people is dictated by a prudent consideration of the hazards involved in our national life. No one can guarantee this country against the dangers of future depressions but we can reduce these dangers. We can eliminate many of the factors that cause economic depressions and we can provide the means of mitigating their results. This plan for economic security is at once a measure of prevention and a method of alleviation.

We pay now for the dreadful consequence of economic insecurity - and dearly. This plan presents a more equitable and infinitely less expensive means of meeting these costs. We cannot afford to neglect the plain duty before us. I strongly recommend action to attain the objectives sought in this report.

Franklin D Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 17, 1935.

Final page of original Presidential message of Franklin D. Roosevelt proposing Social Security legislation, January 17, 1935 (74A-F8).

CHAPTER 9

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND RELATED RECORDS, 1816-1968

(573 ft.)

9.1 The Committee on Finance was among the original standing committees established on December 10, 1816, by the Senate under the authority of a Senate resolution introduced by James Barbour of Virginia.

9.2 The Finance Committee was preceded by the Select Committee on Finance and an Uniform National Currency, which was established to consider the parts of President James Madison's message of December 5, 1815, concerning finance and currency matters. This was a customary practice of the early Senate. What was unusual was that this select committee, chaired by Senator George Campbell of Tennessee, did not cease after its responsibility was met, but rather continued throughout the 1st session of the 14th Congress. The select committee handled two very important measures, the Tariff of 1816 and creation of the Second Bank of the United States. At the beginning of the 2d session of the 14th Congress, approval of Barbour's resolution created the standing Committee on Finance, which has met during each Congress since then. Senator Campbell was its first chairman.

9.3 Originally, the Finance Committee handled legislative matters relating to the collection of revenue through collection of customs duties and taxes; regulation of customs collection and ports of entry; banking, currency, and the national debt; and appropriation bills. In 1869, appropriations matters were delegated to a separate standing Committee on Appropriations, and in 1913 jurisdiction over banking and currency matters was shifted to the new Committee on Banking and Currency. The Finance Committee also has jurisdiction over income and excise taxes, Social Security and related programs, funding aspects of welfare and related social services, unemployment compensation, and reciprocal trade and tariff legislation. During World War I, legislation relating to the war risk insurance program was referred to the Finance Committee, thus beginning a new direction for consideration of veterans benefits in the Senate. Within a few years, measures related to vocational rehabilitation and medical treatment for veterans with service-connected disabilities were also referred to the committee; after World War II, the committee handled the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, the so-called GI Bill of Rights, which provided a wide range of education benefits, unemployment assistance, vocational training, housing and business loan guarantees, and other benefits. Because the Finance Committee was responsible for veterans programs from 1917 to 1946, another long-standing committee of the Senate, the Committee on Pensions (whose records are also described in this chapter) gradually became unnecessary. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601) abolished the Committee on Pensions, and from 1947 to 1970, matters relating to veterans compensation and veterans measures generally were referred to the Committee on Finance, while matters relating to the vocational rehabilitation, education, medical care, civil relief, and civilian readjustment of veterans were referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-510) transferred jurisdiction over all veterans matters to the standing Committee on Veterans Affairs, effective with the 92d Congress (1971-72).

9.4 The committee has published a *History of the Committee on Finance* as S. Doc. 5, 97th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 13389, which is an excellent summary of the activities of the committee. There are 502 feet of records for the Committee on Finance, 1816-1968.

1816-1901 (14th-56th Congresses)

9.5 Nineteenth-century records of the Committee on Finance (57 ft.) consist of three series: **Committee reports and papers, 1816-47** (3 ft.); **committee papers, 1847-1901** (12 ft.); and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures that were referred to the committee, 1816-1901** (42 ft.). No bound volumes of committee records, such as minute books or legislative dockets, have been transferred to the National Archives.

9.6 Committee reports and papers include manuscript and printed reports on bills and petitions, and supporting papers. The supporting papers may include the original petitions or memorials, related correspondence, and, on matters relating to claims by merchants or revenue collectors, business records as evidence of the claims. Included in this series are records of the Select Committee on Finance and an Uniform National Currency (14A-D2) and communications from the Secretary of the Treasury and other Cabinet officers. Beginning with the 30th Congress (1847-49), committee reports were bound together in a separate series (see Chapter 20), and the remaining documents, the committee papers, consist largely of legislative case files, arranged for each Congress by type of bill and thereunder by bill number. By virtue of the kind of legislation referred to the committee, many of these case files prior to 1869 are for House-passed appropriation bills. Committee papers also may include miscellaneous subject files, consisting of Presidential messages and executive communications and reports, often printed as House or Senate documents, and correspondence that is unrelated to specific bills or resolutions. There are no committee papers for the 35th Congress (1857-59).

9.7 The petitions and memorials are arranged by Congress and thereunder by subject or chronologically under the heading "various subjects." Early in the 19th century, many petitions and memorials also contain supporting documents, especially in those instances when the petitioner was seeking relief or compensation. After the Civil War, such supporting papers are uncommon. Many petitions on tariffs and taxes were also tabled (see Chapter 20).

9.8 In addition to appropriation bills, which cover the widest range of subjects, several specific subjects are documented in the records of the Finance Committee. These include tariffs and duties, operations of customshouses, revenue collection and taxation, banking and currency, and the public debt. Some of these subjects are interrelated and overlapping—for example, duties collected by customs officials on imported goods were the major source of Federal Government revenue in the 19th century.

9.9 After the passage of the Tariff of 1816, the dominant subjects of the records of the committee during the century were tariffs and duties. Early records illustrate efforts to obtain exceptions to the tariff for items such as Bibles being imported by religious societies (14A-D2, 14A-G3, 15A-G4, 26A-G5.1); scientific books and apparatus (14A-G3, 29A-G5); and machinery and iron that was needed for the construction of railroads, steamboats, and other technological improvements (20A-D4, 22A-G5, 23A-G4.2, 25A-G6, 26A-G5.1). Although a number of the bills and petitions on the subject of the tariff were referred to the Finance Committee, until 1834 more were referred to the Committee on Manufactures, which was more protectionist in its attitude. Beginning with the 23d Congress (1833-35), the petitions and memorials have at least one separate subject category for tariffs and duties for nearly every Congress until the mid-1890's, when the subject so dominates the records that there are 13 categories of tariffs and duties petitions for the 53d Congress (1893-95) alone. Although tariffs were reduced during the period 1832-60, several petitions and memorials referred to the committee favored extension of protection of developing U.S. industries, such as coal (29A-G5), lumber (30A-H5), and iron (31A-H5, 32A-H6.1, 35A-H4). The committee also received a substantial number of petitions supporting the Tariff of 1842 (28A-G4), the Morrill tariff bill of 1861 (36A-H4), and the 50 percent increase in import duties in 1864 to help finance the Civil War (38A-H5.1). After the Civil War, the records include files on bills proposing minor revisions in tariffs as well as petitions and memorials advocating tariffs on specific products and general tariff revisions. For example, there are several petitions proposing remission of duties on construction material being used to rebuild Chicago after the 1871 fire (42A-H8.2, 42A-H8.3). Large-scale changes such as those proposed in the McKinley tariff bill of the 51st Congress (1889-91) and the Wilson tariff bill of the 53d Congress (1893-95) generated especially large volumes of petitions and memorials. Relative to the Wilson bill, the committee papers for the 53d Congress contain the reports summarizing the responses of many companies in both agricultural and manufacturing fields to an 1894 Treasury Department circular letter of inquiry on the tariff issue (53A-F9).

9.10 Aspects of certain operations of customshouses prior to 1850 are also documented in the records. There are petitions and related reports concerning individual claims of merchants and traders relating to wartime, pirate, and allegedly illegal seizures (15A-D4, 16A-D4, 20A-D4, 21A-G6.1); cancellation of bonds on duties when the goods were destroyed (16A-G4, 26A-G5.1), perhaps in a shipwreck (17A-G4) or a fire in a customs warehouse (24A-G4.1, 30A-H5); the licensed auction system (20A-G5, 21A-G6); and settlement of accounts of (18A-G4, 20A-D4) and increased compensation for (19A-G5, 20A-G5.1, 21A-G6.1) collectors of customs.

9.11 Taxation was less of an issue during the 19th century than it came to be later because from 1817 to 1862 there were no internal Federal taxes. However, in August 1861, to meet the huge expenses of the Civil War, Congress passed an income tax and several excise taxes, principally on alcohol and tobacco. Records relating to the Civil War income tax include petitions, memorials, and a few legislative case files (37A-E4, 37A-H5.1, 38A-H5.2, 39A-H5.2, 40A-H7.1, 41A-E6, 41A-H7, 42A-E5, 42A-H8.1, 42A-H8.2). The income tax was also a subject of petition campaigns in the mid-1870's (45A-H7.5) and mid-1890's (53A-J9.1). There are also memorials for and against the alcohol and tobacco taxes for nearly every Congress between the Civil War and the end of the century and petitions and memorials complaining about various taxes on banking transactions (38A-H5.2, 44A-H7.3) and the Stamp Tax Act of 1898 (56A-J10.1).

9.12 The most significant banking and currency matters referred to the committee during the 1st half of the 19th century center on the Bank of the United States, which was established shortly before the standing Committee on Finance. Among the records on the subject of the Bank of the United States are a memorial of the bank's officials in 1818 seeking congressional action to amend its articles of incorporation (15A-G4), petitions (nearly 8 ft.) relating to the controversy over renewal of the bank's charter in 1836 (23A-G4), and the original report relating to removal of Treasury Department deposits from the bank (23A-D5).

9.13 Records relating to currency matters, including the establishment of U.S. Mints, are also among the records of the committee. They include correspondence and petitions concerning a law to prohibit the export of specie (14A-G3, 15A-D4); a memorial from citizens of Ohio objecting to a regulation requiring payment for public lands in notes of the Bank of the United States (15A-G4); a resolution of the General Assembly of Louisiana objecting to restrictions on the use of foreign coin (16A-G4); and a Senate resolution of December 30, 1829, to study a uniform national currency (21A-D5). There are also legislative case files on bills to authorize coinage of 5- and 10-dollar gold eagles (33A-E3) and relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents at U.S. mints (34A-E4); the latter file, S. 190, 34th Cong., contains 13 coins (cents and half-cents) as exhibits. The discovery of gold in California in 1849 also affected the work of the committee. A Professor R. S. McCullogh proposed to the Senate a new method of refining gold (31A-H5.1), while a citizen from Georgia suggested Government ownership of all gold mines in California (31A-H5.1). Another memorial, from citizens of California protesting a new Treasury Department regulation that prohibited use of uncoined gold and silver to pay fees at U.S. assay offices (32A-H6.2), was referred to the committee, as was a petition and related bill (S. 74, 36th Cong.) of Edward N. Kent for compensation for use of his invention for separating gold from other substances (36A-E4).

9.14 Bills and petitions relating to the issuance of Treasury notes known as greenbacks during the Civil War (37A-E4, 38A-E5, 39A-H5); and postwar calls for resumption of specie payments (40A-H7.2, 43A-H8, 44A-H7.1), the remonetization of silver (45A-H7.1, 48A-H8), and free coinage of silver (49A-H9, 51A-J9.3, 52A-J10, 53A-J9, 55A-J9) are also among the records referred to the committee.

9.15 Committee records relating to redemption of the public debt are not prominent compared to the subjects mentioned above, probably because during most of the century there was little or no public debt, except during and immediately following wars and major depressions. The records include petitions and committee papers relating to the repayment of bonds issued by the Republic of Texas (32A-H6.2, 33A-E3, 33A-H6.2, 35A-H4.1) and petitions favoring the issuance of 3.65 percent bonds after the Civil War (43A-H8).

9.16 A few miscellaneous subjects of the records are noteworthy. The records include a memorial of William Brandt and Company and related records concerning that establishment's trade with Russia in the 1820's (18A-D5, 18A-G4); a legislative case file on S. 150, 31st Cong., a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase Kase's patent suction or fire pump (31A-E4); a letter from artist Francis B. Carpenter to committee chairman William P. Fessenden requesting an appropriation of $30,000 for his painting of President Lincoln's first reading of the Emancipation Proclamation (39A-E5); bills and related petitions and correspondence proposing establishment of a bureau of adulteration in the Treasury Department to suppress interstate traffic in contaminated or otherwise damaged goods, food, and drugs (46A-H7.2, 47A-H9.5, 50A-F8, 50A-J9.3, 51A-J9.3); and petitions and memorials from farmers' groups opposing futures trading in agricultural commodities, foreign ownership of land, and other issues (51A-J9, 51A-J9.1, 51A-J9.2).

1901-46 (57th-79th Congresses)

9.17 Records of the Committee on Finance during this period (96 ft.) in the custody of the National Archives consist of **committee papers** (59 ft.) and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies that were referred to the committee** (37 ft.). Legislative case files on bills and resolutions referred to the committee are in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20).

9.18 Prior to the 72d Congress, the committee papers are meager, totalling less than 13 feet. Three-quarters of this series is correspondence concerning various subjects, including specific provisions of the Tariff of 1922, a proposal for a Federal sales tax, the soldiers' bonus, allied debts, and relief for Armenia and the Near East (67A-F8, 10 ft.). The remaining papers are largely copies of annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Nation's finances; reports of the Veterans' Bureau, the U.S. Tariff Commission, the War Finance Corporation, and the Comptroller of the Currency; original Presidential messages and executive communications that were printed as House or Senate documents, and a very small amount of miscellaneous correspondence. There are no papers for the 60th (1907-09), 63d (1913-15), 65th (1917-19), and 68th Congresses (1923-25).

9.19 Beginning in 1931, the files are more complete. In addition to the Presidential messages (e.g., message of January 17, 1935, on Social Security, accompanied by a carbon copy of the report of the President's Committee on Economic Security, 74A-F8) and executive communications and reports (periodic reports and legislative proposals), the records also include correspondence files arranged by subject and files relating to investigations. Although Reed Smoot of Utah was chairman during the 72d Congress (1931-33), most of the correspondence for that Congress is that of the ranking minority member, Pat Harrison of Mississippi, who in 1933 succeeded Smoot as chairman. Harrison remained chairman until his death in 1941. Beginning in 1939, the practice of maintaining subject files that were subdivided into major categories (revenue, Social Security, tariffs, and veterans programs) was established and is still evident in records through 1968. Earlier correspondence, 1931-1938, not only concerns constituent issues, especially relief in Mississippi (73A-F9) and even Civil War claims of Mississippians (74A-F8), but also substantive policy matters, such as tariffs, taxation, and veterans legislation. There is substantial correspondence about the revenue bill of 1938 and undistributed profits taxes on corporations (75A-F9) and other revenue bills of the mid-1930's through the mid-1940's. Correspondence for the 1931-33 period is also in the committee papers of the 73d Congress (1933-35). Under Harrison's successor, Walter F. George of Georgia (chairman, 1941-46 and 1949-54), and committee clerk Felton Johnston, this recordkeeping practice was refined and continued.

9.20 In addition to correspondence, the committee papers include a draft report by Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University entitled "Some First Principles of Booms and Depressions" (72A-F9); records relating to an investigation of the "present economic condition," pursuant to S. Res. 315, 72d Cong. (73A-F9); a file, including an unprinted hearing transcript, on H.R. 7260, 74th Cong., relating to a joint congressional (Senate Finance Committee-House Ways and Means Committee, chaired by Senator William H. King of Utah) study of private pension systems, 1936 (74A-F9); and notes of minutes of executive sessions of the committee, August 24-September 10, 1942 (77A-F10).

9.21 Petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee (34 ft.) document organized public opinion on a variety of predominantly economic issues. These issues include tariffs, both on specific items or in general; income and excise taxes; trade reciprocity; veterans legislation; currency legislation; and Social Security and old-age pension legislation. The records are arranged by Congress, thereunder alphabetically by subject or chronologically by date of referral.

9.22 Tariffs continue to be the most frequent subject of petitions and memorials until the early 1930's. Specific regions as well as certain industries used petitions to advocate their support or opposition to high protective tariffs. For many Congresses, the petitions and memorials relating to tariffs are arranged by commodity or product. For example, farmers of the North Central States in the mid-1900's opposed reduction of the tariff on Canadian wheat (58A-J18), and thousands of steel workers at the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company in the greater Pittsburgh area signed a 1912 petition opposing the lower iron and steel duties proposed in the Underwood bill (62A-J30). Several aspects of the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill spawned petition campaigns (63A-J21, 63A-J22, 63A-J23). Some groups petitioned the Senate to stress the need for a nonpartisan tariff commission (60A-J42, 61A-J27, 64A-J26), which in 1916 was established as the United States Tariff Commission. Others advocated or opposed a reciprocal trade agreement with Canada (61A-J23, 62A-J27). After passage of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1931, the volume of petitions referred to the committee relating to tariffs decreased substantially.

9.23 Taxation is also a major subject of these records. Numerous petitions and memorials complained about excise taxes on a variety of products and services. Some so-called nuisance taxes (e.g., on movie theater admissions, automobiles, fuels, bank deposits, real estate transactions, and various luxuries) were passed in order to generate revenue to pay for World War I (63A-J24, 64A-J30, 65A-J16, 66A-J14, 68A-J20), while those on alcohol (57A-J13, 58A-J20, 59A-J30, 60A-J46, 64A-J30) and tobacco (57A-J14, 59A-J31, 60A-J44) had been long-standing sources of revenue. In 1913, the 16th Amendment to the Constitution, which empowered the Congress to pass an income tax, was ratified. The committee did not receive a significant number of petitions either against or in favor of the proposed amendment. However, sections of corporation income tax law, passed in 1909, stirred the business community. For example, section 38 of the act of August 5, 1909, the so-called publicity clause, stated that corporate tax returns were public records. This section was strongly opposed because it would lead to the release of proprietary business information to competitors (61A-J24, 61A-J26). Another prominent tax issue that resulted in a number of petitions was the controversy over the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the cotton processing tax in 1935 (74A-J10).

9.24 Veterans issues, such as the payment of adjusted compensation certificates or bonuses (66A-J15, 68A-J21, 70A-J11, 71A-J26, 72A-J27, 73A-J18, 74A-J10), establishment of a medical corps for the Veterans' Bureau and medical benefits for veterans (68A-J23, 69A-J15, 70A-J11, 71A-J24), and fears that veterans benefits would be cut because of the economic hardship of the depression (72A-J27, 73A-J18), are also documented in the petitions and memorials.

9.25 Other subjects of petitions and memorials include prohibition of the use of premium coupons by tobacco companies (58A-J17, 62A-J34); banking and currency legislation (59A-J32, 60A-J37, 60A-J38, 60A-J39, 60A-J40, 61A-J31, 62A-J35); a bill to outlaw the manufacture of white phosphorus matches because the process was hazardous to workers (61A-J31, 62A-J29); general relief legislation (73A-J16); and old age pensions, general welfare, and Social Security legislation (74A-J10, 75A-J12, 76A-J10, 79A-J8).

1947-68 (80th-90th Congresses)

9.26 The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 had an impact on the jurisdiction of the Committee on Finance, chiefly because Senate Rule XXV, as provided in that act, stated explicitly that all legislation and other matters relating to "pensions of all the wars on the United States, general and specific," as well as those relating to compensation of veterans, military life insurance, and veterans measures generally should be referred to the committee. (Matters relating to the education, training, health, and civil readjustment of veterans were referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.) In addition, the jurisdiction of the committee included revenue measures generally; the bonded debt of the United States; the deposit of public monies; customs, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery; reciprocal trade agreements; revenue measures relating to insular possessions; and Social Security. In the 1960's, the rule was amended to include health care programs under the Social Security Act and those financed by a special tax or trust fund. The records of the committee for this period total 359 feet.

RECORDS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

9.27 Legislative case files, 1947-68 (140 ft.), is one of the principal series of records documenting the activities of the committee. Arranged by Congress, thereunder by type of bill or resolution, and thereunder numerically, these records include printed copies of bills and amendments, committee reports and prints, correspondence, conference committee material, and, in rare instances, transcripts of executive session hearings or unpublished public hearings. For major tax bills and Social Security Act amendments, there may be substantial volumes of correspondence. For example, the records on the bill, H.R. 6000, 81st Cong., Social Security Act Amendments of 1949 (8 ft.), include correspondence, arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically, concerning such matters as the definition of "employee," inclusion of public employees in Social Security coverage, and the so-called Townsend Plan provisions of another pending bill (S. 2151).

9.28 Closely related to the legislative case files is the other large series of committee records, **subject files, 1947-68** (150 ft.). Arranged by Congress and thereunder into major subject categories and alphabetically by subject within these categories, these records consist largely of correspondence. The major categories are revenue, Social Security, tariffs, veterans, unemployment (82d and 90th Congresses only), Medicare (89th and 90th Congresses only), and miscellaneous. The miscellaneous category includes administrative subjects, material on bills that were not referred, and crank letters. For the 85th Congress (1957-58), there are nearly 6 feet of correspondence, research material, and newsclippings relating to a study of the Nation's financial condition, chiefly interest rates and the size of the public debt. Copies of outgoing letters of the committee are in the **correspondence ("ABC file"), 1949-68** (33 ft.), which is arranged for each Congress alphabetically by name of correspondent.

9.29 In addition to bills and resolutions, other documents are referred to the committee from the floor. **Presidential messages and executive communications, 1947-68** (12 ft.), consist chiefly of annual and other periodic reports from the Department of the Treasury and its various components, the Veterans Administration, the Foreign Trade Zones Board, the U.S. Tariff Commission, and the Renegotiation Board. Presidential messages are few and normally filed separately from the executive communications. Also filed among these records are **press releases of the committee, 1956-66** (5 in.). **Petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies, 1947-68** (5 ft.), contain communications from groups on subjects similar to those referred to in the subject files and arranged for each Congress chronologically by date of referral.

9.30 **Records relating to a staff study of steel imports, 1967-68** (2 ft.), contain the files of Dr. Robert M. Weidenhammer, professor of economics at the University of Pittsburgh, who, as staff coordinator for this project, produced *Steel Imports* (1967), which was printed as S. Doc. 107, 90th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 12800. The records include subject files, copies of outgoing correspondence, a copy of the printed report, and its galley proofs.

9.31 **A reference file on civil rights, 1964-68** (2 ft.), contains printed material, correspondence, and copies of transcripts of an administrative hearing held by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare concerning the cutoff of welfare funds in Alabama. The committee held hearings on this matter in 1967.

9.32 The Committee on Finance considers Presidential nominations for high-level executive offices in a number of Departments and agencies and judgeships on the U.S. Tax Court. **Records relating to nominations, 1946-68** (5 ft.), are arranged by Congress and thereunder alphabetically by name of nominee. The files include endorsements and comments on nominations by the U.S. Senators from the nominees' State of residence, correspondence, biographical sketches, nomination reference and report forms, printed matter, and, in a few instances, transcripts of executive session hearings. Among the nominations referred to the committee either in the past or currently are those for Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Undersecretary, Assistant Secretaries, and general counsel of the Department of the Treasury; Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service; the Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, general counsel, and inspector general of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (later the Department of Health and Human Services); Commissioner of Social Security; Directors of the mints; collectors of customs; Administrator of the Veterans Administration; and members of the U.S. Tariff Commission and the Renegotiation Board. The records include large files on Marion J. Harron's appointment to the U.S. Tax Court (80th and 81st Congresses); a transcript of the hearing on Nelson A. Rockefeller's nomination to be Undersecretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (83d Cong.); and substantial correspondence files relating to the nominations of Oveta Culp Hobby (83d Cong.) and Wilbur J. Cohen (87th and 90th Congresses).

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

9.33 The records of only one Finance Committee subcommittee have been transferred to the National Archives. The **records of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Social Security Program, 1947-48** (8 ft.), are arranged alphabetically by subject. Pursuant to S. Res. 141, 80th Cong., the subcommittee named an advisory committee, directed by Robert M. Ball, to carry out the actual investigation of old-age and survivors insurance, disability insurance, and unemployment insurance programs. The records were maintained by Ball and contain information about and correspondence with advisory committee members, minutes of advisory committee meetings, correspondence with experts in the social insurance field and the general public, newsclippings, subject files, and administrative records.

RECORDS OF THE CHAIRMAN

9.34 While most of the records described above contain correspondence of the chairman of the Committee on Finance and other records reflecting his role in the legislative process, the only separate series of records of the chairman that has been transferred to the National Archives is the **speeches, statements, press releases and related material of Russell B. Long, 1964-68** (2 ft.). Senator Long of Louisiana was named chairman of the Finance Committee January 14, 1966, and therefore some of the material predates his chairmanship.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS, 1816-1946

9.35 The Committee on Pensions was established December 10, 1816, by the Senate under the authority of the same resolution that established the Committee on Finance and the other major standing committees. Two types of bills were referred to the committee: Those that established general pension rights for veterans of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 and their widows and orphans; and those that proposed new pensions, payment of pension arrearages, or increases in pension rates for individuals whose applications had been denied by executive branch authorities or who were otherwise ineligible but who believed they were deserving, due to special circumstances, of having a private act passed on their behalf. By the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Pensions was abolished and legislative matters relating to pensions were thereafter referred to the Committee on Finance.

9.36 Entitlement to pensions based on service-connected disabilities for Revolutionary War veterans and for widows and orphans of officers killed during that war had been established by the Continental Congress and continued by the first Federal Congress. However, Congress had not done anything for surviving enlisted men, who had been poorly compensated both during the war and also upon being mustered out. Beginning in 1816, an increase in tariff rates produced a large surplus in the Federal Treasury and in December 1817 President James Monroe proposed in a message to Congress that surviving Revolutionary War soldiers be provided for out of the surplus. Following this suggestion, in 1818 Congress passed such a law and thereby established two precedents: That the government would provide for its former soldiers in their old age and that such payment would be tied to high tariff rates.

9.37 Since the passage of the 1818 pension law, Congress has enacted many laws creating new benefits for veterans of succeeding wars, increasing pension rates, and generally expanding eligibility for pensions and other benefits based on military service. Most of the records of the Committee on Pensions relate to individuals who sought relief through passage of private acts. Although Congress has enacted thousands of private laws to assist such individuals, the number of claimants so affected is minuscule compared to those who applied for and received benefits through executive branch agencies. To illustrate, National Archives Record Group 15, Records of the Veterans Administration (which includes records of the Bureau of Pensions of the Department of the Interior and predecessor agencies) has among its holdings 64,250 feet of records and over 2,800 rolls of microfilm of records relating to pensions and another closely related one-time benefit of military service, bounty lands.

9.38 Pension Committee records (61 ft.) consist of four series: **Committee reports and papers, 1817-47** (3 ft.), consisting of manuscript and/or printed reports on bills, resolutions, petitions, and memorials, and related correspondence, affidavits, and medical certifications; **committee papers, 1847-1929** (12 ft.), consisting of legislative case files (until 1887), related and miscellaneous correspondence, and a small number of original transcripts of hearings; **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies referred to the committee, 1817-1944** (41 ft.), including supporting papers for petitions for private laws during much of the 19th century; and **legislative dockets, 1907-29** (31 vols., 5 ft.), containing entries for each private bill introduced from the 60th to the 71st Congress, which are indexed in each volume by name of claimant. Legislative case files for private bills, 1887-1901, and all bills and resolutions, 1901-46, referred to the Pensions Committee are in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20), which includes nearly all such records for all committees for the years indicated.

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9.40 A number of printed sources may be useful to researchers using these records. For example, volume six of the *U.S. Statutes at Large* comprises all private laws enacted from 1789 through March 3, 1845 (1st-28th Congresses). In the 19th century, the Congress also published occasionally, either as House or Senate documents in the *Congressional Serial Set*, lists of persons on the pension rolls, with related information. Most comprehensive are five volumes published in 1883 as serial volumes 2078-2082, which give name of pensioner, reason for the pension, post office address, rate of pension per month, and date of original allowance. For an excellent summary of pension records at the National Archives, see Chapter 7 of the *Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives* (Washington, DC: 1982).

1816-1901 (14th-56th Congresses)

9.41 Nineteenth-century records of the Committee on Pensions (41 ft.) consist of **committee reports and papers, 1817-47** (3 ft.); **committee papers, 1847-1901** (11 ft.); and **petitions, memorials, resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies referred to the committee, 1817-1901** (27 ft.). There are no committee papers for the 37th and 39th Congresses (1861-63 and 1865-67).

9.42 The subject matter of the records is largely personal for most of the 19th century. Both the committee reports and committee papers contain documentary evidence of congressional action in response to petitions of individuals seeking passage of private laws on their behalf. Many of the petitions and memorials referred to the committee also contain documents, such as affidavits and doctors' statements, and a few contain original military commissions or discharge certificates. The records also contain document withdrawal notices, indicating that in certain instances, the records were transferred to the Pension Office. The petitioners include Revolutionary War veterans, such as Samuel Nowell, who claimed to have participated in the Boston Tea Party (21A-D12, 21A-G14), as well as widows, such as Mehitable Smith, who lost her husband, Lt. Jesse Smith, in 1829 when the sloop *Hornet* disappeared in the Gulf of Mexico (21A-D12). Pension claims based on service during the War of 1812 and the Indian wars are also documented among these records. A few petitioners requested the establishment of pension agencies in their towns or areas.

9.43 From the 14th to the 29th Congresses (1816-47), the committee reports and papers, which are arranged by Congress and thereunder chronologically by date of report, consist of manuscript and/or printed reports, most of which were written in response to personal petitions. In some instances, the files also include papers obtained by the committee as evidence, such as copies of papers on file with the office of the Commissioner of Pensions or other offices to support their disposition of the petition. Records relating to the pension claim of Isaac Phinney, for example, include certified copies of his 1820 and 1823 schedules of personal property (land, tools, housewares, livestock) and a description of his family (21A-D12). Other files contain personal appeals to Senators for relief, copies of surgeons' certifications of disability, and affidavits submitted by the petitioners supporting various facts in their cases. The petitions on which the committee reported may be with the reports or in the series of petitions and memorials. In many instances, the committee did not report on petitions; in others, bills may have been introduced.

9.44 Committee papers for the 30th Congress (1847-49) are not arranged but thereafter, from the 31st Congress (1849-51) through the 49th Congress (1885-87), most of the records are legislative case files that are arranged either alphabetically by name of claimant or by type of bill and thereunder numerically. A typical case file concerning personal relief measures may include copies of the printed bill, petitions, correspondence, affidavits, medical certifications, and other corroborative evidence supporting the bill. Most of these after 1867 concern Civil War veterans. Beginning with the 50th Congress (1887-89), legislative case files for private bills are located in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20), and the committee papers are much less voluminous. For the 50th and 54th Congresses (1887-89 and 1895-97), the committee papers include Presidential veto messages of private bills. Case files on general pension legislation continue to be part of the committee papers until 1901.

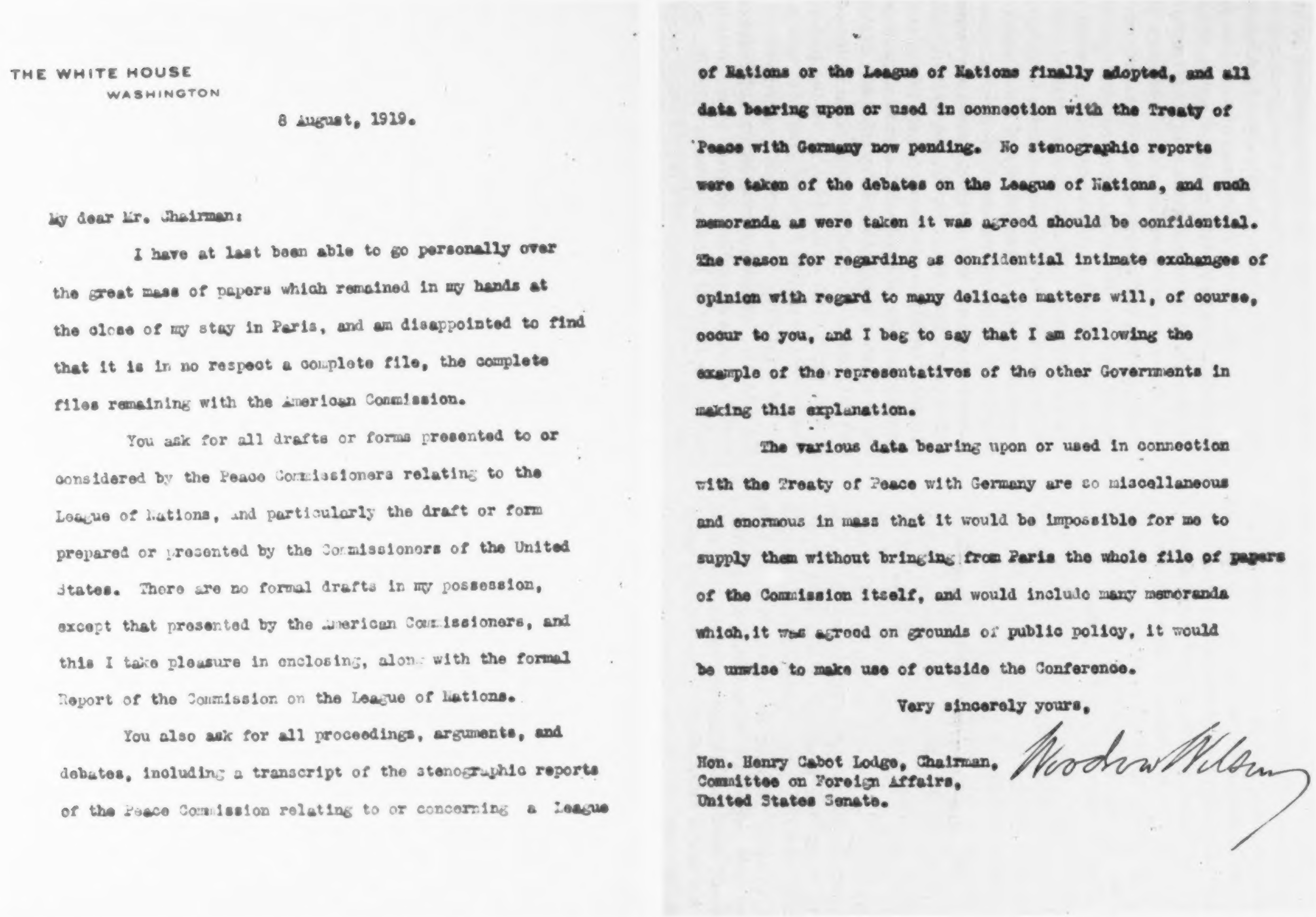
9.45 Committee papers also include original copies of transcripts of certain hearings. These include hearings on S. 496, to provide for examination and adjudication of pension claims, February 6-May 3, 1880 (46A-E16); testimony to the Committee on Pensions of the Grand Army of the Republic, March 3, 1884, and January 19, 1886 (48A-E16, 49A-E19); and hearings of the House Select Committee on Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, April 7-June 12, 1880 (46A-E16). It is unclear how the transcript of this House select committee came to the Senate Pensions Committee.

9.46 Petitions and memorials referred to the committee also concern primarily personal matters. Until the late 1860's, most of these records have been arranged for each Congress alphabetically by person or place (i.e., petitioner, proposed beneficiary, State, or town); the remainder are arranged chronologically by date of referral. Petitioners for private acts include Mary Chase Barney, sole daughter and survivor of Samuel Chase, a signer of the Declaration of Independence (36A-H12), and Evelina Porter, widow of famed U.S. Navy Commodore David Porter (38A-H14, 39A-H15). Aged War of 1812 veterans and their widows sought passage of a law to afford them treatment comparable to Revolutionary War veterans (35A-H12, 40A-H17, 41A-H16), and, somewhat later, veterans of the Mexican War formed groups, such as the National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, and petitioned for pension legislation for their group (43A-H16, 44A-H15.1, 45A-H16.2, 46A-H16). A smaller but otherwise similar petition campaign was waged by Civil War prisoners of war (47A-H19.2, 48A-H18.1, 54A-J27). Other petitioners protested a proposal to allow pensions to Confederate veterans (55A-J26) and supported a perdiem pension bill, which would allow pensions on the basis of length of service, not extent of disability or survivorship alone (50A-J19, 53A-J25.1, 56A-J29). Many pensions and memorials related to pensions were also tabled (see Chapter 20).

1901-1946 (57th-79th Congresses)

9.47 The records of the Pensions Committee for this period (20 ft.) include **committee papers, 1905-31** (1 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies, 1901-44** (14 ft.); and **legislative dockets, 1907-29** (21 vol., 5 ft.). Among the committee papers, only the 67th, 69th, and 70th Congresses (1921-23, 1925-29) have measurable amounts of unprinted records, mostly correspondence or executive communications. The legislative dockets contain information on legislative case files on bills referred to the committee that are in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20).

9.48 The petitions and memorials are arranged for each Congress into specific subject categories or a general category ("various subjects") and thereunder chronologically. There are few personal petitions among these, which to the extent they are present, are usually filed under "various subjects." Rather, the petitions demonstrate lobbying efforts by veterans groups such as the Grand Army of the Republic in support of extending coverage of pension laws to Spanish-American War veterans and their widows and orphans (62A-J65, 63A-J65, 64A-J65, 67A-J49, 69A-J33, 71A-52) or advocating passage of any one of a number of bills to equalize or increase pension rates and to reduce the age of eligibility (66A-J47, 67A-J49, 68A-J48). Some advocated the per diem pension described above (60A-J103, 61A-J73), or the plan proposed by the periodical *National Tribune* to raise pension rates for Civil War veterans and widows (61A-J74, 69A-J31, 70A-J36), among others. Other veteran-related subjects of petitions referred to the committee include abolition of pension agencies (59A-J81, 60A-J99, 62A-J62) and passage of a law to award pensions to Civil War veterans of the U.S. Military Telegraph Corps (60A-J101, 63A-J66). Nonmilitary pension matters were rarely referred to the committee, but among these is a petition from former slaves and their descendants of Bullock County, AL, in favor of a bill to grant pensions to freedmen. Each petitioner listed his name, his age, name of master, State and county, and post office as of 1909 (61A-J76). Several petitons supported Representative Victor Berger's bill for old-age pensions beginning at age 60 (62A-J63), and others related to old-age pension legislation prior to the New Deal (71A-J51, 72A-J51). There are no petitions and memorials for the 76th, 77th, or 79th Congresses (1939-42, 1945-46).



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8 August, 1919.

My dear Mr. Chairman:

I have at last been able to go personally over the great mass of papers which remained in my hands at the close of my stay in Paris, and am disappointed to find that it is in no respect a complete file, the complete files remaining with the American Commission.

You ask for all drafts or forms presented to or considered by the Peace Commissioners relating to the League of Nations, and particularly the draft or form prepared or presented by the Commissioners of the United States. There are no formal drafts in my possession, except that presented by the American Commissioners, and this I take pleasure in enclosing, along with the formal Report of the Commission on the League of Nations.

You also ask for all proceedings, arguments, and debates, including a transcript of the stenographic reports of the Peace Commission relating to or concerning a League of Nations or the League of Nations finally adopted, and all data bearing upon or used in connection with the Treaty of Peace with Germany now pending. No stenographic reports were taken of the debates on the League of Nations, and such memoranda as were taken it was agreed should be confidential. The reason for regarding as confidential intimate exchanges of opinion with regard to many delicate matters will, of course, occur to you, and I beg to say that I am following the example of the representatives of the other Governments in making this explanation.

The various data bearing upon or used in connection with the Treaty of Peace with Germany are so miscellaneous and enormous in mass that it would be impossible for me to supply them without bringing from Paris the whole file of papers of the Commission itself, and would include many memoranda which,it was agreed on grounds of public policy, it would be unwise to make use of outside the Conference.

Very sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman,
Committee on Foreign Affairs,
United States Senate.

One of three letters in Senate records from President Woodrow Wilson to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, during the Senate's consideration of the Treaty of Versailles (66A-F8, Various Subjects file).

CHAPTER 10

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, 1816-1968

(541 ft.)

10.1 The Committee on Foreign Relations was established on December 10, 1816, when the Senate adopted a resolution offered by James Barbour of Virginia to create 11 standing committees, including one on foreign relations. There were both functional and political reasons for making foreign relations a standing committee. In the Senate's first 27 years, more than 200 separate committees dealt with foreign affairs. No rules governing Senate procedure with respect to either treaties or legislative matters existed. The general practice was to establish a select committee to report on each bill or treaty. The Senate relied on a rather small group of Members with a special interest or background in foreign relations to be appointed members of these select committees. Furthermore, the Senate's rules permitted a select committee to be kept in continuous existence throughout a session by referring to it related subjects. These factors provided an unexpected consistency in the Senate's handling of foreign relations.

10.2 By 1816, however, the increased business of the Senate, especially the consideration of nominations and national defense needs arising from the War of 1812, imposed additional burdens on the Senate and provided a further incentive to create standing committees. From the 2d session of the 14th Congress to the present, the Committee on Foreign Relations has met to consider legislation relating to foreign affairs, treaties (except those with Indian tribes), and nominations of diplomatic and consular representatives, among other subjects.

10.3 There is no single comprehensive history of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but several monographs on particular periods or aspects of its activities have been written. Periodically, the staff of the committee produces a brief history, printed as a Senate document, that contains a thorough description of committee procedures, responsibilities, and activities. Its most recent publication, S. Doc. 21, 99th Cong., 1st sess., contains an extensive bibliography on the role of Congress in foreign policy.

TREATY FILES, 1789-1968 (1ST-90TH CONGRESSES)

10.4 **Presidential messages—foreign relations ("treaty files"), 1789-1968** (89 ft.), include records of the Foreign Relations Committee as well as the select committees that preceded it. This series comprises communications from the President on foreign relations that transmit treaties, except Indian treaties, and nontreaty messages on foreign relations; copies of the text of the treaty being transmitted; and committee executive reports on both bilateral and multilateral treaties and conventions. Some files, particularly those of the 20th century, also include correspondence, exhibits, drafts and/or copies of conditions and stipulations, staff memorandums, and hearing transcripts. Since the early 1900's, Presidential messages on foreign relations that do not transmit treaties may be found in either the Foreign Relations Committee's committee papers (before 1947) or the Presidential messages and executive communications series (after 1947).

10.5 The following description applies to all records in the treaty series, whether the files were referred to early select committees or to the standing Committee on Foreign Relations after 1816.

10.6 The records are arranged by Congress and thereunder alphabetically by name of country, except for the earliest Congresses, which are arranged chronologically. For later Congresses, records of multilateral treaties and conventions are filed separately from bilateral treaties, chronologically for each Congress. Each message (and accompanying treaty, if applicable) is assigned an alphabetical designation (e.g., Executive A, 23d Cong., 1st sess.) by which the treaty is identified in the *Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate ("Executive Journal")*, which summarizes actions taken on treaties and nominations and serves as an index to executive proceedings.

10.7 Treaty files that have been transferred to the National Archives are open to researchers. To supplement the *Executive Journal*, an unpublished finding aid to the records has been prepared by National Archives staff and is available at the National Archives.

10.8 Original and exchange copies of treaties are in Record Group 11, General Records of the U. S. Government, and texts of treaties and international agreements are published by the Department of State.

OTHER RECORDS, 1817-1968 (14TH-90TH CONGRESSES)

1817-61 (14th-36th Congresses)

10.9 The pre-Civil War records of the Committee on Foreign Relations consist of three series: **Committee reports and papers, 1817-47** (9 in.); **committee papers, 1851-60** (10 in.); and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures that were referred to the committee, 1817-61** (5 ft.). There are no extant committee reports and papers for the 22d and 30th Congresses, but there are at least some records in the other two series for each Congress. The records are arranged by Congress, thereunder by series, and thereunder chronologically by date of petition, memorial, or report or by bill number. For some Congresses, petitions and memorials have been partially arranged by subject if warranted by volume.

10.10 Many of the committee papers and petitions referred to the committee during the pre-Civil War period concern claims. A file may occasionally contain correspondence, business and financial records, and affidavits and other written statements as exhibits to substantiate a claim.

10.11 Three types of claims were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. One type includes claims from diplomatic and consular officers for additional compensation or relief for personal expenses incurred in the conduct of their official duties. These may detail certain aspects of the diplomatic relations between the United States and the host country. Some claims dragged on long after the claimant (minister, consul, or agent) left Government service or even after his death. For example, the heirs of Thomas Sumter, U.S. Minister to Brazil (1809-11) and Senator from South Carolina (1801-9), submitted 9 inches of correspondence and exhibits, mostly dated 1833, relating to their claim (25A-G7.2). While the volume of documentation in this case is atypical, many such officials, including Edmund Roberts (23A-G5) and Commodore Matthew C. Perry (33A-E5), who were instrumental in opening up the Far East to the United States, submitted petitions or had bills introduced on their behalf. Both the Roberts and Perry files contain correspondence and other records in addition to the bill or petition.

10.12 The second type includes claims of nondiplomatic personnel for contributions they believed they had made, directly or indirectly, to the U.S. Government through their overseas activities. For example, James Morrow, an agriculturist on Perry's China expedition, collected specimens for the Smithsonian Institution, and upon his return a bill to compensate him was introduced (34A-H7). Similarly, when John Reeves, an American naval architect residing in Turkey, was forced by the Sultan to construct vessels for the Ottoman Navy, he sought financial relief from the U.S. Government (36A-H7).

10.13 The third type of claims concerns damage to or loss of private property of Americans at the hands of foreign nationals or damage to foreign-owned property resulting from the action of the U.S. Government. One set of claims, known as the French spoliation cases, resulted from French attacks chiefly on American merchant vessels during the French Revolution through 1800, including the period of the so-called undeclared war. Between 1826 and 1860, four separate select committees considered these claims; however, many such claims were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

10.14 Other than claims, the subjects of the papers referred to the committee most often relate to diplomatic relations with Great Britain, Spain, and their respective colonies (e.g., Canada, West Indies, Mexico, Cuba) and matters concerning present and future States, chiefly Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas.

10.15 *Great Britain*: Much of the diplomatic activity of the United States between the Treaty of Ghent and the onset of the Civil War concerned Great Britain, including British colonies such as Canada and the British West Indies. The records concern commercial relations with the West Indies (17A-D6), U.S. reaction to the 1854 reciprocity treaty with Great Britain (36A-H5.1), U.S. policy of neutrality in the 1837 Canadian rebellion against the British and modification of U.S. naturalization laws to challenge the British principle of perpetual allegiance (25A-G7.1), and U.S.-Canadian boundary disputes. The records document the long-running border dispute between the United States and Canada over the Maine-New Brunswick border and include a copy of a report of the Joint Select Committee of the Legislature of Maine on the boundary, 1828 (20A-D5); an original Senate report on the boundary issue (26A-D5); and petitions concerning American prisoners of war taken in the Aroostook War (27A-G6). The Maine border dispute was resolved in 1848 upon ratification of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty.

10.16 *Spain and Spanish colonies*: Also prominent during the period are U.S. relations with Spain and her former and then-existing colonies, including Mexico and Cuba. Many are private claims, but among the major subjects are: Implementation of the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 (23A-D6), Texas independence (24A-D6, 24A-G5), relations with Cuba (32A-E4, 32A-H7.2), and implementation of conventions with Costa Rica and with New Grenada (36A-E5). Numerous records in both the committee papers and petitions concern U.S.-Mexican relations, especially the Mexican War, 1845-48, including several petitions opposing the war (29A-G6, 30A-H6).

10.17 *Territory and State relations*: Also referred to the committee were papers relating to boundary disputes and annexation claims between States and territories. These include a memorial of the legislature of Alabama seeking to annex part of West Florida in 1821 (16A-G5) and an original report on a boundary dispute between Louisiana and West Florida (23A-D6). The annexation of Texas, which narrowly passed the Senate on February 27, 1845, is documented by the committee papers and by petitions and memorials of the 28th and 29th Congresses (28A-D5, 28A-G5, 29A-D5). Also relating to territorial affairs, though not boundary disputes, is a petition from Mormon leader Joseph Smith "praying to be authorized to raise a body of armed volunteers for the protection of citizens of the United States emigrating to the adjoining territories," chiefly Texas and Oregon, dated March 26, 1844, only 3 months before his death at the hands of a mob in Carthage, IL. Accompanying the Smith petition is an April 1834 letter to President Andrew Jackson from three Mormon leaders in Missouri, A. S. Gilbert, W. W. Phelps, and E. Partridge, describing their mistreatment by the citizens and officials of Jackson Co., MO, and requesting Federal protection. How this letter became associated with the Smith petition dated 10 years later is unknown (28A-G5.1).

10.18 *Other subjects*: There are also a significant number of petitions supporting a more general peace movement. The American Peace Society and various religious groups supported the adjudication of international disputes by a "Congress of Nations" or similar international body, beginning in the late 1830's (25A-G7, 26A-G6, 27A-G6, 31A-H6). Other petitions supported recognition of the independence of Liberia and Haiti (29A-G6.1, 31A-H6.1, 35A-H5.1).

1861-1917 (37th-64th Congresses)

10.19 Records of the committee for this period consist of two series. The **committee papers, 1869-1917** (8 ft.), include legislative case files, 1869-1901; certain Presidential messages on foreign affairs; executive communications, chiefly from the Department of State; and originals of certain Senate documents and reports. No committee papers from the 37th-40th Congresses (1861-69) have survived. Beginning with the 57th Congress (1901), legislative case files for all committees are found in the series papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20) for each Congress. The committee papers also include a small amount of correspondence of Chairman Shelby Cullom (62A-F8) and an unpublished hearing transcript concerning the alleged sale of U.S. Military Academy cadetships (45A-E7). Of the **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1861-1917** (66 ft.), over half concern the issues of U.S. neutrality and the prohibition of export of firearms to belligerent nations before the entry of the United States into World War I (63A-J29, 64A-J32).

10.20 The subject matter of the committee records reflects the transformation of the United States from a minor power into a burgeoning imperial nation during this period. Whereas its records before 1861 had focused on Great Britain and its colonies and on Western Hemisphere neighbors, by 1917 its records demonstrate the expansion of America's worldwide interests.

10.21 *Great Britain*: Strained relations with Great Britain, beginning with British sympathy for the Confederacy during the Civil War and aggravated by a succession of other incidents through the late 1890's, are amply illustrated by petitions and memorials referred to the committee. During the Civil War and Reconstruction, many petitioners sought a reciprocity treaty with Great Britain to improve trade by reducing the high duties of the Morrill Tariff of 1861 (37A-H6, 38A-H6, 39A-H6, 40A-H8, 43A-H9). Petitions concerning the *Alabama* claims also document exacerbated ill feelings of Americans toward the British (41A-H8.1). By far the most outspoken of the anti-British groups were Irish-American sympathizers of the Fenians, who petitioned the Senate to protect the rights of naturalized U.S. citizens in foreign countries (40A-H8.1, 41A-H8.1). These petitioners protested the arrest of fellow Irish-Americans charged with riot incitement while visiting Ireland. Even after the British recognized U.S. naturalization in 1870, individual arrests still provoked outpourings of support for these alleged victims of British policy (44A-H8, 46A-H8, 52A-J11.2). Americans' general support of Venezuela's demand for arbitration of a long-standing dispute with Great Britain over the border with British Guiana is documented in the petitions and memorials referred to the committee (54A-J12.2, 54A-J12.3, 55A-J11). The Senate rejected a U.S.-British arbitration treaty in May 1897, but calls for such a treaty persisted until 1912 (58A-J22, 59A-J36, 60A-J48, 62A-J36). American reaction to the Boer War was mixed. Petitions and memorials reflect Irish-American support for the Boers (56A-J12, 57A-J18). Lingering anti-British sentiment in the early 20th century was expressed in opposition to proposals to appropriate money to commemorate the centennial of the Treaty of Ghent (62A-J37, 63A-J27).

10.22 *Other European nations*: The records of the committee suggest that relations between the United States and European states other than Great Britain were uneventful during the 1861-1917 period, except for certain colonial issues, such as German interest in the Samoan Islands (50A-J10.1) and conflict with Spain over Cuba and the Philippines (50A-J10.1, 55A-J11.1, 56A-J12.3). Other subjects include: The transatlantic cable (39A-H6, 41A-H8.1), international expositions (43A-E5, 50A-F9), reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Belgrade and Bucharest in 1884 (48A-E9), commercial treaties and relations with France (53A-F11, 56A-J12.1, 57A-J22) and Spain (48A-H10), and persecution of Jews in Rumania (41A-H8.1) and in Russia (47A-H10.1, 51A-H10, 58A-J28, 62A-J41).

10.23 *Canada*: Petitions and memorials on U.S-Canadian relations, 1861-1917, indicate that trade, especially reciprocal tariffs, was the foremost issue from 1870 to 1910 (40A-H8, 43A-H9, 44A-H8.1, 55A-J11.5, 57A-J19, 61A-J33). Also related to trade are records of the Select Committee on Relations with Canada (51A-J32) and the standing Committee on Relations with Canada (57A-J64, 59A-F3), in which documentation relating to the Great Lakes deep sea waterway (56A-F11) and preservation of the Niagara Falls (59A-J38) also can be found.

10.24 *Cuba*: The 1868 rebellion against Spanish rule spawned public demands for the recognition of Cuban independence (41A-H8, 42A-H9.1) that almost led to war in 1870. Secretary of State Hamilton Fish's 1874 executive communication on S.J. Res. 8 (43A-E5), illustrates the administration's efforts to diffuse the warlike atmosphere, but in the mid-1880's, local residents petitioned the Senate to remove the collector of customs at Key West, FL, for "fillibustering" (sic) on behalf of Cuban insurgents (48A-H10.1). In 1896, growing support for the Cubans led to Senate passage of S. Res. 163 recognizing Cuban independence. Papers supporting this resolution include communications to Senator Wilkinson Call and clippings from various Cuban newspapers (54A-F11). Petitions referred to the committee in the following Congress urged U.S. intervention in Cuba (55A-J11.1). Following the Spanish-American War, records of U.S.-Cuban relations focus on trade reciprocity (57A-J21), tobacco tariffs (58A-J25), and the Isle of Pines Treaty (59A-J37). In 1899, the Senate established the standing Committee on Relations with Cuba. The records, 1899-1921 (10 in.), include petitions relating to cable construction (56A-J36), trade reciprocity (57A-J65), and postal affairs (59A-J16); a report of the Provisional Governor of Cuba for 1908 (60A-F7); and minutes of a meeting on S. Res. 322, 62d Cong., to determine what legislation was necessary to intervene in Cuba under the Platt Amendment (62A-F5).

10.25 *Hawaii*: Records of the committee relating to Hawaii focus on trade, reciprocity, and annexation. Rice farmers in southern States, concerned about competition, petitioned for a rice duty in a pending treaty (44A-H8.1). Other petitions followed the 1875 reciprocity treaty (47A-H10.1). The records include a message from President Grover Cleveland, December 18, 1893, on relations with Hawaii following the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani (53A-F11) and a number of proannexation petitions in 1893 (53A-J11.3). When native Hawaiians submitted an antiannexation petition to the Senate, its authenticity was challenged (55A-J11.1).

10.26 *Mexico*: Post-Civil War records relating to Mexico begin with petitions opposing Maximillian's intervention in Mexico (39A-H6). Except for petitions relating to claims dating from the Mexican War, there are few records until the eve of the Mexican Revolution in 1911. The Senate received petitions from groups and individuals who feared U.S. intervention (62A-J39, 63A-J28). Undertaking an investigation of the Mexican Revolution pursuant to S. Res. 335, 62d Cong., the Senate held extensive hearings, the transcripts of which have been printed (62A-F8). Records of this investigation also include correspondence of Senator Albert Fall, chairman of the subcommittee conducting the investigation (63A-F9).

10.27 *Other Western Hemisphere nations*: Records include petitions concerning the Russian-American Fur Company (41A-H8.1); a report on the Alaskan fur seal fisheries (59A-F10); committee papers and petitions relating to Chile (52A-J11.3, 52A-F12); petitions from insurance companies requesting restoration of the diplomatic mission in Bogota, Colombia (45A-H8.1); petitions favoring recognition of Haiti (37A-H6); papers accompanying S. 2636 to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua (49A-E12) and petitions supporting completion of the canal (47A-H10.1, 52A-J11.1, 53A-J11.1); petitions supporting the ratification of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty (58A-J28); papers relating to Samoa (50A-J10.1); and claims against Venezuela (41A-H8.1, 48A-H10.1, 49A-E12, 52A-F12).

10.28 *China*: Records relating to China concern the use of the Chinese Indemnity Fund (41A-H8.1, 42A-H9.1, 48A-E9, 48A-H10.1), U.S courts in China (63A-F9), and restriction of Chinese immigrants to the United States (44A-H8.1, 45A-H8.1, 47A-H10.1, 48A-E9, 48A-H10.1, 49A-H11, 50A-J10, 50A-J11, 52A-J11).

10.29 *Japan*: The records concern protection of U.S. citizens living in Japan and the administration of the consular courts (41A-E7, 44A-E6, 47A-E8, 47A-H10.1) and the use of the Japanese Indemnity Fund (46A-H8).

10.30 *Philippines*: The records include petitions from antiimperialist organizations opposed to the extension of U.S. sovereignty over the Philippines (55A-J11.4, 56A-J12.3). On December 15, 1899, the Senate created the standing Committee on the Philippines, for which the National Archives has records for the 56th-66th Congresses (1899-1921). For a description of its records, see Chapter 12.

10.31 *Other subjects*: Committee records also document State Department administrative issues and miscellaneous foreign policy interests of the Senate and the public between 1861 and 1917. Among them are a series of petitions, 1866, supporting an international copyright law signed by such 19th-century U.S. literary figures as William Cullen Bryant, James Russell Lowell, and Walt Whitman (39A-H6); several petitions by peace groups calling for establishment of a congress of nations to arbitrate international disputes (42A-H9); petitions supporting a metric system of weights and measures (45A-H8); petitions and memorials calling for reform of the consular service (56A-J12.5, 57A-J20, 58A-J23, 59A-J35, 62A-J38) and construction of new diplomatic and consular buildings (60A-J49, 61A-J34, 62A-J38, 63A-J30); and a message from the Secretary of State endorsing the establishment of a prime meridian and a universal day (50A-F9). Bills and supporting documents concern the incorporation of the American National Association of the Red Cross (51A-F12, 52A-F12, 53A-F11) and the National White Cross of America (56A-F11). Bills and related papers relating to individual claims are found throughout the committee papers, 41st-56th Congresses (1869-1901).

1917-46 (65th-79th Congresses)

10.32 The records consist of five series: **Committee papers** (17 ft.), containing some correspondence of the chairman, arranged by subject, 1917-23 and 1933-46, but few papers for 1923-33, most of which were printed; **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee** (27 ft.), arranged by subject for most Congresses through 1940, but thereafter arranged chronologically; **minutes of committee meetings, 1933-46** (3 ft.), which are generally complete for 1941-46, but not always before that time transcribed from stenotype; **miscellaneous executive session transcripts, 1941 and 1946** (5 in.); and **papers of Francis O. Wilcox (the committee's first staff director), 1945-46** (8 in.), which consist mostly of reference material relating to his experience as Senator Arthur Vandenberg's advisor on the establishment of the United Nations before his formal appointment as staff director.

10.33 These records are supplemented by legislative case files ("papers supporting specific bills and resolutions") (see Chapter 20) and the Presidential messages—foreign relations "treaty files" (see paras. 10.4-10.8 and Chapter 21). A transcript of an oral history interview with Francis O. Wilcox, prepared by the Senate Historical Office, may also be useful for the 1945-46 period.

10.34 *World War I and Versailles*: Petitions concern U.S. involvement in the war (65A-J20, 65A-J21). Armenian, Irish, and Lithuanian groups petitioned for congressional intervention on behalf of their countrymen's freedom (65A-J17, 65A-J19, 65A-J21, 66A-J20, 66A-J23). Similar documents plead for support for the return of Thrace to Greece (66A-J24) and creation of an independent Ukraine (66A-J25). Subject files of the committee papers (65A-E5), petitions, and memorials (66A-J19, 66A-J21) cover the Italian-Yugoslav conflict over the port city of Fiume. The committee papers for the 66th Congress (66A-F8) contain the original Harbord Report, officially titled *Conditions in the Near East—Report of the American Military Mission to Armenia* (1919), which has been microfilmed on National Archives Microfilm Publication M820, rolls 229-234.

10.35 *The League of Nations and the World Court*: The struggle between President Woodrow Wilson and Senators with reservations about U.S. membership in the League of Nations, led by Henry Cabot Lodge, is one of the classic battles in the history of the Senate. The committee papers for the 66th Congress (66A-F8) contain original letters from Wilson to Lodge as well as a memo from the Department of State on the withdrawal provision of the League of Nations Covenant. Additional printed material on the League can be found in the committee files for the 67th Congress (67A-F9). There are also petitions concerning U.S. membership in the League (65A-J18, 66A-J22). A longer standing and more popular issue was U.S. participation in the Permanent International Court of Justice, or World Court. Petitions largely supporting U.S. involvement with the World Court were referred to the committee in each Congress from the 68th through the 73d (68A-J25, 69A-J17, 70A-J15, 71A-J30, 72A-J32, 73A-J23). Committee files for the 72d and 73d Congresses (72A-F10, 73A-F10) contain some correspondence of Senator William Borah, leader of the opposition to the Court, and other records relating to committee hearings on the Court. The final vote in the Senate on January 29, 1935, fell seven votes short of the necessary two-thirds to permit U.S. participation.

10.36 Other multinational subjects documented by records of the committee include the Washington Naval Conference of 1921 (67A-F9); the Washington Preparatory Committee for the London Economic Conference, 1933 (73A-F10); and the second London Naval Conference, 1935 (74A-F9).

10.37 *Soviet Union*: Records of this period relating to U.S.-Soviet relations concern the status of Russian exiles following the Bolshevik Revolution (65A-F5) and recognition of and reestablishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union (66A-J26, 67A-J28). The committee papers also include records concerning the Foreign Service Building Commission and other State Department material relating to the selection of the site of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow (73A-F10).

10.38 *Western Europe*: In the early 1920's, the committee received petitions and memorials requesting aid for Germany and Austria (67A-J21, 67A-28). Three prominent U.S. ambassadors, Joseph P. Kennedy, William E. Dodd, and Joseph E. Davies, expressed their opinions about political and other conditions in western and central Europe during the late 1930's in correspondence with Chairman Key Pittman of Nevada (75A-F9.1, 76A-F9). Historian Claude G. Bowers offered Pittman his interpretation of the Spanish Civil War (75A-F9). The committee papers include President Franklin D. Roosevelt's message of December 11, 1941, asking Congress to recognize the state of war between the United States and Germany and approved copies of the joint resolution declaring war on Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Italy, and Rumania (77A-F11).

10.39 *The Far East*: The outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict in 1931 was followed by numerous petitions and memorials advocating noninterference (72A-J31). Committee subject files during Pittman's chairmanship (1933-40) contain a large and varied body of material on Japan and China and on relations between them (75A-F9.1, 76A-F9). Records of the committee during the first chairmanship (1941-47) of Thomas T. Connally of Texas contain an original transcript of a hearing on H.J. Res. 276, 76th Cong., relating to U.S. financial aid to China, November 11, 1942. Connally's correspondence files are less extensive and more constituent-oriented than are Pittman's, but they include correspondence relating to the return of Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley from China (79A-F10).

10.40 *Canada and Latin America*: The committee papers contain a transcript of a State Department official's briefing of the committee on the Tinoco coup in Costa Rica in 1918 (65A-F5), correspondence of Chairman Pittman about the expropriation of Mexican lands owned by Americans (75A-F9.1), and records relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep Waterway treaty (72A-F10). Petitions relating to that treaty (72A-J30, 73A-J22), Mexico (67A-J26, 69A-J18, 74A-J11), and expressing opposition to ceding the Isle of Pines to Cuba (68A-J24) also have been preserved.

10.41 *Rescue and settlement of Jews*: A recurring issue brought before the Senate was the treatment of Jews by certain European countries. Concern for their plight in Russia continued to be the subject of petitions and memorials (66A-J26). Interest in S.J. Res. 191, 67th Cong., pertaining to Palestine as a Jewish homeland (67A-J27) and concern over Nazi persecutions in Germany generated many petitions (73A-J20, 74A-J11). Chairman Pittman corresponded with Jewish organizations writing on behalf of German and Polish Jews (74A-F9, 75A-F9.1). After the war, the committee received petitions (79A-J9) and correspondence (78A-F11) objecting to the British policy that restricted Jewish immigration to Palestine. The committee files also contain minutes of meetings at which Palestine was discussed (79A-F10).

10.42 *Neutrality and aid to the Allies*: Petitions received by the committee, including a telegram from Albert Einstein and his students and colleagues at Princeton University, support an embargo on arms and munitions to belligerents in Europe (75A-J15.1, 76A-J13). Other records include a transcript of a hearing, February 13, 1937, on S.J. Res. 51 and 60 to amend the Neutrality Act; a Presidential message proposing Neutrality Act amendments, July 1941; and many examples of printed material from the America First Committee and similar organizations (77A-F11).

10.43 *World peace*: The committee periodically received petitions and memorials resulting from widespread campaigns on behalf of world peace and opposition to munitions exports (67A-J23, 70A-J14, 70A-J16). Most numerous of these are those supporting a peace proposal advocated by Father Divine (76A-J14).

1947-68 (80th-90th Congresses)

10.44 Records of the Foreign Relations Committee after 1946 reflect changes wrought on all committees after the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601). For the first time, the committee had a small professional staff, directed by Francis O. Wilcox, to advise its members. In the postwar world, the committee's jurisdiction expanded to meet the requirements of the dominant role of the United States in world affairs and of the growing interest in international issues, such as nuclear weapons and disarmament, trade, international energy and investment, international organizations, security agreements, foreign aid, and world environment.

10.45 A comparison between the relevant parts of Senate Rule XXV, which defines the jurisdiction of each committee, in 1947 and in 1982 underscores the growth of the committee's responsibilities since the end of World War II. In 1947, subjects under the committee's jurisdiction included relations of the United States with foreign nations generally, treaties, establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations, protection of U.S. citizens abroad and expatriation, neutrality, international conferences and congresses, the American Red Cross, intervention abroad and declarations of war, measures relating to diplomatic service, acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries, measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard U.S. business interests abroad, the United Nations and international financial and monetary organizations, and foreign loans.

10.46 Between 1947 and 1982, the concept of U.S. neutrality became obsolete and was dropped, but other areas of responsibility were added, including foreign economic, military, technical, and humanitarian assistance; international aspects of nuclear energy, including nuclear transfer policy; international law as it relates to foreign policy; oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs as they relate to foreign policy; the International Committee of the Red Cross, rather than only the American Red Cross; and the national security and international aspects of trusteeships of the United States. Since 1973, the committee has had responsibility to monitor many executive agreements between the United States and foreign governments that are often used instead of formal treaties.

10.47 The role of the committee has expanded in other respects as well, especially in oversight of executive agencies and foreign policy. Rule XXV now specifies that the committee shall make comprehensive studies of "national security policy, foreign policy, and international economic policy as it relates to the foreign policy of the United States, and matters relating to food, hunger, and nutrition in foreign countries. . . ." The committee's jurisdiction extends over the annual authorization bills for and programs of all foreign relations agencies except the Central Intelligence Agency. Since 1968, committee oversight of executive agreements with foreign governments and the commitment of U.S. armed forces to a potential combat situation has been extended by the Case Act (Public Law 92-403) and the War Powers Resolutions (Public Law 93-148), respectively.

10.48 The records of the Committee on Foreign Relations and its subcommittees from 1947 to 1968 include records of the chairmen, committee members, and staff. They document the evolution of the foreign policy roles of the Senate since World War II, the legislative history of bills referred to it, and committee deliberations on treaties and other foreign policy matters. The records include legislative case files on bills and resolutions, executive communications, Presidential messages, and petitions, memorials, and resolutions of state legislatures referred to the committee; records of investigative and other subcommittees; unpublished public hearing and executive session transcripts; and subject and correspondence files. There are also records of executive proceedings of the Senate relating to treaties and of nominations of ambassadors and other high-level executive appointments to positions in foreign relations agencies submitted to it for advice and consent. Although not Senate records, copies of oral history interview transcripts with key committee staff members Francis O. Wilcox, Carl Marcy, Pat Holt, and Darrell St. Claire are on deposit in the National Archives. These provide insights into the history of the committee and contain observations about committee members.

10.49 While this volume describes Senate records through 1968, it must be noted that the Committee on Foreign Relations has opened for research, subject to certain conditions, all treaty files, unclassified executive communications, petitions and memorials, and legislative case files that have been transferred to the National Archives. Unpublished public hearing transcripts are usually available at the National Archives when 2 years old. Public access to executive session transcripts and other executive records less than 12 years old is regulated by the committee's rule 5, adopted January 14, 1981, providing that requests may be made directly to the committee. Several series also include documents that have been security-classified by the agency of origin and as such must undergo declassification review before release. Questions relating to access to such records may be referred to the clerk of the committee or the Records Declassification Division of the National Archives.

RECORDS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

10.50 Beginning with the 80th Congress, **legislative case files on bills and resolutions referred to the committee ("accompanying papers"), 1947-68** (103 ft.), are maintained as separate series of committee records. They are arranged by Congress, by type of bill or resolution, and thereunder numerically. Each case file contains at least one copy of the proposed Senate bill or resolution or approved House bill or House joint or concurrent resolutions, a copy of the printed report on it, and, if enacted, a copy of the slip law. Bills and resolutions not originating in the executive branch are routinely referred to the appropriate Department or agency for comment, and these comments, in addition to correspondence from other interested parties, may be included. Many files also contain staff memorandums analyzing provisions of the bill; summarizing hearings, meetings, and telephone conversations; and proposing amendments or other changes to the bill. Other records include conference committee prints and reports, hearing transcripts or printed hearings, copies of formal statements presented at hearings, and reference and other printed or near-print material. A recent change in committee policy has opened all of its legislative case files when they are transferred to the National Archives, and therefore such records from the 1980's are open.

10.51 **Presidential messages and executive communications ("messages, communications, and reports"), 1947-68** (26 ft.), are filed separately and chronologically for each Congress for the 1947-50 period. From 1951 to 1968, the records are filed together and arranged by committee calendar docket number. Both Presidential messages and executive communications are formal communications from the executive branch. Presidential messages to the committee include President Harry S. Truman's European Relief Program in the 80th Congress and President Dwight D. Eisenhower's message of July 15, 1958, announcing the landing of Marines in Lebanon. They also transmit statutorily mandated reports. Executive communications are from Secretaries of Departments, heads of agencies, or their designees and include, since 1973, copies of international agreements transmitted to the Senate under the provisions of the Case Act. Some are security-classified. Both types of documents may be accompanied by correspondence and related printed material. An unpublished shelf list describing this series for the 80th-90th Congresses is available at the National Archives. Unclassified executive communications after the 90th Congress are also open to researchers.

10.52 **Petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies referred to the committee, 1946-68** (4 ft.), include special files that have been created for petitions supporting the transformation of the United Nations into a world federal government, 1949-51, and memorials concerning the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York, 1968. Records after the 90th Congress are also open to researchers.

10.53 **Executive session transcripts and minutes, January 8, 1947-September 5, 1979** (34 ft.), document confidential activities of the committee, including business meetings and briefings considered at the time to be too sensitive for public disclosure. Many pre-1964 transcripts have been published in full or part in *Executive Sessions of the Foreign Relations Committee (Historical Series)*. The records consist principally of original transcripts that were published in the historical series and unpublished transcripts. Also included are some transcripts after 1961 that remain classified and others, up to 1979, that have been partially or fully declassified by the committee. Included is the original, unsanitized hearing transcript of the combined Armed Services Committee and Foreign Relations Committee hearing on Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the military situation in the Far East, April 30-

August 17, 1951. Press conference transcripts are occasionally filed with the related executive session transcript or minute, as are other papers, such as committee votes and attendance records.

10.54 Miscellaneous hearing transcripts, 1954-62 (7 ft.), are arranged by subject for the 83d-84th Congresses and chronologically for the 85th-87th Congresses. Many of the transcripts in this incomplete set have been printed.

10.55 Unprinted public hearing transcripts, 1963-68 (26 ft.), are arranged chronologically. Their subjects include nominations, legislation, treaties and conventions, oversight activities, and other committee and subcommittee business. Some press conferences are also included. Post-1968 transcripts are also available. Before 1963, transcripts are sometimes found in nomination case files, treaty files, or legislative case files as appropriate, and a few may be found among the miscellaneous hearings transcripts, 1954-62.

10.56 A subject file, 1947-62 (21 ft.), is arranged by Congress and thereunder alphabetically by subject. For some Congresses, there are two separate subject files. The subject files include correspondence, staff memorandums, draft reports, administrative records (1949-56 only), and various printed matter and reference material. Among the more extensively documented subjects are the legislative history of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, including records of markups and conferences, and of the political and military situation in Vietnam in the late 1950's. The files also contain correspondence of the chairmen. For example, Thomas T. Connally (1949-53) received much public comment, particularly from his Texas constituents, following his criticism of Chiang Kai-shek. An unpublished shelf list of these records for the 80th-90th Congress is available at the National Archives.

10.57 The **general correspondence, 1949-64** (9 ft.), arranged by Congress and thereunder by name of correspondent, consists mostly of the correspondence with members of the public rather than with officials. There are no records for the 86th Congress, and records for the 87th-88th Congresses consist almost entirely of correspondence of Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota or his legislative assistant concerning his efforts to establish an arms control agency and his support for the nuclear test ban. Some of this correspondence dates from 1957 and is similar to records of the Subcommittee on Disarmament, described below.

10.58 Reference files relating to committee members, 1955-68 (5 ft.), arranged by Congress and thereunder alphabetically by name of Senator, include copies of correspondence, staff memorandums, clippings from the *Congressional Record*, and copies of speeches if prepared by committee staff. The files are not comprehensive, and for some members no files were maintained. The shelf list applies to these records.

10.59 Administrative and financial records, 1957-64 (8 ft.), include personnel files on staff, office expenses and travel vouchers, administrative correspondence, and agendas for committee meetings. Similar records for the 1949-56 period are interfiled among the subject files. The shelf list for the 80th-90th Congresses also applies to these records.

10.60 Classified records relating to foreign aid, 1951-63 (3 ft.), include security-classified executive communications and reports from executive agencies concerning the implementation of several foreign assistance acts—such as the Mutual Security Act of 1951 and the Battle Act of 1951 (which banned foreign aid to any nation sending arms, military equipment, or other strategic material to the Soviet Union or Soviet-dominated areas)—and foreign aid authorization and appropriation bills through 1963. Also included are security-classified documents submitted to the committee as background data at hearings.

10.61 Nomination case files, 1947-68 (20 ft.), are arranged in three categories: Major appointments, appointments to advisory committees and international organizations, and routine promotion lists for the Foreign Service. In addition to biographical data, the files for the first two categories may contain correspondence, a hearing transcript, clippings, security clearances, and staff memorandums; of the two categories, the major appointments are more fully documented. Routine promotions constitute 90 percent of foreign relations nominations but contain minimal information on the nominees. Nomination files are closed for 50 years under authority of S. Res. 474, 96th Cong., although transcripts of public hearings on the nominations are available. For further information, see the committee print *The Senate Role in Foreign Affairs Appointments* (revised, 1982).

10.62 Treaty files are part of the series **Presidential messages—foreign relations,** described in paras. 10.4-10.8 and Chapter 21. There are 36 feet of records concerning treaties that were either approved, disapproved, or returned to the President between 1947 and 1968. Treaty files are not closed until the treaty has been disposed of, and because some treaties await approval for many Congresses, locating certain treaty files can be difficult. For example, several treaties signed in the 1920's and 1930's were not closed out until the 80th Congress (1947), when President Truman agreed to a request by Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Arthur Vandenberg to withdraw them. All treaty files that have been transferred to the National Archives are open to research.

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

10.63 From 1950 to 1975 the Committee on Foreign Relations maintained a number of "consultative" subcommittees that more or less corresponded to the organization of the Department of State. Even though they are no longer termed "consultative," the same basic subcommittee structure remains. The committee also uses investigative or oversight subcommittees for major undertakings requiring more staff and funds than are available under its regular budget. Ad hoc subcommittees dealing with single issues or a number of closely related ones, such as double taxation conventions and certain international organization matters, are established infrequently.

10.64 Most of the foreign relations subcommittees for which the National Archives has records are investigative; however, records of the consultative and ad hoc subcommittees may also appear in records of the full committee.

Subcommittee on the Investigation of Loyalty of State Department Employees ("Tydings Subcommittee")

10.65 The subcommittee was authorized by S. Res. 231, 81st Cong. (1950), to look into charges by Joseph R. McCarthy that he had a list of 205 names of individuals known by the Secretary of State to be members of the Communist Party who were still working in the State Department. Millard E. Tydings chaired the subcommittee. **The records, February-July 1950** (5 ft.), consist of administrative records, staff memorandums and hearing exhibits, general subject files, and files on individuals involved in the investigation. A folder title list accompanies the records.

Subcommittee on U.S. Foreign Aid to Free Europe ("Green Subcommittee")

10.66 The subcommittee was established in response to President Truman's message of May 24, 1951, proposing establishment of a "mutual security program." The full committee sent Theodore Francis Green and eight colleagues to survey U.S. foreign aid programs in Europe, where they consulted with foreign and U.S. military and diplomatic officials. The **records, 1951** (1 ft.), consist almost entirely of original transcripts of the hearings and briefings held in Europe in July 1951.

Subcommittee on Overseas Information Programs

10.67 The subcommittee investigated existing U.S. foreign information programs such as the United States Information Service (USIS) and the Voice of America. Proposed by Senators William Benton and Alexander Wiley in S. Res. 74 and approved over a year later, the subcommittee was chaired by J. William Fulbright in 1952, followed by Bourke Hickenlooper in January 1953. By the time its final report was issued, President Eisenhower had implemented Reorganization Plan No. 8, which created the United States Information Agency. The **records, June 1952-July 1953** (4 ft.), include correspondence, transcripts of public and executive hearings, copies of locally produced USIS publications and summary information on various USIS field units, reference material, and administrative records.

Subcommittee on Disarmament

10.68 When the Senate approved Hubert Humphrey's resolution, S. Res. 93, 84th Cong., to study proposals on disarmament and control of weapons of mass destruction, it established the Subcommittee on Disarmament, chaired by Senator Humphrey. During the next several years, the staff produced at least 17 studies on disarmament and arms control. Its **correspondence ("Sen. Humphrey's file"), 1956-61** (10 ft.), reflects public attitudes toward Humphrey's disarmament activities. Correspondents include representatives of disarmament and peace organizations as well as church and diplomatic representatives. The general correspondence of the full committee, 1949-64, described in para. 10.57, contains additional Humphrey correspondence on this subject. The **project records, 1960-62** (6 ft.), relate to a study entitled "Economic Impact of Arms Control Agreements," which was completed in 1962. The study is based on 2 questionnaires sent to 439 defense contractors, and the results were published as a confidential committee print.

Subcommittee To Investigate Activities of Nondiplomatic Representatives of Foreign Principals in the United States

10.69 The subcommittee was established pursuant to S. Res. 362, 87th Cong., following investigation of extensive lobbying against President John F. Kennedy's 1962 sugar bill (H.R. 11730) that, in turn, uncovered irregularities in the statements of registered lobbyists filed under the Foreign Agents Registration

Act (FARA) of 1938. The object of the investigation was to determine to what extent foreign governments tried to influence U.S. Government policy outside normal diplomatic channels. The **records, 1950-62** (27 ft.), including 43 rolls of microfilm, consist largely of investigative case files on major lobbyists or lobbying organizations and include correspondence and business records. The microfilm is not labeled clearly but appears to be of Department of Justice FARA files and records of investigated companies, for which there are paper copies in subcommittee records. A box list accompanies the records.

Subcommittee on American Republics

10.70 The subcommittee, chaired by Wayne Morse of Oregon, made a study of the Alliance for Progress undertaken during the 90th Congress. The **records, 1967-68** (5 in.), include correspondence, reports, copies of State Department documents, staff memorandums, and reference material.

RECORDS OF THE CHAIRMAN

10.71 While the records of the committee are also invariably the records of its chairman, there are separate series of records identified as records of two specific chairmen.

10.72 The **records of Thomas T. (Tom) Connally, 1947-53** (1 ft.), are not strictly the chairman's files. They are an accumulation of mainly security-classified correspondence and reports relating to Connally's trip to Western Europe in the summer of 1952 to inspect mutual security installations and other interests of the committee. Connally was chairman from 1943 to 1946 and from 1949 to 1953.

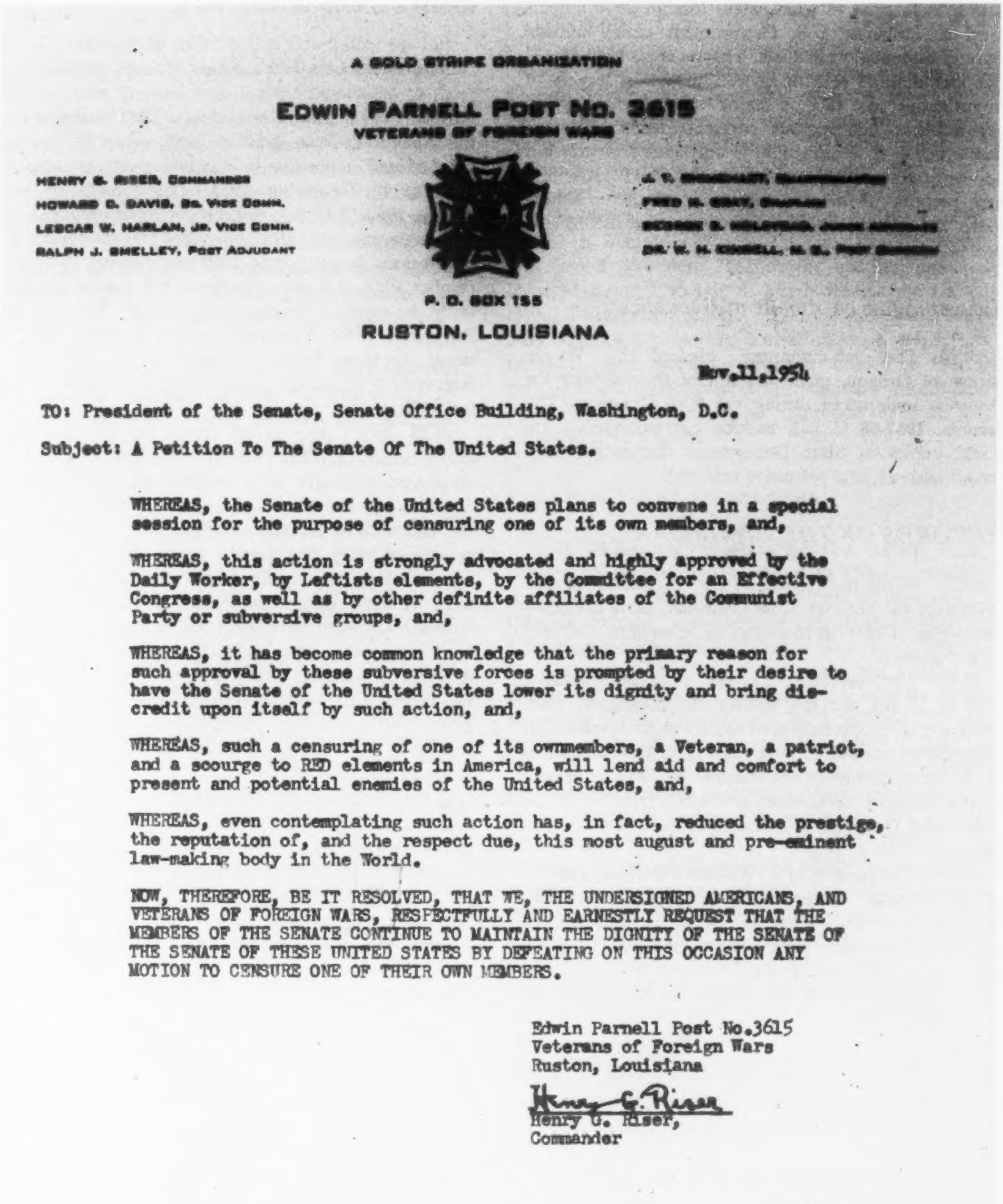
10.73 The **records of J. William Fulbright, 1958-74** (3 ft.), include chronological correspondence files, speeches and statements, and miscellaneous subject files. The correspondence includes a transcript of remarks at an informal meeting between Fulbright and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev at the Capitol on September 16, 1959. Fulbright chaired the Foreign Relations Committee from 1959 to 1973.

RECORDS OF THE STAFF

10.74 Carl Marcy served as a staff consultant to the committee from 1950 to 1955, when he became chief of staff, a position held continuously until his retirement in December 1973. The **records of Carl Marcy, 1953-73** (5 ft.), include copies of outgoing letters, memorandums, draft speeches and statements for the periods January-June 1953 and January 1957-December 1973, and correspondence relating to his work with the Special Committee to Study Foreign Aid Programs, 1956. Augmenting these records, the National Archives has a transcript of an oral history interview with Marcy, prepared by the Senate Historical Office.

10.75 Mary Ann Sames served the Foreign Relation Committee from 1956 to 1965, first as a clerical employee and later as a professional staff member. She also worked for the Democratic Policy Committee under Mike Mansfield from 1965 to 1969. The **records of Mary Ann Sames, c. 1960-68** (4 ft.), represent working files accumulated during her employment by both committees. Files relating to foreign affairs are arranged by subject and include staff memorandums and other unpublished documentation. Among the subjects best documented are the Chamizal Treaty with Mexico, 1963, and an attempt in the early 1960's to repeal the Connally Amendment (S. Res. 196, 79th Cong.) affecting certain pending conventions and protocols.

10.76 Although not records of the staff, a valuable resource on the history of the committee from the staff's perspective is the collection of oral history interview transcripts prepared by the Senate Historical Office. In addition to those already noted, former staff director Pat Holt and former committee clerk Darrell St. Claire have been interviewed. Transcripts of all interviews are on deposit with the National Archives.



A GOLD STRIPE ORGANIZATION

EDWIN PARNELL POST NO. 3615
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

HENRY G. RISER, COMMANDER
HOWARD D. DAVIS, SR. VICE COMM.
LEOCAR W. HARLAN, JR. VICE COMM.
RALPH J. SMELLEY, POST ADJUDANT

J. T. [illegible], [illegible]
FRED H. [illegible], CHAPLAIN
GEORGE B. [illegible], JUDGE ADVOCATE
DR. W. H. [illegible], M. D., POST SURGEON

P. O. BOX 155
RUSTON, LOUISIANA

Nov.11,1954

TO: President of the Senate, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Subject: A Petition To The Senate Of The United States.

WHEREAS, the Senate of the United States plans to convene in a special session for the purpose of censuring one of its own members, and,

WHEREAS, this action is strongly advocated and highly approved by the Daily Worker, by Leftists elements, by the Committee for an Effective Congress, as well as by other definite affiliates of the Communist Party or subversive groups, and,

WHEREAS, it has become common knowledge that the primary reason for such approval by these subversive forces is prompted by their desire to have the Senate of the United States lower its dignity and bring discredit upon itself by such action, and,

WHEREAS, such a censuring of one of its ownmembers, a Veteran, a patriot, and a scourge to RED elements in America, will lend aid and comfort to present and potential enemies of the United States, and,

WHEREAS, even contemplating such action has, in fact, reduced the prestige, the reputation of, and the respect due, this most august and pre-eminent law-making body in the World.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, THAT WE, THE UNDERSIGNED AMERICANS, AND VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, RESPECTFULLY AND EARNESTLY REQUEST THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN THE DIGNITY OF THE SENATE OF THE SENATE OF THESE UNITED STATES BY DEFEATING ON THIS OCCASION ANY MOTION TO CENSURE ONE OF THEIR OWN MEMBERS.

Edwin Parnell Post No.3615
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Ruston, Louisiana

Henry G. Riser
Henry G. Riser,
Commander

Petition of Edwin Parnell Post No. 3615, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ruston, LA, November 11, 1954, urging the Senate to defeat any motion to censure one of its members. S. Res. 301, 83d Cong., the resolution of censure submitted by Ralph Flanders of Vermont regarding Senator and Government Operations Committee Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin, was pending before the Senate when the petition was submitted to the Senate (petitions and memorials, 83d Cong.).

CHAPTER 11

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND RELATED COMMITTEES, 1842-1968

(1,304 ft.)

11.1 The Committee on Government Operations, which throughout the 1950's and 1960's was, through its Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, an extraordinarily powerful and influential investigative body, had its origin in relatively minor 19th- and early 20th-century standing and select committees. The earliest standing committee solely concerned with Government expenditures was the Committee on Retrenchment, established in 1842. The Retrenchment Committee was active intermittently in the 1840's and 1850's, expired at the end of the 34th Congress (1857), and was not replaced until after the Civil War. In 1866, the Senate and the House of Representatives agreed to establish the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment to reduce Government expenditures. The joint select committee expired at the end of the 41st Congress (1871). On December 14, 1871, during the 2d session of the 42d Congress, the Senate established the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, at least in part because a majority of Senators wished to restore to their deliberations and investigations, the independence that they had relinquished under the joint select committee. The major targets of the investigations conducted by the committee were graft and corruption in the operations of the New York City customshouse. The committee was terminated on March 3, 1873, at the end of the 42d Congress.

11.2 The direct line of succession begins in 1899 with the establishment of the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures in Executive Departments, first chaired by Louis E. McComas of Maryland. By a resolution of December 15, 1907, this committee was replaced, effective July 1, 1908, by the Select Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State. At the beginning of the 61st Congress (1909), a procedural move initiated by Nelson Aldrich of New York to change numerous select committees into standing committees resulted in the select committee becoming the standing Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State, chaired by Elihu Root of New York. On April 18, 1921, the Senate approved S. Res. 43, 67th Cong., which eliminated approximately 40 standing and select committees and in other ways reformed the committee structure of the Senate. Among the committees eliminated by this resolution were the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State and nine others that had jurisdiction over expenditures in the Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Justice, Labor, Navy, Post Office, Treasury, and War Departments. (Of these nine other committees, only the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Deaprtment has left any unprinted records, which, measuring less than 1/4 in., are negligible.) These committees were then replaced by the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, which existed for over 30 years. On March 3, 1952, with the approval of S. Res. 280, 82d Cong., the committee was renamed the Committee on Government Operations, and in the next two decades it established itself as the preeminent investigative body of the Senate. In 1977, the Senate committee structure was once again altered; the Government Operations Committee was renamed the Committee on Governmental Affairs, which in turn received jurisdiction over the U.S. Postal Service, the civil service, and the District of Columbia.

11.3 *Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate—50th Anniversary History, 1921-1971* (S. Doc. 31, 92d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 12935-2) provides a brief history of the committee and its predecessor through the 91st Congress.

RECORDS OF MINOR STANDING EXPENDITURE AND INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEES, 1842-1921

11.4 The records of the Committee on Retrenchment, 1842-54 (7 in.), consist of **committee reports and papers** (1 in.), **committee papers** (5 in.), and **petitions and memorials referred to the committee** (1 in.). The records from the 1840's concern reducing the compensation, per diem, and travel expenses provided Members of Congress (27A-D17, 27A-G19, 28A-D14, 28A-G18, 29A-G20). The remaining records include and relate to a petition by Government clerks for a pay raise in 1854. In response to this petition, the committee chairman, Stephen Adams of Mississippi, requested and received reports from various Departments on compensation of their clerical employees (33A-E15, 33A-H20).

11.5 Although in existence for less than 15 months, the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, 1871-73, has left a detailed record of its activity. The **committee papers** (2 ft.) include a minute book, documents received by the committee that are referenced in the minute book, subpoenas and subpoena dockets, letters from executive agencies, lists of witnesses and papers requested, printed *Senate Miscellaneous Documents* containing instructions to the committee, and other records (42A-E8). The chairman of the committee was William A. Buckingham of Connecticut.

11.6 The only records of the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures in Executive Departments, 1900-1901, consist of **petitions** (2 in.) and related correspondence from an irate manufacturer of incandescent lamps who sought an investigation of the Commissioner of Patents (56A-F24). The National Archives has no records of any of the other expenditure-related committees until 1947 (80th Cong.).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN EXECUTIVE DEPATRMENTS, 1947-52

11.7 The jurisdiction of the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, as defined in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601), was comparatively simple. All proposed legislation, Presidential messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to budget and accounting measures, other than appropriations, and the reorganization of the executive branch of the Government, were to be referred to the committee. In addition, the committee was authorized to receive and examine reports of the Comptroller General of the United States and to make recommendations to the Senate in connection with these reports, study the operation of Government activities with a view to determining their economy and efficiency, evaluate effects of laws enacted to reorganize the executive and legislative branches of the Government, and study the intergovernmental relationships between the United States and municipalities and international organizations of which the United States is a part.

11.8 The **records of the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments** (47 ft.) are rather limited. Although the committee was established in 1921, no separate series of its records before the 80th Congress (1947-48) have been transferred to the National Archives. The committee was not totally inactive before 1947 as it did hold and print hearings as early as the 74th Congress (1935-37). Any bills or resolutions referred to the committee before 1947 may be documented in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20).

11.9 Many records of the Investigations Subcommittee of the committee are included in and described with the records of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (PSI), Committee on Government Operations.

RECORDS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

11.10 The records of the full Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments (22 ft.) include a record set of **staff memorandums, 1947-52** (9 in.), which contain a description and analysis of many bills and resolutions referred to the committee and provide policy guidance to staff members about the bills and resolutions as well as other matters considered by the committee. The memorandums are numbered and arranged by Congress, thereunder by session, and thereunder sequentially by date of issuance. The series continues under the Committee on Government Operations until 1968.

11.11 Few bills and resolutions were referred to the committee, and, as a result, there are only a small number of **legislative case files, 1947-52** (6 ft.). Furthermore, the records that have been retained are of little value, being chiefly transcripts, printer's copies, and galleys of hearings that were printed.

11.12 **Presidential messages and executive communications, 1947-52** (9 ft.), include original messages relating to Truman administration reorganization plans, particularly those proposed by the Commission on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government (the first Hoover Commission), 1947-49. A substantial part of this series consists of the reports of that commission (81st Cong.) and numerous reports of the Comptroller General about aspects of executive agency management or programs. Also referred to the committee were **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies, 1947-52** (3 in.).

11.13 Records of hearings held by the committee on matters other than bills consist of **transcripts of public hearings, 1947-52** (6 ft.), which were printed. Additional hearing transcripts are found among subcommittee records. Filed among the hearing transcripts of the full committee are **staff memorandums relating to the investigation of activities of the Mississippi Democratic Party, 1951-52** (1 in.), particularly that part of the investigation concerned with the selling of post office jobs. The investigation was undertaken by the Investigations Subcommittee.

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Subcommittee on Investigations

11.14 Investigative case files, executive session transcripts, newsclippings, and administrative records of the Subcommittee on Investigations have been incorporated into and described in this guide with the records of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (PSI). The only records of the subcommittee that have not been incorporated are **transcripts of hearings, 1947-52** (12 ft.). Like most of the transcripts retained by the committee, these consist largely of transcripts of hearings that were printed and related exhibits, printer's copies of the transcript, and galley proofs. Additionally, some copies indicate corrections of the transcript by witnesses, and for certain hearings held during the 81st Congress there are also transcripts of unprinted hearings. The records are arranged for each Congress by subject and thereunder by date of hearing. A useful supplement to the records, prepared by the Senate Historical Office and available at the National Archives, is a transcript of an oral history interview with Ruth Young Watt, chief clerk of the subcommittee.

Subcommittee to Investigate Surplus Property

11.15 The **records, 1947-48** (13 ft.), document an investigation that continued one begun during World War II, pursuant to S. Res. 198, 78th Cong., by the Committee on Military Affairs, to determine if surplus property was being disposed of in accordance with the Surplus Property Act of 1944. Under particular scrutiny were the activities of the War Assets Administration, which had responsibility for implementing the law. The subcommittee also held some hearings jointly with the Senate Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program. The records of the subcommittee include subject files, for which there is a detailed index; staff memorandums; correspondence; reference material from various agencies; and printed Senate and related House hearings and hearing transcripts. A published inventory providing a more detailed description of the records, particularly the subject files, is available.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, 1952-68

11.16 When the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments was renamed the Committee on Government Operations (pursuant to S. Res. 220, 82d Cong.), the jurisdictional statement in Senate Rule XXV, as enacted in Public Law 79-601, was not changed, and it remained unchanged into the 1970's. It is remarkable that the committee could, under this simple mandate, undertake the far-ranging investigations that it did during the 1950's and 1960's. The first change in the jurisdiction of the committee occurred with the enactment of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), which established the

Senate Budget Committee, the first committee responsible solely for evaluating the Federal budget. When the committee system was reformed in 1977, the Committee on Government Operations was combined with the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Committee on the District of Columbia to form the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

11.17 The records of the Committee on Government Operations and its subcommittees, 1952-68 (1,160 ft.), consist largely of investigative case files of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, 1947-82, which are not currently open to research.Records of the Full Committee

11.18 The records of the full Committee on Government Operations (94 ft.) in the custody of the National Archives are not extensive, compared to other modern standing committees. Perhaps most useful is the record set of **staff memorandums, 1952-68** (2 ft.), which continues the series begun when the committee was the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments. This series provides detailed descriptions and analysis of bills and resolutions referred to and of other issues brought before the committee, and states the official position of the committee on these matters. The memorandums are numbered and arranged by Congress, thereunder by session, and thereunder chronologically by date of issuance.

11.19 **Legislative case files, 1952-68** (35 ft.), are incomplete until the 88th Congress (1965-66). Before 1965, the records consist of a large file on S. 913, 82d Cong., a bill to provide assistance to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to better evaluate executive agency budgets; printer's copies of hearings of bills, 83d Cong.; and case files on a total of five bills referred to the 85th and 86th Congresses. From 1965 onward, the case files appear complete; arranged by Congress, thereunder by type of bill or resolution, and thereunder numerically, most contain printed copies of bills, printed reports and hearings, and correspondence. The file on S. 3010, 89th Cong., the Senate version of a bill to establish a department of transportation, is extensive, and records for the 89th and 90th Congresses also contain case files on proposed executive reorganization plans.

11.20 **Presidential messages and executive communications ("messages, communications, and reports"), 1952-68** (51 ft.), includes a small number of Presidential messages, including reorganization plans and proposals; printed reports from the Commission on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government (second Hoover Commission), 1953-55 (84th Cong.); a large number of audit reports and management studies submitted by the Comptroller General; and miscellaneous reports and communications. Presidential messages are arranged for each Congress chronologically by date of referral. The executive communications are similarly arranged, except for the reports of the Comptroller General after 1960, which are arranged alphabetically by name of agency.

11.21 Also referred to the committee were a small number of **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies, 1952-68** (7 in.). Notable among these are a number of petitions relating to S. Res 301, 83d Cong., the resolution submitted by Ralph Flanders of Vermont to censure Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin.

11.22 Other records of the committee include **printer's copies of hearing transcripts that were printed, 1952** (9 in.), **records relating to the disposal of surplus real property, 1962-68** (2 ft.), and **miscellaneous subject files, 1963-68** (3 ft.).

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

11.23 As mentioned above, the vast majority of the committee's records resulted from investigative activities of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (PSI). Since 1947, more than 80 percent of all records of the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments and its predecessors in the custody of the National Archives are records of the PSI, and 90 percent of these are investigative case files.

11.24 According to Ruth Young Watt, chief clerk of the subcommittee for more than 30 years, the subcommittee calls itself "permanent" but it really is not; nor is it independent of the full Government Operations (now Governmental Affairs) Committee. The PSI has, however, been a useful and powerful tool for several of the chairmen of the committee because it has a broad mandate to investigate inefficiency, mismanagement, and corruption in Government.

11.25 The PSI is sometimes thought of as the successor to the Senate Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, 1941-48, also known as the Truman Committee (see Chapter 18). When the Truman Committee was terminated in 1948, the Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments continued that committee's investigation of war contracts and procurement of the F-11, the so-called flying boat. The subcommittee also assumed responsibility for the records of the Truman Committee. Some members of the Truman Committee investigative and clerical staff later worked for the Investigations Subcommittee. However, there is no official connection between the Truman Committee and the PSI.

11.26 Under the chairmanship of Homer Ferguson of Michigan (1948) and Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina (1949-52), the Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments held hearings on such matters as export control violations, the trial of Nazi war criminal Ilse Koch, the Mississippi Democratic Party and sales of post office jobs, and the "5 percenters," so-called because these men, including Presidential aide Gen. Harry Vaughan, were accused of charging a 5-percent commission for their influence in securing Government contracts. However, in the 83d Congress, under its new chairman, Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin, the subcommittee (now known as the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations) greatly increased the number of investigations and number of witnesses called. The PSI began a series of investigations on such various matters as subversives in the Department of State, Department of Defense, and U.S. Army; the Voice of America and the United States Information Service libraries; Korean war atrocities; communist infiltration of the United Nations; and the transfer to the Soviet Union of occupation currency plates. In April 1954, McCarthy's exchange of charges with Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens led to the appointment of a special subcommittee of the PSI to investigate the charges. Chaired by Karl Mundt of South Dakota, the proceedings became known as the Army-McCarthy hearings.

11.27 From 1955 until 1972, John L. McClellan of Arkansas chaired the PSI. McClellan continued certain investigations initiated during McCarthy's chairmanship, and added new inquiries relating to communist activities in the United States and to business activities and alleged improper activities by Eisenhower administration appointees and political associates. In the 86th Congress (1957), the PSI began an investigation of labor unions, which soon led the Senate to appoint a separate committee, the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, 1957-60 (see Chapter 18). The select committee was also chaired by McClellan and staffed by several PSI veterans, including Robert F. Kennedy. During the 86th and 87th Congresses, the work of the select committee, though technically independent of the PSI, consumed the time of the PSI chairman and his legal counsel and investigators, and few new investigations were initiated. After the select committee expired in 1960, the PSI continued to investigate labor racketeering and other labor-related matters. From 1961 through 1968, it also investigated gambling and organized crime (in which Joe Valachi testified about the activities of the Cosa Nostra), the Billie Sol Estes case, irregularities in missile procurement, procurement of the TFX fighter plane, excessive risks in underwriting Federal Housing Administration (FHA) mortgages, riots and civil disorders, the Agency for International Development commodity import program, and procurement of railway bridges for South Vietnam under the counterinsurgency program.

11.28 The records of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, 1948-82 (1,087 ft.), consist largely of closed investigative case files, 1948-82 (984 ft.). Unlike most records of Senate committees and subcommittees, this series of records is not arranged primarily by number of Congress. Many case files contain records that span a large period of time, thus making it impossible to provide an exact measurement of records accumulated through 1968. The records are arranged numerically by case file number, based on a numerical classification system under which Government Departments, agencies, and certain broad subjects are assigned a number, currently ranging from 5 to 63. Two of the largest primary categories are 18 (Department of Labor), which was used by PSI for its labor racketeering investigation, and 55 (Civil Disorders), which covers investigations into urban riots of the late 1960's. (The records of the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field uses the same filing system, with its investigative files in category 18, Department of Labor.) Individual case files include reports from Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and records obtained through the subcommittee staff's own investigative efforts, such as subpoenas. As investigative records, these records are closed by S. Res. 474, 96th Cong., until they are 50 years old. The committee maintains the index to both open and closed files.

11.29 Public and executive session hearings and records of committee meetings of the PSI are documented by **transcripts of executive sessions, March 23, 1948-May 28, 1973** (28 ft.), which include both closed hearings and subcommittee meetings; **miscellaneous transcripts of executive sessions, 1953-62** (2 in.); and **original transcripts of public hearings, 1953-77** (31 ft.), including printer's copies, 1953-57, some original exhibits, and printer's copies of certain reports relating to hearings.

11.30 The **records relating to the Army-McCarthy hearings, April-September 1954** (4 ft.), also consist largely of original transcripts and the original report, but also include exhibits (some of which were not printed), copies of transcripts of executive sessions, and a small amount of related correspondence and administrative records.

11.31 Other records of the PSI include **miscellaneous historical records, 1947-81** (1 ft.), including the original brief prepared by special subcommittee counsel Ray Jenkins on testimony in the Army-McCarthy hearings, 1954; **press releases, 1948-82** (1 ft.); **"historical" press clippings, 1948-51** (10 in.), of the predecessor Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments; **correspondence relating to the TFX investigation, 1962-70** (5 in.), arranged chronologically; and **administrative and financial records, 1948-78** (37 ft.), including travel and other expense vouchers, canceled checks, letters from the Senate Rules Committee, and Senate resolutions relating to authorizing and funding investigations for both investigative subcommittees and also for the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

11.32 Supplementing these records and available at the National Archives is a transcript of an oral history interview conducted by the staff of the Senate Historical Office with Ruth Young Watt, chief clerk of the Investigations Subcommittee and the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, 1948-79, and the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, 1957-60.

Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organizations

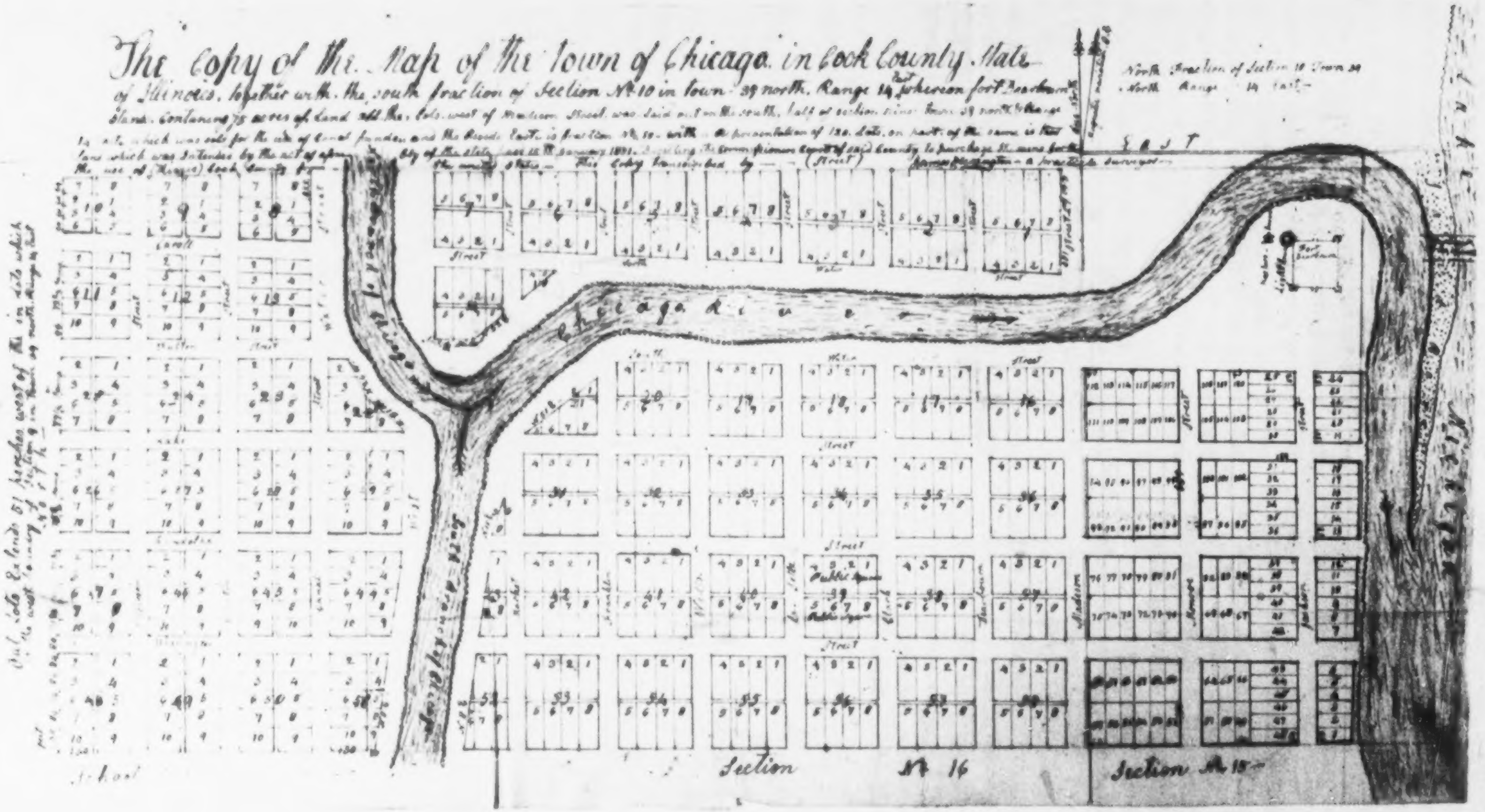
11.33 The records, 1958-64 (52 ft.), consist chiefly of **general correspondence, 1962-64** (15 ft.), arranged by subject but specifically excluding records of the subcommittee study of drug research and regulation; **correspondence and reference material concerning studies of international medical research and of U.S. Government coordination of scientific information, 1958-62** (27 ft.); and **legislative files of Hubert H. Humphrey, 1959-64** (2 ft.), consisting mostly of printed matter. There are additional **records relating to medical electronics, physical fitness, inventors and inventions, regulatory agencies, and children's health, 1960-64** (8 ft.). Much of the correspondence relates to activities of Subcommittee Project Director Julius N. Cahn and Subcommittee Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey.

Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations

11.34 The **records, 1963-68** (19 ft.), consist chiefly of legislative case files, 88th-90th Congresses, on bills and resolutions relating to improving relations between the Federal Government and municipalities in matters including taxation, personnel exchange, land use, and environmental matters. The records also include information on the establishment and activities of the Advisory Council for Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) since the late 1950's, civil disturbances and urban problems of the late 1960's, and the use of Ellis Island. The legislative case files include staff memorandums, agency comments on legislation, other correspondence, copies of printed bills and related reports, press releases, and background studies and publications. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine chaired the subcommittee.

Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures

11.35 The **records, 1965-68** (2 ft.), include letters sent by Subcommittee Chairman Ernest Gruening of Alaska; congressional correspondence; subcommittee publications relating to various subjects, including family planning activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) and international birth-control activities of the Department of State; and administrative records of the subcommittee.


The Copy of the Map of the Town of Chicago in Cook County State
of Illinois, together with the south fraction of Section No 10 in town 39 north, Range 14 East whereon fort Dearborn
North fraction of Section 10 Town 39 North Range 14 East
EAST
Chicago River
Fort Dearborn
Section No 16
Section No 15
School

Map of the Town of Chicago; drawn by James Herrington, to accompany the "Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of Cook County, Illinois, praying for a certain tract of land for a town on the Chicago river." A letter accompanying the petition and map explains the petitioners' request. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, January 23, 1832 (22A-G16).

CHAPTER 12

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS AND PREDECESSOR COMMITTEES, 1816-1968

(648 ft.)

12.1 This chapter describes the records of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, its predecessors, and other standing committees that had jurisdiction over matters that eventually became consolidated under the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The most significant of these predecessor committees is the Committee on Public Lands, but, by virtue of a long-term investigation, 1928-52, the Committee on Indian Affairs has the largest volume of records among the pre-1947 committees. Also described here briefly are records of other predecessor standing committees (on territories, insular possessions, mines and mining, irrigation and reclamation, national resources, the geological survey, and Indian depredation claims) that were eliminated in either 1921 or 1946 by reforms of the committee system.

12.2 There is no published history of any of the committees whose records are described below.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, 1816-1946

12.3 The Committee on Public Lands, one of the original standing committees of the Senate, dates from the December 10, 1816 approval of a Senate resolution introduced by John Barbour of Virginia. Prior to this time, bills, petitions, and memorials relating to public lands were referred to various select committees.

12.4 Judging from the volume of early records and from citations in the Senate *Journal*, the Public Lands Committee was one of the busier and more important committees. One historian has determined that by 1838 Congress had enacted 375 laws dealing with the public domain, and had considered and either reported adversely or simply ignored many more proposed bills. The committee had jurisdiction over all legislative proposals relating to the disposition of the public lands, but it also was responsible for finding legislative remedies to private land disputes involving land grants from other governments. (See Chapter 6 regarding the records of the Committee on Private Land Claims.) Disposition of public lands, in and of itself, was a complex responsibility. In addition to overseeing the activities of the General Land Office, with its system of registers and receivers who served as sales agents of the public lands, and considering bills for general and special preemption laws, bounty lands, and claims, the committee acquired jurisdiction over such matters as aid to educational institutions, and support for railroad construction and other internal improvements. In the late 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, the jurisdiction of the committee was expanded to include responsibility for the national parks system and other national resources, including energy and timber. The 1921 reorganization of Senate committees abolished the Committee on the Geological Survey and transferred its jurisdiction to the renamed Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

12.5 One of the provisions of the 1946 Legislative Reorganization Act (Public Law 79-601) added to the basic jurisdiction of the Public Lands and Surveys Committee responsibility for mining, irrigation and reclamation, territories and insular possessions, and relations with Indian tribes from the Committees on Mines and Mining, Irrigation and Reclamation, Territories and Insular Affairs, and Indian Affairs, respectively. The new committee was named the Committee on Public Lands. The Senate soon realized that the name of the committee was too limited to describe its actual jurisdiction, and on January 28, 1948, approved S. Res. 179, 80th Cong., which changed the name to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

12.6 The records of the Committee on Public Lands (57 ft.) include the following series: **Committee reports and papers, 1816-47** (4 ft.); **committee papers, 1847-1946** (22 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1816-1946** (26 ft.); **legislative dockets, 1867-1917** (20 vols., 2 ft.); **legislative calendars, 1913-34 with gaps** (9 vols., 5 in.); **petition and memorial docket, 1893-95** (1 vol., 1 in.); **executive dockets, 1879-1919 with gaps** (12 vols., 1 ft.); and **minutes, 1892-1946** (1 ft., including 15 vols. and loose papers, 1941-44). Legislative case files on bills and resolutions referred to the committee, 1901-46, are found in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20). Records of the committee for the period January 1947-January 1948 are described in the section of this chapter on records of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (see para. 12.79).

1816-1901 (14th-56th Congresses)

12.7 In comparison with other 19th century standing committees, the Public Lands Committee is one of the most thoroughly documented. The records for the 1816-1901 period alone consist of 43 feet of material. There are few Congresses for which there are no records in the principal series, and even among the series of bound records, the gaps in coverage are minor. The unbound records are fairly consistent in format; the committee reports and papers (4 ft.) consist of original and/or printed copies of committee reports on bills, petitions, and memorials referred to the committee and assorted supporting papers. From the 30th through the 56th Congresses (1847-1901), the committee papers (14 ft.) consist largely of legislative case files, arranged by bill number and typically including correspondence and other supporting papers. The committee papers also include papers that are not associated with a particular bill or resolution, original transcripts of hearings that were printed, Presidential messages, and executive communications and reports. The petitions and memorials (23 ft.), especially those prior to 1861, are also occasionally accompanied by supporting papers. One notable feature of the 19th century records is the large number of cartographic items, including many hand drawn or annotated printed land survey maps, which are found in all three series of unbound records. Several documents referred to the Public Lands Committee have been published in the *Territorial Papers of the United States*, especially for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Michigan, Mississippi, and Missouri.

12.8 The subjects of the records of the Public Lands Committee parallel the development of Government policy toward use of the public domain and the westward expansion of population. By the time the committee was established, Congress had already passed several laws providing special land preemption rights to settlers of certain lands in Illinois, Missouri, and Florida, and had approved private acts to grant land to or otherwise relieve individuals and groups of individuals. Congress also faced the thorny issue of settling disputes over title to lands in the Louisiana Territory granted prior to 1803 by the French and Spanish. Furthermore, in 1816 the General Land Office was also actively selling lands in various Territories, and many records referred to the committee concerned sales of public lands.

12.9 Many of the 19th century petitions and memorials and papers relating to bills in the Public Lands Committee records concern such matters as the administration of land offices, especially the establishment or relocation of the offices, and compensation of the registers and receivers in those offices. Also prominent among the records are those relating to special and general preemption laws, particularly the Distribution-Preemption Act of 1841, which established the policy that up to 160 acres could be purchased at $1.25 per acre and legalized settlement before purchase. Representative of the numerous petitions on this subject is one dated 1839 from 181 citizens of Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory (25A-G18.1) and one in 1844 from Mormon leaders Lyman Wright and Heber V. Kimball (28A-G17.1). Records relating to preemption and, in the 1850's, to revision of the 1850 bounty land act are common for most of the pre-Civil War Congresses, but not all were referred to the Public Lands Committee; many petitions also on these subjects were "tabled" instead (see Chapter 20).

12.10 In the years just before the Civil War, homesteading became a dominant issue. Following the passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, one wartime measure considered was to allow homesteading on the confiscated or forfeited lands in insurrectionary districts (38A-H17). After the war, veterans sought legislation to provide special treatment with respect to homesteading, including bounties to those who chose not to homestead (40A-H21, 41A-H21, 42A-H24, 43A-H22, 44A-H21, 48A-H24). Others proposed various steps be taken to assist freedmen to homestead (41A-H21, 41A-H21.2).

12.11 Also found for many Congresses are records relating to individuals or groups of individuals seeking passage of private relief bills. An interesting example is the 1838 petition of Marie Helene America Vespucci, a descendant of Amerigo Vespucci, for a grant of land and American citizenship (25A-G18.2). Cities and towns also sought legislation authorizing the donation or sale of Federal lands for their own public purposes; these petitions frequently were accompanied by maps of the property and other information of local interest. One such 1832 request from sundry citizens of Cook County, IL, contains a map drawn by petitioner James Herrington and other items relating to the history of Chicago in the early 1830's (22A-G16).

12.12 The Senate was also petitioned to grant land for agricultural and especially for educational purposes. For example, in 1821 the committee of superintendence of the East Florida Coffee Land Association sought a grant of land to cultivate tropical plants (17A-G12). In Alabama, a group of French immigrants known as the Tombechbee (Tombigbee) Association, similarly petitioned the Senate for land on which they could cultivate grapes and olives. Accompanying the petition are several exhibits, including a map and list of shareholders in the company, and the committee reported at least one bill in the association's behalf (21A-G17, 23A-E15). The heirs of Dr. Henry Perrine, who had been granted land in Florida for cultivating tropical plants, petitioned Congress for an extension of time to occupy and settle the land that had been granted (30A-H17.2).

12.13 The connection between education and the public lands dates from the Northwest Ordinance of 1785, which, in providing for the division and disposal of public lands, stipulated that section 16 of each township was to be reserved for schools. The Public Lands Committee received numerous petitions and memorials seeking authority to dispose of section 16 lands (25A-G18, 30A-H17, 31A-H19.4, 33A-H19.2, 35A-H17.4). It became commonplace for colleges, universities, and even secondary schools, including private institutions, to request public land for their use, either for the physical site of the school or for sale by the school to raise operating funds or build an endowment. In 1818, for example, the trustees of Vincennes University sought to dispose of its surplus lands to raise money for operating expenses (15A-D12). Other typical requests are an 1828 petition of Philander Chase, president of Kenyon College, in whose behalf at least two bills were introduced (21A-G17); an 1832 memorial of the trustees of the Tuscaloosa Female Academy in Alabama (22A-G16); and an 1834 petition from the trustees of Woodward High School in Cincinnati, OH (23A-G15). Of particular interest are the papers relating to a bill to grant a township of land to the French University of St. Louis (now St. Louis University) that include a printed "catalogue of officers and students" in 1836 (24A-D15). The Senate was occasionally asked to grant land for the purpose of educating the "deaf and dumb" and the blind; as early as 1827, the Ohio Legislature requested such support (19A-G15) and several other States followed suit. In 1862, Congress passed the Morrill Act, setting aside 30,000 acres of land within each State loyal to the Union for the purpose of endowing at least one agricultural university. Curiously, there is no documentation of the Morrill Act in the committee papers for the 37th Congress, although during that Congress, several petitions favoring legislation to donate land for agricultural and mechanical colleges were referred to the committee (37A-H15). After 1862, such petitions and memorials gradually diminished in number.

12.14 Records of the committee also illustrate how the public domain was used to encourage internal improvements such as canals, roads, and especially, railroads, by providing grants of land and rights-of-way through public lands. Prior to 1850, there are several petitions and memorials in favor of grants to specific canal and road projects or companies; examples include a petition of 225 citizens of Peoria, IL, in support of the Illinois and Michigan Canal (27A-G18) and memorials dated 1840 in favor of aid for the Portsmouth and Ohio Turnpike (26A-G17.1). In later years, such petitions and memorials called for the construction of military roads. Petitions on behalf of canal and road projects were outnumbered easily, however, by those on behalf or in support of land grants to aid the construction of railroads. Beginning in the late 1840's, with proposals by Asa Whitney and others for using public lands to help finance the construction of a transcontinental railroad (29A-G19), the committee received hundreds of petitions and memorials promoting various railroad projects (30A-H17.1, 31A-H19.3, 32A-H20.2, 33A-H19.1, 34A-H20.1, 35A-H17.3, 36A-H16.1, 39A-H20). Occasionally the Senate considered legislation, such as S. 119, 37th Cong., to confirm a land claim in the States of Iowa and Minnesota, that actually proposed to resolve a dispute over title to railroad lands, in this case between the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad and Edward Litchfield (36A-H16.1, 37A-E12). After the Civil War, support for such grants diminished in some quarters because some railroads for which lands were granted were never constructed and settlers along the rights-of-way wanted the lands put to other use. In other instances, railroad company policies and practices were perceived as detrimental to settlers along the road (40A-H21, 41A-H21.1, 42A-H24.1, 44A-H21, 46A-H21, 47A-H25, 49A-H23). Forfeiture of railroad grants that had not been strictly complied with became an issue during the organized farm movement in the 1890's (52A-J24, 53A-J31).

12.15 In addition to homesteading, private land claims, land grant colleges, internal improvements, and other subjects discussed above, the post-Civil War records also concern national parks, timber laws, irrigation, and reclamation. Records on these subjects are found among the committee papers and petitions and memorials of many Congresses; however, one file is worthy of special mention. In 1890, the committee investigated charges of mismanagement of the Yosemite Valley by the State of California. Among the records accumulated as part of the investigation is a volume of copies of letters from various sources, several printed items, and 23 photographs showing conditions in the Yosemite Park in the late 1880's that were taken by C.D. Robinson, a professional photographer and one of the instigators of the investigation (52A-F24).

12.16 Other noteworthy records of the committee are correspondence, affidavits, petitions, and printed matter relating to a timber claim and the Kaweah Colony, a late 19th century socialist/anarchist cooperative in Tulare County, CA (52A-F24, 53A-J31); papers relating to S. 2038, 53d Cong., for relief of Oklahoma settlers known as "sooners" (53A-F29); and papers, including a photograph, relating to S. 699, 56th Cong., to authorize the purchase of lands in the District of Alaska claimed by the Karluk Packing Company on Kodiak Island (56A-F34).

12.17 Other committee records covering the 1816-1901 period are **legislative dockets, 1867-1901** (12 vols., 1 ft.); the **petition and memorial docket, 1893-95,** (1 vol., 1 in.); **executive dockets, 1879-1901 with gaps** (5 vols., 7 in.); and **minutes, 1892-1901** (3 vols., 2 in.).

1901-46 (57th-79th Congresses)

12.18 The records of the Public Lands Committee for this period consist of 14 feet of material. Most of the committee papers (8 ft.) prior to the mid-1930's are originals or copies of executive communications, chiefly from the Secretary of the Interior and his assistants. Dispersed throughout, however, are some interesting exceptions, including executive session transcripts, records of investigative subcommittees, unbound minutes of committee meetings, and miscellaneous reports and correspondence. Unprinted transcripts document a meeting in 1937 relating to the settlement of the estate of Edward L. Doheny, one of the principals in the Teapot Dome scandal in 1923-24 (75A-F22), and hearings from the 1941 investigation of J. Ross Eakin, the superintendent of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (77A-F27). Investigative records in the committee papers include copies of contracts relating to Naval Oil Reserves No. 1 and No. 2 that the committee acquired during the Teapot Dome investigation (67A-F22) and subject files of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Potash Industry, 1935-41, pursuant to S. Res. 274, 74th Cong. (76A-F22). Also among the committee papers are minutes of committee meetings, 1939-44 (76A-F22, 77A-F27, 78A-F27), which are missing from the bound set of minutes. Among the more extensive files containing correspondence and reports are those relating to enlargement of the Olympic National Park in Washington, 1936-39, and to the feasibility of establishing a national park at the Royal Gorge in Colorado, 1939-40 (76A-F22). The Olympic National Park file includes a report of a private consultant that contains numerous photographs and maps.

12.19 Petitions and memorials (3 ft.) concern a variety of subjects, including several homesteading issues (57A-J62, 59A-J101, 62A-J79), the establishment and protection of national parks (numerous Congresses), reclamation (62A-J79, 66A-J54), water power (64A-J72, 65A-J53), and the leasing and control of range lands (59A-J102, 62A-J79, 69A-J37). Protests over the Hetch-Hetchy Valley water project, which imperiled the Yosemite Valley, are found in the committee papers (63A-F26) and tabled petitions (63A-K8) for the 63d Congress, rather than in this series.

12.20 Among the bound minutes is a separate volume for the meetings and hearings of the investigative subcommittee on the Teapot Dome scandal during the 67th and 68th Congresses (1923-24). These minutes and the copies of contracts described above are the only unpublished records on the Teapot Dome investigation found in Senate records. Overall, the **committee minutes, 1901-46** (1 ft.), consist of loose papers for the 76th to 78th Congresses, 1938-44, and 12 volumes. The minutes for the 65th Congress (1917-19) and the 75th Congress (1937-38) are missing.

12.21 In addition to the series mentioned above, the committee records for the 1901-46 period also include the **legislative calendars, 1913-34 with gaps** (9 vols., 5 in.); **legislative dockets, 1901-17** (8 vols., 8 in.); and **executive dockets, 1901-19** (7 vols., 7 in.).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1899-1921

12.22 The Committee on the Geological Survey was established on December 15, 1899, by Senate resolution. It succeeded a select committee that investigated the U.S. Geological Survey, the agency responsible for the classification of public lands and the examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain. Although the committee existed for more than 20 years, extant **committee papers, 1905-7,** and **petitions and memorials referred to the committee, 1905-9**, comprise less than 1/2 inch of material. Additional records may be found in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions, 1901-46 (see Chapter 20), and among printed Senate reports and documents in the *Congressional Serial Set*. The committee was terminated April 18, 1921, pursuant to S. Res. 43, 67th Cong., as part of the large reduction in Senate standing and select committees.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1820-1946

12.23 The Committee on Indian Affairs was established by a Senate resolution introduced by Walter Leake of Mississippi on January 3, 1820. Prior to the creation of the standing committee, matters relating to Indian affairs were considered by various select committees, such as the Select Committee on the Extinguishment of Indian Title to Certain Lands, which existed for approximately two weeks in 1818 (15th Cong.). Once established, the standing Committee on Indian Affairs met during each Congress until it was eliminated by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Between 1820 and 1946, numerous select committees on specific Indian-related issues were established, but of these, only the Select Committee on Indian Depredations, 1889-1893, left unprinted records. This select committee became the Committee on Indian Depredations in 1893 (see para. 12.48).

12.24 The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 terminated the Committee on Indian Affairs and assigned legislative responsibility for Indian-related matters to the Committee on Public Lands (in 1948, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs), which maintained a subcommittee on Indian affairs. When the Senate committee system was reorganized once again in 1977, the Senate established the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, which still exists.

12.25 Records of the Committee on Indian Affairs (96 ft.) include **committee reports and papers, 1820-47** (2 ft.); **committee papers, 1847-1946** (80 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1820-1946** (13 ft.); **legislative dockets, 1848-65, 1881-85** (4 vols., 4 in.); **minutes, 1873-1918 with gaps** (10 vols., 10 in.); **executive dockets, 1889-1911 with gaps** (3 vols., 3 in.); and **indexes to petitions and memorials, 1903-13** (2 vols., 2 in.). Two-thirds of the records date from the 1928-46 period when the committee, pursuant to S. Res. 79, 70th Cong., conducted a broad investigation of Federal policy toward Indians. The investigation continued under various other resolutions until 1952. In addition to these records, legislative case files on bills and resolutions referred to the committee, 1901-46, are found in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions ("accompanying papers") (see Chapter 20). Several other committees, including Appropriations, Claims, Finance, Military Affairs, and Public Lands, also received and reported on bills affecting Indians.

Treaty Files, 1789-1871 (1st-41st Congresses)

12.26 From 1789 until 1849 when the Department of the Interior was established, the War Department supervised the negotiation of treaties by special commissioners acting for the President. Responsibility for the management of Indian affairs, including the negotiation of treaties, was transferred to the new Department of the Interior in 1849. The last Indian treaty that the Senate ratified was concluded with the Nez Perce tribe and signed on April 13, 1868. The Indian Appropriation Act approved on January 3, 1871, eliminated the practice of dealing with the tribes as independent nations. As a result, the Federal Government made no new treaties with the Indians, but kept existing treaties intact.

12.27 The original ratified treaties are in Record Group 11, General Records of the United States Government, as part of the series Treaties with Indian Tribes and Related Papers. These records have been microfilmed as National Archives Microfilm Publication M668, *Ratified Indian Treaties, 1722-1869*, 16 rolls. Most unratified treaties are among the executive proceedings of the Senate that include Presidential messages and accompanying documents pertaining to Indian treaties (see Chapter 21).

Other Records, 1820-71 (16th-41st Congresses)

12.28 The early records of the committee relate to a variety of subjects, including the negotiation and implementation of treaties; the conditions of various tribes; claims of individuals for funds and supplies advanced to the Indians; claims of Indians against whites; the role of Indians in the fur trade; the acquisition and sale of Indian lands; the removal of Indians from lands east of the Mississippi River; and the administration of the Office of Indian Affairs, the agency directly responsible for most of the Federal Government's relations with the Indians. The committee reports and papers (2 ft.) for each Congress from the 16th through the 29th are arranged chronologically by date of receipt. From the 30th through the 41st Congresses (1847-71), most committee papers (3 ft.) are arranged numerically by bill number for each Congress; records not associated with a particular bill or resolution are arranged chronologically by date of referral. Correspondence with various Departments of the executive branch is dispersed throughout the files.

12.29 Typical of some of the documents among the committee papers are a lengthy 1829 report on the status of the fur trade that includes an "Extract from Sir Alexander McKenzie's History of the Fur Trade 1793" (20A-D6); a transcript of Thomas L. McKenney's talk in 1831 with the Creek Indians about a tract of land claimed by Georgia that illustrates the general tone and language adopted by Federal officials when negotiating with the Indians (21A-D7); and a 14-page report prepared by the committee in 1836 in connection with a proposed supplement to the act of May 28, 1830, that had provided "for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the states or territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi," thereby formalizing the policy of Indian removal (24A-D7).

12.30 The petitions and memorials received by the committee (5 ft.) reflect the controversial nature of the removal proposal. The concept of Indian removal and an exchange of lands on a more or less voluntary basis was first stated in the act of March 26, 1804, but the 1830 act provoked strong public reaction. Numerous petitions came from whites who advocated removal, from whites who protested the removal on moral grounds (mostly religious societies who petitioned on behalf of the Indians), and from Indians who unsuccessfully opposed implementation of the policy. In 1846, the committee received a memorial from John Ross and other Cherokee leaders concerning the tribe's relationship with the United States and the problems the tribe had encountered after their forced removal to the west (29A-G7.2). In 1870, leaders of the Cherokees and several other tribes protested a bill, S. 679, 41st Cong., which called for the establishment of the Territory of Oklahoma and the consolidation of the Indian tribes under a Territorial government (41A-H9).

12.31 Many of the early petitions and memorials received from whites and Indians alike concern Indian treaties and the appropriation of lands from and for the Indians. Numerous white groups submitted petitions protesting the abrogation of treaties. One such 1846 petition on behalf of the Seneca Indians in New York contains the signature of Noah Webster (29A-G7). Petitions concerning disputes over boundaries of Indian reservations are useful in interpreting the relationships between Indians and their white neighbors.

12.32 By the 1840's the records begin to reflect the dissatisfaction on the part of some employees of the Office of Indian Affairs who, for one reason or another, were having trouble collecting funds due them for their services. Many of these petitioners wrote letters to the committee and the War and Interior Departments requesting payment, supporting their claims with affidavits, copies of letters, lists of expenses, and vouchers. In some instances, petitions were submitted on behalf of deceased employees, such as John B. Hogan, a Commissioner to investigate frauds on the Creek Indians, and William Armstrong, Indian agent for the Choctaws (30A-H7). Occasionally, agents submitted claims for damages caused by the Indians they served. An interesting variation is a petition from Thomas Galbraith, the agent for the Sioux in Minnesota, who asked that he not be held responsible for Government property lost when the Indians sacked agency buildings in August, 1862 (38A-H7). Many of the Indians who participated in the Sioux uprising were tried by a military commission; the transcript of the hearings is among the Presidential messages for the 37th Congress (37A-F2).

12.33 The records of the committee contain three legislative dockets for 1848-55, 1856-63, and 1863-65. Entries in the dockets are arranged chronologically, showing who presented a bill to the Senate, the subject referred, and the date of referral, and providing subcommittee information and additional remarks.

1871-1901 (42d-57th Congresses)

12.34 The committee papers of the late 19th century (17 ft.) contain documents that illustrate the administrative control the Federal Government exercised in dealing with the Indians. Most of the records consist of printed bills, but there is a substantial amount of correspondence as well. Included in the correspondence are letters of reference and recommendations for several individuals seeking employment as Indian agents and a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior regarding the appointment of a superintendent of education for the Indians (43A-E7).

12.35 Most of the records are arranged numerically by bill number, but there are small quantities of records that have no discernible arrangement. Throughout the records for this period are hand-drawn maps of sections of the States and Territories showing the location of Indian reservations (45A-E8, 47A-E10, 48A-E11, 50A-F11, 51A-F14, 52A-F13). The committee used the maps to review boundary disputes, homestead rights, Indian claims, and public surveys for railroads and waterways. The committee also had at its disposal statistical reports showing for each tribe the amount of agricultural produce raised, timber cut, livestock owned, acres cultivated, and acres occupied by whites (43A-E7, 45A-E8).

12.36 Much of the correspondence in these files addresses the problems that resulted from the Federal Government's sale of Indian land to whites for settlement and development. The correspondence is between executive Departments, the committee, and independent groups acting on the Indians' behalf, for example, the Indian Citizenship Association (52A-F13). Several messages signed by President Chester A. Arthur accompany letters between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior regarding Indian land sales (47A-E10).

12.37 Increasingly, the types of records referred to the committee provide information about the duties of the Indian agents and the many activities involved in their administration of Federal Indian policy. Periodic inspections and investigations of conditions on the various reservations often afforded the Indians an opportunity to express their views, and they produced case files that may include reports, transcripts of interviews, affidavits, and similar records testifying to the success or failure of the Government officials and the policies they attempted to implement (48A-E11, 55A-F12). A typical document is a 29-page report entitled "Agents and Agencies" that begins with a general discussion of the attributes of a successful agent and continues with sections on the following subjects: Indian police, Indian soldiers, surveys, irrigation, agriculture and implements, stock, game, rations, annuity goods, clothing, blankets, schools and education, hospitals, the field matron system, dances, and treaties (52A-F13). This particular report was prepared by commissioners appointed in 1891 to adjust the differences between the Sioux Indians on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations.

12.38 Collectively, the petitions and memorials for the late 19th century amount to approximately 5 feet of documents, but for most Congresses the files are relatively sparse. An exception is the 53d Congress (1893-95), when the committee received numerous petitions and memorials (1 ft.) protesting Government support of Indian sectarian schools as a violation of the principle of separation of church and state. For the most part, however, the majority of records in this period concern efforts to open for public entry lands in Indian territory and on Indian reservations. Individuals and groups of whites sometimes submitted petitions urging the Federal Government to permit Indians to own their reservations and to establish schools for Indian children (46A-H10, 48A-H12). One unusual petition was received in 1880 from a group of Coloradoans requesting that a section of land on the Ute reservation in Colorado be given to Susan, wife of Chief Johnson, for her "kindness to the whites" who had been taken captive during the Meeker massacre at White River in 1879 (46A-H10).

12.39 The minutes, 1873-1901 (5 vols.), are inconsistent in their coverage. The most thorough accounts are in the books covering 1873-75, 1891-93, and 1899-1901. There is also a volume containing the minutes for Henry Dawes' 1885 subcommittee to determine the condition of the tribes in the Indian territory and their policies for leasing lands, but it contains very little substantive information. A legislative docket for 1881-85 also contains few notations.

12.40 An executive docket from the 1889-97 period contains a register of nominations and appointments to positions such as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Superintendent of Indian Schools, inspector, and agent. The entries are arranged chronologically and give the date of nomination and sometimes date of confirmation, but little, if any, background information on the nominees is provided. The docket includes an index.

1901-46 (57th-79th Congresses)

12.41 The records of the committee for this period total approximately 65 feet, but the bulk of the records (58 ft.) relate to the committee's investigative subcommittee which conducted a long-term study of the operations of the Office of Indian Affairs. The subcommittee's records are described below (see paras. 12.45-12.47).

12.42 Those committee papers for 1901-46 (5 ft.) that are not filed with the records of the subcommittee do not include the extensive case files prevalent at the end of the 19th century, chiefly because bills and resolutions beginning with the 57th Congress (1901-03) are in a separate series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20). Accordingly, the papers for each Congress tend to be arranged chronologically by date of referral rather than numerically by bill number. The correspondence in this period comes from a great variety of sources, among them Indians, Government employees who worked with Indians, and officials of various executive Departments. Fewer documents than previously relate to claims. There are records concerning irrigation projects on reservations (66A-F9), expenditures at Indian schools and agencies (70A-F10), and Indian protests against Commissioner of Indian Affairs John Collier (77A-F13). The papers even include some minutes of meetings held by Indians on the reservations (66A-F9).

12.43 The petitions and memorials (2 ft.) deal with social issues such as education, allotments in severalty, temperance instruction, and voting rights. A 1906 memorial of the Indian Industries League describes various groups that helped the Indians in assimilation efforts (59A-J50). A 1908 petition from the president of the Chicago Historical Society urges that the Bureau of American Ethnology collect and publish information relating to extinct and endangered languages (60A-J45). Protests against an address presented by Commissioner John Collier at the National Conference of Social Work in 1933 are also included (73A-J26) There are two volumes of indexes to petitions and memorials for 1903-13.

12.44 Five volumes of minutes covering 1902-11 and 1914-19 usually provide detailed discussion of bills and hearings. Other bound records include two executive dockets, 1901-11, containing information relating to personnel actions in the Office of Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs Investigating Subcommittee

12.45 On February 1, 1928, the Senate passed S. Res. 79, 70th Cong., which authorized the Committee on Indian Affairs to survey conditions of the Indians and laws affecting them. The committee also was authorized to evaluate the operations of the Office of Indian Affairs and report on abuses that needed correction and laws that needed change to "promote the security, economic competence, and progress of the Indians." To carry out this mandate, the Committee on Indian Affairs established an investigative subcommittee. This subcommittee survived its parent committee, operating under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Lands, 1947-48, and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 1948-52. The records of the subcommittee cover the period 1928-53 and form a separate collection among the committee papers of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for the 83d Congress.

12.46 The committee papers are arranged in three segments: A **general subject file** (12 ft.), arranged alphabetically by subject, including substantial files on Indian appropriations, 1931-1953, investigators' notes and data, 1930-50, and files on the Indian Reorganization Act (Wheeler-Howard) Act of 1934; a **geographic file** (45 ft.), arranged by State or Territory, thereunder by tribe or other subject; and **records relating to a "Silver Investigation"** (1 ft.). A folder title list is available for these records.

12.47 In large measure these records owe their existence to Alfred A. Grorud, a longtime committee staff member through three decades, from the 1930's through the 1950's. His correspondence reveals much of the history of the relationship between Indians and the Federal Government. One folder, "Report of Past Work and Statement of Unfinished Work," is helpful in understanding the history of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and in analyzing Federal policy toward Indians. The records also contain a 1948 analysis by Senator Hugh Butler of Nebraska entitled "Fractionated Indian Heirship Lands," which is critical of the Bureau (formerly Office) of Indian Affairs, and several memos and letters that cite poor living conditions on Indian reservations and inadequate administrative procedures in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. These records reflect the attempts to restructure Federal policy toward the Indians.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN DEPREDATIONS, 1893-1921

12.48 The Committee on Indian Depredations was created by a Senate resolution on March 15, 1893, and superseded a select committee on Indian depredations that had been established in 1889 to deal with the increased volume of Indian depredation claims. The committee was terminated by approval of S. Res. 43, 67th Cong., on April 18, 1921, which also eliminated many other obsolete standing and select committees.

12.49 The records of the standing committee (4 in.) consist of **committee papers, 1893-1905** (3 in.), and **petitions and memorials referred to the committee, 1893-1901** (1 in.). The committee papers contain executive and other correspondence referring to the Indian Depredation Act passed on March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 851), which established the Office of the Assistant Attorney General to oversee claims cases. The committee papers include a list of suggestions concerning committee investigations and a list of judgments in claims cases (53A-F14). Legislative case files on bills referred to the committee, 1901-21, are in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20).

12.50 The petitions and memorials also concern administration of the Indian Depredation Act. Most petitioners requested that claims for crimes committed during wartime be considered eligible, because the act stipulated that only depredations committed in times of peace with the Indians could be considered for claims.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES, 1844-1921

12.51 The Committee on Territories was established on March 28, 1844, following approval of a Senate resolution that Arthur P. Bagby had introduced 2 weeks earlier, in the midst of the heated debate over Oregon and the United States' dispute with Great Britain. Bagby's reason for introducing the resolution is not explicit in the debates of the Senate, but the mid-1840's were marked by intense congressional interest in westward expansion and the establishment of civil government in the Territories. As the Territories became States, the committee's real areas of interest diminished until the only non-island Territory remaining under its jurisdiction was Alaska. Other committees oversaw legislative matters in other U.S. territories. In 1921, many committees were eliminated by the Senate; among them were Committees on the Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico and on the Philippines, whose areas of jurisdiction were combined with those of the Committee on Territories to form the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, soon to be renamed the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

12.52 The records of the committee (7 ft.) consist of **committee reports, 1844-47** (1/4 in.); **committee papers, 1849-1920** (2 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State and Territorial legislatures referred to the committee, 1844-1919** (5 ft.); and **minutes, 1874-75** (1 vol., 1/2 in.). Legislative case files, 1901-21, are in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20).

12.53 There are very few committee reports and committee papers from the Civil War period and earlier. Legislative case files on S. 239, 35th Cong., and S. 365, 37th Cong., however, contain printed material on bills proposing to admit Oregon and West Virginia, respectively, to statehood (35A-E14, 37A-E13). Petitions and memorials referred to the committee during this period are more numerous and cover a broader range of subjects, including the colonization of Oregon (29A-G23, 30A-H20); the extension of slavery into the Territories and the enforcement of fugitive slave laws (31A-H22); the creation of Territories (Nebraska: 32A-H23; Dakota: 35A-H19; Arizona: 35A-H19; Jefferson: 36A-H18) and admission of new States (Utah or Deseret: 32A-H23, 35A-H19, 36A-H18, 37A-H17; California: 31A-H22; Kansas: 34A-H23); and changes in boundaries, such as extending the boundary of Iowa westward to the Missouri River at the expense of the Minnesota Territory (34A-H23).

12.54 The post-Civil War committee papers are also fragmentary, consisting of legislative case files on bills referred to the committee, executive communications, printed materials, and correspondence on various subjects. Included is correspondence of Selucius Garfielde, the delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, concerning a political dispute within the Republican Party, 1869-70 (41A-E20), and correspondence relating to the New Mexico election and referendum on statehood, 1911 (61A-F29). There also are several noteworthy items or files relating to Alaska. Among these are papers relating to a bill on the courts, S. 153, 47th Cong., which include correspondence and a report from Henry W. Elliott of the Smithsonian Institution entitled "A Synopsis of the Status of Alaska in 1880-81," and to S. 360, 47th Cong., which includes a War Department recommendation about a proposed scientific exploration of the Territory (47A-E24); numerous legislative case files referred during the 55th Congress; copies of 2 issues of a newspaper, The Alaska *Miner* for 1897 (55A-F29); and an unprinted report of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, 1918-19, containing over 30 photographic illustrations (66A-F23).

12.55 The post-Civil War petitions and memorials referred to the Committee on Territories most frequently concern the following subjects: The establishment of Territorial government; matters such as road construction and boundary changes; and the admission of new States. Statehood for Utah was an especially controversial issue that generated petitions dating from the late 1850's until 1896 when Utah finally was admitted to the Union (35A-H19, 37A-H17, 42A-H27, 44A-H24, 47A-H28, 48A-H27, 50A-J27.2, 51A-J28, 53A-J43). Because of the tie between suffrage and statehood, several petitions and memorials related to woman suffrage. One of the more interesting documents is a petition from women residents of Utah and members of the Mormon Church, objecting to the admission of Utah as a State, because they opposed Brigham Young and the workings of the Mormon priesthood. The petition cited the "personal and very bitter experience of the practical workings of polygamy" (42A-H27). Other petitioners opposed statehood bills that limited suffrage in new Territories or proposed States (43A-H26, 47A-H28, 50A-J27.3, 58A-J76).

12.56 The records of the committee also include petitions, memorials, and resolutions concerning statehood for Idaho (51A-J28), Oklahoma (57A-J68, 58A-J76), and New Mexico and Arizona (58A-J77, 59A-J105, 59A-J106, 60A-J125). One particularly interesting document is a memorial from the Ex-Slave Association of Ardmore, Indian Territory, dated January 22, 1903, in which the signers expressed their fear that statehood for Oklahoma would cost them their liberties (57A-J68). Numerous petitions and memorials concerning the government, settlement, and development of the Alaska Territory are also among the records of the Committee on Territories (41A-H24, 44A-H24, 47A-H28, 49A-H25.1, 50A-J27, 52A-J25.1, 55A-J33, 57A-J67, 59A-J104, 63A-J84, 65A-J55).

12.57 There is only one volume of minutes of committee meetings, February 1874-January 1875, and the informational content is slight. For some unknown reason, this volume also contains minutes of the Select Committee to Investigate the Memorial of Davis Hatch, January 8-24, 1870. An American agent for a salt mining company, Hatch was caught up in a revolution and imprisoned in the Dominican Republic in 1869, and he subsequently memorialized Congress to obtain his release.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC ISLANDS AND PUERTO RICO, 1899-1921

12.58 The Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico was established by Senate resolution on December 15, 1899, during a critical period in the expansion of American influence in the Pacific and Caribbean areas. The focus of the committee was almost exclusively on legal matters and economic development in the Hawaiian Islands and Puerto Rico. On February 5, 1920, the U.S. Virgin Islands were added to the jurisdiction and the committee was renamed the Committee on Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The committee was terminated April 18, 1921, by S. Res. 43, 67th Cong., and its jurisdiction transferred to the new Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

12.59 The records of the committee (4 ft.) include **committee papers, 1900-20** (3 ft.), and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of various bodies referred to the committee, 1899-1920** (1 ft.). Records relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee, 1901-21, may be found in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20).

12.60 Among the committee papers, comprised of a mixture of loose papers and bound volumes, are correspondence of the chairman, Joseph Foraker of Ohio, 1905-12 (62A-F17, 9 in.); minutes, January-June 1900 and December 1909-February 1910 (1 vol. and loose papers, 3/4 in., 56A-F25, 61A-F20); executive docket, 1900-11 (1 vol., 1 in., 61A-F20); legislative docket, 1899-1911 (1 vol., 1 in., 61A-F20); a combined legislative and executive docket and minute book, 1913-20 (1 vol., 1 in., 66A-F15); miscellaneous subject files; and Presidential messages and executive communications, printed as House or Senate documents (most Congresses). Also included are printed or carbon copies of laws of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, a journal of Puerto Rico's Executive Council, and the journals of Puerto Rico's House of Delegates (numerous Congresses). Individual documents of interest are a letter from Susan B. Anthony to Senator Thomas C. Platt requesting omission of the word "male" from suffrage laws framed for new possessions (56A-F25), a report on the treatment of Puerto Ricans taken to Hawaii to work on sugar plantations (57A-F21), and papers relating to the 1902 election riots in Puerto Rico (57A-F21).

12.61 Petitions and memorials concern reforms and causes such as prohibition in Hawaii (56A-J27.1, 61A-J71, 64A-J61) and woman suffrage (56A-J27.2); citizenship for Puerto Ricans (58A-J55, 59A-J78, 60A-J97); Hawaiian statehood (66A-J46); and economic issues such as development of the islands and the protection of U.S. industries from island products and manufactures (numerous Congresses).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES, 1899-1921

12.62 The Committee on the Philippines was established on December 15, 1899, by Senate resolution, although the treaty of December 10, 1899, by which Spain had ceded the Philippines to the United States as part of the settlement of the Spanish-American War had not yet been ratified. At the time of the creation of the committee, the Philippines were in a state of civil turmoil that greatly concerned the Senate, where a debate raged between those who wished to extend U.S. sovereignty over the Filipinos and the so-called anti-imperialists. Like the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico, the Committee on the Philippines focused on legal and economic matters: Philippine independence, administration by the Philippine Commission, and trade issues. Matters relating to the suppression of the Philippine insurrection were often referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In 1921, the Committee on the Philippines was terminated and jurisdiction over legislative matters concerning the Philippines was transferred to the newly created Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

12.63 Records of the committee (2 ft.) include **committee papers, 1899-1919** (1 ft.), and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of various Government bodies that were referred to the committee, 1899-1920 with gaps** (1 ft.). Legislative case files on bills and resolutions referred to the committee, 1901-21, are in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20). The committee papers consist primarily of correspondence of Chairman Gordon M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, 1913-18 (3 in., 63A-F21, 64A-F18, 65A-F15); various printed reports of the Philippine Commission; miscellaneous Senate resolutions relating to committee activities; and Presidential messages and executive communications, most of which were printed as House or Senate documents. Many petitions and memorials referred to the committee express anti-imperialist opinions, opinions that also were voiced by George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, the faction's leading spokesman in the Senate (56A-J30). About half of the petitions are protests from U.S. cigar makers against H.R. 3, 59th Cong., a bill to reduce the duty on cigars (59A-J84). Other petitions and memorials concern Philippine independence, prohibition, and a variety of trade issues.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, 1921-1946

12.64 The Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs was established on April 18, 1921, with the adoption of S. Res. 43, 67th Cong., which eliminated many standing and select committees, including the Committee on the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and the Committee on the Philippines. Legislative responsibility for these areas was transferred to the Committee on Territories, which was renamed the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions. On June 17, 1929, the Senate approved S. Res. 55, 71st Cong., which changed the name to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, but left the jurisdiction intact. As a result of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the legislative responsibilities of the committee were assigned to an expanded Committee on Public Lands, which in 1948 became the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

12.65 The records of the committee (18 ft.) consist of **committee papers, 1923-46** (16 ft.), and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of Government bodies, 1923-46** (2 ft.). Legislative case files are in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20). There are no records for the 67th Congress (1921-23).

12.66 The committee papers for the 68th-72d Congresses consist chiefly of Presidential messages and executive communications about the administration of governments in Puerto Rico and the Philippines, annual reports of the Governor of Puerto Rico, and copies of laws passed by the legislative bodies of both countries. Also included are papers submitted by the American Federation of Labor supporting the protests of workers in Puerto Rico against the alleged frauds and violence committed during the election in November, 1924 (68A-F20). Beginning with the 73d Congress (1933-34), the records for each Congress include correspondence of the committee chairman and clerk, which is arranged alphabetically by territory (Alaska, Hawaii, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and Virgin Islands). The quantity of correspondence varies from Congress to Congress, with the greatest amount existing for the 78th and 79th Congresses (78A-F29, 79A-F28). The emphasis of the correspondence for these two Congresses, 1943-46, is on the Philippines: The Japanese occupation, the government in exile, postwar reconstruction and rehabilitation, and claims that were championed by the committee chairman, Millard Tydings of Maryland. The committee papers also include printed material such as newspaper clippings, committee prints, legislative calendars, committee reports and documents, and bills. Also included is a small file on S. 1078, 80th Cong., a bill to provide a civil government for the island of Guam (79A-F28).

12.67 The petitions, memorials, and resolutions referred to the committee consist largely of resolutions and memorials of the legislative assemblies of various territories concerning political and economic relations with the United States. Examples include resolutions from several provincial and municipal governments in the Philippines favoring complete independence and withdrawal of U.S. troops, 1925-31 (69A-J38, 71A-J56). For most Congresses, 1931-46, the series is arranged by territory and thereunder chronologically.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING, 1865-1946

12.68 The Committee on Mines and Mining was established on December 6, 1865, by the Senate resolution establishing the standing committees of the Senate for the 39th Congress. The new committee was responsible for most legislation concerning the regulation of mines and mining operations, although the Committee on Public Lands retained jurisdiction over mineral rights on public lands. The committee was terminated by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and its legislative responsibilities were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands and then to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

12.69 Records of the committee (2 ft.) are fragmentary. The **committee papers, 1873-1946** (1 ft.), contain a number of informative legislative case files for the 43d Congress (1873-75), in particular S. 16 relating to the Sutro Tunnel in the Comstock Lode (43A-E11). For other 19th-century Congresses, however, there are few files as instructive. There are no papers at all for the periods 1875-1887 and 1901-1917. After 1901, legislative case files for bills referred to the committee are in the series of papers relating to specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20). From 1922 through 1941, the committee received reports on implementation of the War Minerals Relief Act. In general, however, there is relatively little correspondence for the period 1933-46, and the papers contain only a few Presidential messages, executive communications, and reports on subjects such as the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas and the Federal Anthracite Commission (1942).

12.70 Although few in number, **petitions and memorials referred to the committee, 1866-1944** (1 ft.), concern issues relating to general mining law, economics and safety, and specific mining claims. Miners were particularly interested in establishing and protecting title to their claims, which were threatened by bills such as S. 16, 43d Cong., which concerned claims on the Comstock Lode. A large petition submitted in 1874 by residents of the towns of Virginia City and Gold Hill, NV, who opposed the bill, not only lists the names but also the occupations of the signers (43A-H13). Beginning in 1908, a growing articulation of miners' concern for their health, safety, and economic well-being is expressed in their petitions for a law to provide compensation for mine injuries (60A-J88); for investigations of unsafe working conditions in mines operated by the Treadwell Mining Company in Alaska (60A-J89) and the anthracite coal industry, which had been struck in 1925 (69A-J28); and for the establishment of a bureau of mines, 1910-11 (61A-J65).

12.71 The records also include **minutes, 1933-38** (1 vol., 1 in.), which document committee meetings during the 73d-75th Congresses. They are, however, very brief and contain little information beyond listing the items discussed.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS, 1891-1946

12.72 The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands was established on December 16, 1891, succeeding a select committee that had been established during the 2d session of the 50th Congress (1889) to investigate the best means for irrigating arid lands. The committee's name was shortened to Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation in 1921. It remained a standing committee until the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 assigned its functions to the Committee on Public Lands.

12.73 Only a small number of petitions and memorials were referred to the select committee during the 51st Congress (1889-91), and no unprinted records of the standing committee exist before 1894. The records (4 ft.) consist of **committee papers, 1899-1946** (2 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures, 1894-1946** (1 ft.); **minutes, 1903-1946** (3 in., including 2 vols., 1903-26, 1937-46, and unbound records, 1929-33); legislative dockets, 1903-30 (3 vol., 4 in.); and a **digest of legislative action, 1925-31** (1 vol., 1 in.). There are major gaps in most of these series.

12.74 The committee papers, arranged by Congress and thereunder either chronologically or in no discernible fashion, consist largely of executive communications and reports from Federal agencies, many of which were printed as House or Senate documents. Also found among the records are minutes of committee meetings, January 1929-May 1933 (71A-F14, 72A-F15, 73A-F14); a small amount of correspondence, 1923-46 (66th-79th Congresses, with gaps for the 67th, 69th-70th, and 74th Congresses); and transcripts of hearings that were not printed. Of particular interest are transcripts of the December 19, 1903, testimony of Frederick H. Newell, chief engineer of the Reclamation Service, before a joint meeting of the House and Senate Committees on Irrigation and Reclamation (58A-F14), and the February 3, 1944, hearing to investigate delays in construction of irrigation projects (78A-F16). Legislative case files on bills referred to the committee, 1901-46, can be found in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20).

12.75 The petitions and memorials are arranged for each Congress chronologically by date of referral. They reflect the concerns of farmers and ranchers of the Great Plains and Western states that they receive an adequate supply of water for their land through the use of irrigation and diversion projects, for protection of water rights, and later, for adequate water for the generation of electricity; they also reflect the opposition of other segments of the population to the projects. Many of the petitions and memorials express support for or opposition to specific projects, such as diversion projects affecting the flow of the Sacramento River in California (59A-J61) and a proposed dam on the Yellowstone River (67A-J38), or for issues such as drainage or flood control (63A-J42, 70A-J40). There are no petitions for this committee for the 74th Congress (1935-36).

12.76 A volume labeled "digest of legislative action, 69th-71st Congress" that is unique among records of standing committees, provides a subject index of all legislation, reports, and executive communications referred to the committee for the mid-1920's and early 1930's. Legislative dockets list bills and resolutions referred to the committee and indicate the actions taken on each.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONSERVATION ON NATIONAL RESOURCES, 1909-21

12.77 The Committee on the Conservation of National Resources was established by Senate resolution on March 21, 1909. Joseph M. Dixon of Montana served as its first chairman. The records of the committee consist chiefly of **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures, 1909-13** (2 in.), nearly half of which opposed the Hetch-Hetchy water project in California, which would have flooded part of the Yosemite Valley in order to provide water for the San Francisco area (61A-J13). Most of the others supported protection of water, timber, and coal lands. Legislative case files referred to the committee are in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20). The committee was terminated by S. Res. 43, 67th Cong., which eliminated many standing and select committees.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, 1947-68

12.78 Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, four committees—Public Lands and Surveys, Territorial and Insular Affairs, Indian Affairs, and Irrigation and Reclamation—were terminated and their responsibilities were consolidated, effective with the beginning of the 80th Congress, under a single committee, the Committee on Public Lands. The jurisdiction of this committee in 1947, as described in Senate Rule XXV, included the following subjects: The public lands generally; mineral resources on public lands; forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands; forest reserves and national parks created from the public domain; military parks and battlefields, and national cemeteries; preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest in the public domain; measures relating generally to Hawaii, Alaska, and the insular possessions of the United States, except those affecting the revenue and appropriations; irrigation and reclamation and related water projects, including the acquisition of private land to complete projects; interstate compacts relating to apportionment of water for irrigation purposes; mining interests generally; mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder; geological survey; mining schools and experimental stations; conservation of petroleum resources on public lands and conservation of the radium supply in the United States; relations with Indians and Indian tribes; and measures relating to the care, education, and management of Indians, including the care and allotment of Indian lands and measures relating to claims paid out of Indian funds. Responsibility for these jurisdictional areas was further divided among subcommittees, following the pre-1947 committee structure.

12.79 Early in the 2d session of the 80th Congress, the chairman of the Public Lands Committee, Hugh Butler of Nebraska, submitted S. Res. 179 to rename the committee, and effective January 28, 1948, the committee became the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. In 1977, most of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee's jurisdiction was transferred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

12.80 The National Archives has among its holdings 458 feet of records of the Committee on Public Lands, 1947-48, and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 1948-68, and their subcommittees.

RECORDS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

12.81 The major series of records of the committee consists of **legislative case files ("accompanying papers"), 1947-68** (235 ft.). These papers document legislative and internal committee and subcommittee action on bills and resolutions referred to it. Arranged for each Congress by type of bill or resolution and thereunder by number, the case files may consist of as little as one or two printed items or as much as several boxes of material. The types of records found in the files include printed material, such as bills, reports, hearings, committee prints, and amendments; transcripts of unprinted public hearings and executive sessions of committee or subcommittee sessions at which legislation was discussed, 1947-60 only; memorandums written by professional staff members to advise the committee chairman or other members; correspondence from executive agencies, either forwarding proposed legislation or commenting on legislative proposals; correspondence with the general public; official statements of interested organizations; and printed reference material, often submitted by organizations or the public. In later years, each file folder is coded with initials to indicate the subcommittee to which the bill was referred. In a few instances, this series also contains records of committee investigations pursuant to Senate resolutions; for example, the file on S. Res. 248, 85th Cong., to compare river and related water resources development programs of the United States, Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China, 1957-58, contains almost 1 linear foot of exhibits, committee prints, and related records.

12.82 For the 80th Congress (1947-48), the series is divided between the Public Lands Committee and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, with most being under Public Lands because the majority of bills tend to be introduced in the 1st session. Even if hearings on bills were held after January 28, 1948, the records will still be found as part of the Public Lands Committee records.

12.83 Among the larger files are S. 1222, 80th Cong., to liquidate the Klamath Indian reservation; H.R. 49, 80th and 81st Congresses, to grant statehood to Hawaii; H.R. 331, 81st Cong., to grant statehood to Alaska; S. 5, 82d Cong., to authorize a desalination of water demonstration project; S. 1333, 84th Cong., to authorize construction of the Hells Canyon dam on the Snake River; and S. 4028, 85th Cong., to establish a national wilderness preservation system. S. 49, 85th Cong., was enacted as the Alaska statehood bill (Public Law 85-508), and S. 50, 86th Cong., was enacted as the Hawaii statehood bill (Public Law 86-3). Hearing and executive session transcripts are not maintained with the legislative case files after 1960, but are in a separate series described below.

12.84 **Legislative files relating to coastal zones and tidelands, 1951-53** (2 ft.), are filed separately. They contain various types of records on bills relating to submerged lands. Included are numerous memos to Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney from the committee's legal counsel, Stewart French.

12.85 Other records referred to the committee include **Presidential messages and executive communications ("messages, communications, and reports"), 1947-68** (30 ft.) and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions from State legislatures, 1947-66** (4 ft.). Arranged by Congress, thereunder by type of document and chronologically by date of referral, the Presidential messages and executive communications consist of formal communications transmitting proposed legislation, special reports requested by the Senate, and reports required by statute, such as annual reports of Interior Department agencies and territorial governments, and reports on various agency projects. The number of Presidential messages is very small. The petitions, memorials, and resolutions series consists largely of resolutions of State legislatures on subjects primarily of local or State interest. One-fourth of the total, however, are memorials from mining companies and unions favoring H.R. 2455, 80th Cong., the National Minerals Development and Conservation Act of 1947. For the 80th Congress, records in both series are divided between the Public Lands and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees.

12.86 Some executive communications also are in the **special projects files ("special actions"), 1951-68** (13 ft.). This series is unique to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and its subjects vary from Congress to Congress. Special projects status and numbers were assigned to investigations, other matters on which hearings were held, and more routine matters such as reports submitted to the committee relating to the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. Many of the documents in the files were originally referred to the committee as executive communications.

The files for each Congress are arranged by SP-number, and while some special projects may continue from one Congress to the next, the file numbers do not. There are no special projects files for the 83d Congress (1953-54).

12.87 One project of the committee that went beyond these special projects or action was its national fuels and energy study. The origin of the study was S. Res. 105, 87th Cong., which was introduced by Jennings Randolph of West Virginia and called for the creation of a special committee to study the fuels industry to determine whether changes in the national fuels policy were necessary in order to maintain the Nation's energy supremacy. Randolph's resolution was approved after it was amended significantly. Although a special committee was not created, the study was assigned to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Under the committee's supervision, the study was conducted by Samuel G. Lasky, an official in the Department of the Interior, who was assisted by energy specialists from the private sector. Randolph and two other Senators served as ex-officio members. The **records of the Energy Study Group, 1961-62** (4 ft.), consist of correspondence with organizations, correspondence with executive agencies, a subject file, and copies of its publications (hearings and committee prints).

12.88 In general, committee correspondence is found primarily in two series: **General correspondence ("subject files"), 1947-68** (57 ft.), and **copies of outgoing letters ("reading files"), 1949-68** (14 ft.). For some Congresses the committee maintained additional files and these are noted below.

12.89 The general correspondence is arranged by Congress and thereunder alphabetically by subject. For the 90th Congress there are two separate subject files. The records include correspondence of the chairmen, staff directors, legal counsels, and clerks with chairmen of Interior and Insular Affairs subcommittees, other Members of Congress, officials of executive agencies of the Federal Government, lobbyists and other advocates, and the general public; printed matter, usually attachments to correspondence; and very rarely, transcripts of committee meetings and hearings. The files broadly document all legislative interests of the committee and some administrative matters. Included in the series are letters, staff memorandums, and extensive newspaper clippings concerning charges made in 1950 by Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel that Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman and one of his principal assistants had pro-Communist sympathies. For the 80th and 81st Congresses, there are separate, chronologically arranged reading files. In addition to the larger correspondence file, for the 80th Congress two small correspondence series were maintained. The **area files, 1947-48** (4 ft.), are arranged by name of Territory, and most of the material relates to a trip to Alaska by committee members, pursuant to S. Res. 148, 80th Cong. **Correspondence with subcommittees, 1947-48** (4 in.), is arranged alphabetically by subcommittee and is similar to that found as part of general correspondence in succeeding Congresses.

12.90 With two exceptions, the copies of outgoing letters are arranged by Congress and thereunder alphabetically by name of correspondent. The copies are annotated to indicate the location of the originals in the general correspondence or the legislative case files. The exceptions are the 87th Congress for which there is no file of outgoing letters, and the 90th, which has separate alphabetical files for 1967 and 1968.

12.91 **Transcripts of public hearings and executive sessions, 1947-68** (83 ft.), are a valuable source of information about bills, nominations, and other committee business. The series generally is arranged chronologically for each Congress and contains transcripts of public hearings, some of which were eventually printed, and of hearings and committee meetings held in executive session. The number of transcripts varies greatly from Congress to Congress, with the largest number of documents found for the 87th-90th Congresses; prior to 1961, transcripts of hearings relating to specific bills and resolutions are frequently found in the legislative case files.

12.92 Also documenting the meetings of the committee are its **minutes, 1947-54 and 1961-68** (3 ft., incl. 6 vols.). Minutes for the 80th-82d Congresses are bound; those for the 83d and 87th-90th Congresses are unbound. No minutes for the 1955-60 period have been transferred to the National Archives. For the most part, the minutes are meticulous and detailed, supplemented occasionally with verbatim transcripts, agenda, vote tallies ("yeas and nays"), and copies of bills.

12.93 Records of nominations referred to the committee comprise the **nominations case files, 1947-68** (4 ft.). Nominees for high-level positions in the Department of the Interior, such as the Secretary, Undersecretary, assistant secretaries, Director of the Bureau of Mines, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Territorial governors, and members of the Indian Claims Commission are among those referred. For each Congress the files are arranged alphabetically by name of nominee. They may include such records as transcripts of nomination hearings (after 1958, see series of transcripts of hearings and executive sessions), correspondence for and against the nomination, biographical sketches, nomination reference and report forms, and newspaper clippings. Among the largest files are those for the following nominees: Dr. James Boyd, to be Director of the Bureau of Mines (80th and 81st Congresses); Mariano Villarongo, to be Commissioner of Education for Puerto Rico (80th Congress); Ernest Gruening, to be Governor of Alaska (81st Congress) and Raphael M. Paiewonsky to be Governor of the Virgin Islands (87th Congress).

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

12.94 The organization of subcommittees of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees parallels closely the committees that were merged into the Committee on Public Lands by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Although Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney proposed the elimination of subcommittees at the committee meeting of January 12, 1949, subcommittees continued to have a significant role in considering legislation and investigating other matters. While much documentation of subcommittee activities is contained in the various series of the full committee records, a few series of records were maintained separately.

Subcommittee on Indian Affairs

12.95 The largest of the separate files are the records of the standing Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, 1947-52. Because these are a continuation of a series that originated with the standing Committee on Indian Affairs prior to the 1946 reorganization, the records of the subcommittee are intermixed with those of the predecessor committee. Consequently, they are described with the records of that committee (see paras. 12.45-12.47). One small series of subcommittee records that is not interfiled with the main series relates to an investigation of complaints concerning the Interior Department's administration of revested Oregon and California Railroad Company lands and related timberland agreements. **Records relating to the sustained timber yield investigation, 1948-49** (6 in.), consist of statements and printed matter submitted by witnesses at the hearing in Eugene, OR in 1948, and related correspondence.

Subcommittee to Investigate the Explosion at Centralia Coal Mine #5

12.96 On March 25, 1947, an explosion destroyed the Centralia Coal Mine #5, at Wamac, IL, killing 111 miners. Demands for a congressional investigation were swift and within days, the Senate approved S. Res. 98, 80th Cong., which authorized the appointment of a special subcommittee on the Public Lands Committee to investigate the causes of disaster. Guy Cordon of Oregon was named chairman. The incident and subcommittee investigation were followed by enactment of S. J. Res. 130, 80th Cong., which extended the safety code for mine inspections.

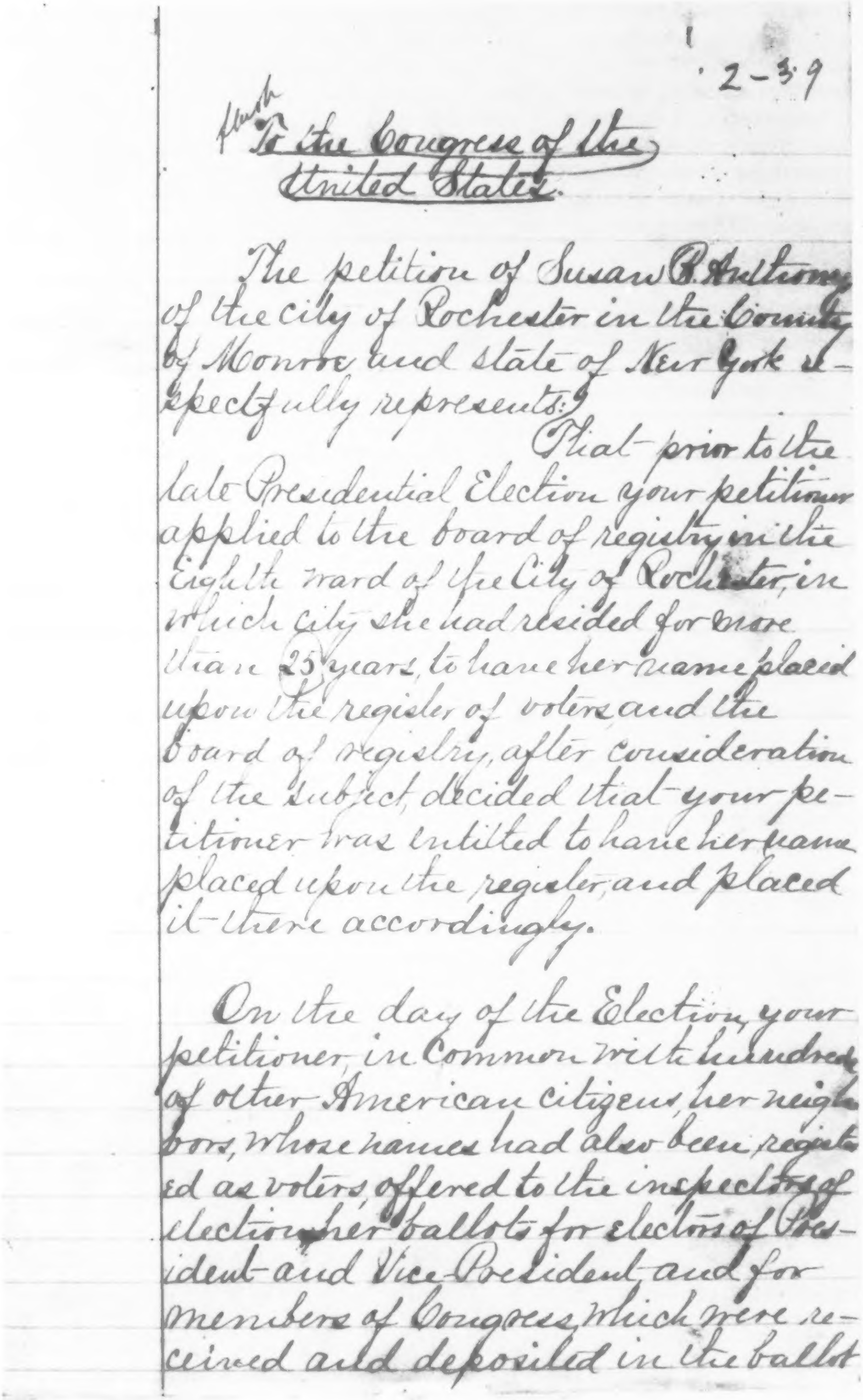
12.97 The **records, April-July 1947** (2 ft.), include transcripts of hearings, copies of subpoenas, correspondence, an alphabetical subject file, newspaper clippings, mine inspection reports for the Centralia Coal Mine #5 and other coal mines, maps of the mine, and other exhibits.

Subcommittee to Investigate Minerals, Materials, and Fuel Economics

12.98 Pursuant to S. Res 143, 83d Cong., and continued by four additional Senate resolutions during the 84th Congress, the subcommittee, chaired by George W. Malone of Nevada, conducted a study of the accessibility of critical raw materials. Hearings were begun in Seattle, WA, in September 1953 and continued until May 1954. The materials of greatest concern were nickel, titanium, and uranium, all of which were essential to the military. The subcommittee was highly critical of stockpiling procedures and in response, President Dwight D. Eisenhower instituted a new policy to maintain sufficient supplies of strategic raw materials. The **records, 1953-54** (3 ft.), consist of transcripts of hearings, excerpts of transcripts, and exhibits.

RECORDS OF THE STAFF

12.99 The general correspondence and legislative case files contain much of the staff's memorandums to their chairmen and correspondence with the general public. Especially evident in these records are the contributions of longtime staffmembers, including committee counsel Stewart French and staff director Jerry T. Verkler. However, the only records of a professional staff member that have been transferred to the National Archives are the **reference files of Elmer K. Nelson, 1937-52** (3 ft.). Nelson was a consulting engineer and later a professional staffmember of the committee, who collected printed material on water projects in Arizona, California, and Colorado.



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To the Congress of the
United States.

The petition of Susan B. Anthony of the city of Rochester in the County of Monroe and state of New York respectfully represents:

That prior to the late Presidential Election your petitioner applied to the board of registry in the eighth ward of the City of Rochester, in which city she had resided for more than 25 years, to have her name placed upon the register of voters and the board of registry, after consideration of the subject, decided that your petitioner was entitled to have her name placed upon the register, and placed it there accordingly.

On the day of the Election your petitioner, in common with hundreds of other American citizens, her neighbors, whose names had also been registered as voters, offered to the inspectors of election her ballots for electors of President and Vice President and for members of Congress which were received and deposited in the ballot

Page 1 of "Petition of Susan B. Anthony for the remission of a fine imposed upon her by the United States Court for the Northern District of New York, for illegal voting." Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, January 22, 1874 (43A-H11.3). Also printed as Senate Miscellaneous Document 39, 43d Cong., 1 sess.

CHAPTER 13

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY AND RELATED COMMITTEES, 1816-1968

(2,284 ft.)

13.1 The Committee on the Judiciary is one of the original standing committees of the Senate, authorized on December 10, 1816, with the approval of a resolution introduced by James Barbour of Virginia. Dudley Chase of Vermont was appointed the first chairman of the committee. The committee has met during each Congress since the 14th Congress.

13.2 Initially the committee focused on measures concerning the courts, law enforcement, and judicial administration. These subjects have remained at the core of the committee's jurisdiction. However, over the years its responsibility for other jurisdictional areas has changed in several ways. By 1820, controversies over bankruptcy policy, State boundaries, admission of new States to the Union, and contested Senate elections were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Some of these jurisdictional responsibilities were subject to change. After the dissolution of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction in 1867, the committee was responsible for legislation relating to the restoration of the former Confederate States to the Union. In 1871, jurisdiction over contested Senate elections was assigned to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which became a subcommittee of the Committee on Rules and Administration after enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601).

13.3 The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 also restored to the committee's jurisdiction several subjects that were once under its purview but had at different times in the 19th century been assigned to other committees. Legislation controlling the apportionment of the House of Representatives had been considered by the Judiciary Committee as early as the 17th Congress (1821-23), but jurisdiction was later transferred to the Committee on Commerce, which retained it until 1946. Jurisdiction over patents, trademarks, and copyrights was lost to the Committee on Patents in 1837 and matters relating to immigration were assigned to the Committee on Immigration in 1889, but were restored to the Judiciary Committee in 1946.

13.4 From the late 1860's until 1882, when the Senate established a select committee on woman suffrage, the Judiciary Committee had jurisdiction over proposals concerning women's right to vote in Federal elections. In 1921, the standing Committee on Woman Suffrage was eliminated because the 19th

Amendment had been ratified the previous year, rendering the committee unnecessary.

13.5 During the first decades of its existence, the Judiciary Committee also considered private claims, but much of its responsibility for these was taken by the Committee on Claims and the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. Although the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 added jurisdiction over claims to the Judiciary Committee's responsibility when it eliminated the Committee on Claims, records of claims committees are described separately in Chapter 6.

13.6 Since 1947, the Judiciary Committee has also made extensive use of its standing and special subcommittees to consider legislation and to conduct investigations of a wide range of matters. The records include extensive collections of material from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, and the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee, as well as smaller amounts for many others.

13.7 The *History of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 1816-1981* (S. Doc. 18, 97th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 13389) provides a brief historical overview of the committee, biographical sketches of its chairmen, lists of members alphabetically and by State, and activity reports for the 80th through 97th Congresses.

13.8 This chapter describes the records of the Committee on the Judiciary and its many subcommittees (2,221 ft.), records of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws (3 in.), records of the Committee on Patents (26 ft.), records of the Committee on Immigration (36 ft.), and records of the select and standing Committees on Woman Suffrage (1 ft.).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, 1816-1946

13.9 The records of the Committee on the Judiciary, 1817-1946 (231 ft.), consist of **committee reports and papers, 1817-47** (3 ft.); **committee papers, 1847-1946** (29 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1816-1946** (188 ft.); **minutes of committee meetings, 1865-1934 with gaps and 1941-46** (3 ft., including 16 vols.); **legislative dockets, 1845-96** (25 vols., 2 ft.); **executive dockets, 1865-1941** (35 vols., 5 ft.); **press copies of letters sent, 1885-93** (2 vols., 3 in.); **legislative calendars, 1895-1934** (28 vols., 9 in.); and **miscellaneous registers, 1897-99 and 1905-06** (2 vols., 2 in.). There are no extant committee minutes from March 1867 to March 1875 and no executive docket for nominations submitted to the 42d Congress (1871-73). The miscellaneous volumes are entitled, "Record Book, 1897-99," and "Memoranda on Executive Matters, 1905-06"; the former appears to be a register of incoming letters and visitors, the latter a register of incoming letters relating to nominations. Records relating to certain nominations to judicial and law enforcement positions in the Federal Government referred to the Judiciary Committee are in the series nomination messages and related papers (see Chapter 21). This series includes some transcripts of hearings on nominations, but few are found prior to 1937.

1816-61 (14th-36th Congresses)

13.10 The pre-Civil War records of the Committee on the Judiciary (15 ft.) include **committee reports and papers** (3 ft.); **committee papers** (1 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee** (11 ft.); and **legislative dockets** (4 vols., 4 in.). The committee reports and papers consist chiefly of original committee reports on public and private bills, resolutions, and petitions and memorials, and are arranged within each Congress chronologically by date referred; for some, there is also related correspondence and other supporting papers. Also included among the records of this series are small amounts of correspondence of two chairmen of the committee, Martin Van Buren of New York (19A-D8) and John M. Berrien of Georgia (27A-D7). Beginning with the 30th Congress, the committee reports are filed separately and the remaining committee papers are arranged by bill or resolution number or, if unrelated to a specific bill or resolution, may be arranged chronologically by date of document or may be unarranged. Petitions and memorials are arranged by Congress, thereunder either by major subject and chronologically by date referred, or simply chronologically by date referred. The legislative docket is a register of all bills, resolutions, petitions, and memorials referred to the committee and summarizes the actions taken on each.

13.11 The records of the committee for this period relate to a wide variety of subjects, including, but not limited to, the Federal judiciary and judicial administration; Territorial and statehood matters, such as State boundary disputes; claims; naturalization laws; bankruptcy laws; until 1837, patents and copyrights; slavery; credentials of Senators and contested Senatorial elections; and publication and distribution of laws and federal court decisions.

13.12 The principal issues before the committee relating to the Federal judiciary and judicial administration resulted from pressures placed on the Federal judicial system by rapid westward expansion and population growth. Residents, especially attorneys and businessmen, of the Territories and Western States, such as those from Mississippi (14A-G5), would often petition the Senate for an additional Federal judge. However, others besides local residents had a vested interest in Federal judicial activities; for example, advocates of a southern Federal judicial district for Florida submitted a memorial signed by Baltimore merchants that stressed the importance of Florida trade and cited commercial activity as a reason for the new district (20A-D7). In other instances, the size of the judicial district and the location of the court often was the focal point of the petition, memorial, or legislative proposal; typical of these are the committee papers relating to S. 47, 33d Cong. (1853-55) concerning a proposal to divide Ohio into two judicial districts (33A-E6) and an 1819 petition to relocate the Federal court within New Jersey from New Brunswick to Perth Amboy (15A-G6). Another area of judicial administration that produced numerous records is the issue of pay for judges, marshals, court clerks, and jurors. Occasionally a bill proposing a general pay increase (15A-D6) was reported but usually such requests were referred to the committee and received no further attention. For example, a memorial signed on December 23, 1839, by members of the Illinois State bar, including a young Springfield lawyer named Abraham Lincoln, urged that the salary of the district judge be increased, but no bill was introduced (26A-G8.1). Other subjects relating to the administration of the Federal judiciary include reducing the cost of proceedings in the admiralty court (29A-D7, 32A-H9.2) and reorganizing the judiciary of the District of Columbia (31A-H8.3, 33A-H9.2).

13.13 In the first half of the 19th century, certain Territorial and statehood matters, such as boundary disputes, were referred to the committee. The records also include a certified copy of the 1833 South Carolina nullification ordinance declaring the so-called Force Bill, which was submitted to the Senate in 1834, null and void; 3 months after it was referred, the Judiciary Committee discharged it (23A-G7.1). The records also include memorials of residents of western Pennsylvania who opposed construction of a bridge at Wheeling because it obstructed navigation of the Ohio River (32A-H9.3). Among the States involved in boundary disputes and other matters that were brought before the committee are Arkansas (16A-G7, 20A-G8.2), Florida (18A-G7, 19A-G8, 21A-G9.2, 27A-G8.1), Georgia (20A-D7, 21A-G9.2), Illinois and Indiana (16A-G7), Kentucky and Tennessee (15A-G6), Michigan (19A-G8, 20A-G8.2, 21A-G9.2, 23A-D8, 24A-D4), Minnesota (35A-E6), Mississippi (19A-G8, 20A-G8.2), Missouri (16A-G7, 24A-D8), and Ohio (23A-D8, 24A-D8). A number of the committee reports and petitions, memorials, and resolutions of state legislatures on these subjects have been published in the *Territorial Papers of the United States*. A somewhat different matter relating to Territorial status was brought up by a "memorial of the constituted authorities of the City of Nauvoo [IL], praying to be allowed a territorial form of government." Signed December 21, 1843, by Mormon leader and Nauvoo Mayor Joseph Smith and other leaders such as Brigham Young, the memorial includes an account of their experiences and a copy of the city charter of Nauvoo. The memorial was referred to the committee April 5, 1844 (28A-G7.2).

13.14 Many claims for relief or for compensation or indemnification for damages resulting from actions of the Federal Government were referred to the Judiciary Committee during this period and records of such claims are found in all records series. Among petitions and memorials referred to the Judiciary Committee, those related to claims have been rearranged into alphabetical order for certain Congresses (20A-G8, 21A-G9, 22A-G8, 23A-G7, 24A-G7.1, 30A-H10, 33A-H9). One of the principal claims referred to the committee stemmed from the Yazoo land fraud of 1795, which involved speculation in millions of acres of what later became Mississippi and Alabama, and the $4.2 million settlement enacted by Congress in 1814 to compensate claimants. Despite this settlement, representatives of the New England Mississippi Land Company continued to press their claim with the Senate. Records relating to this claim are found under the company name or under the names of the following individuals: Henry Gardner, Ebenezer Oliver, George Wilson, and Thomas L. Winthrop (18A-D8, 19A-D8, 19A-G8, 20A-D7, 21A-D8, 21A-G9, 23A-D8, 26A-D7).

13.15 Other claims referred to the Judiciary Committee concerned defaults of surety bonds for individuals, such as revenue collectors and others who handled Government funds and who petitioned for relief (all series for most Congresses in this period), and claims arising from events of the War of 1812 (16A-D7, 16A-G7, 17A-D7, 17A-G7, 18A-G7). A few claims concern prominent individuals such as Andrew Jackson, whose claim was based on his military service in the War of 1812 (27A-D7, 27A-G8.1, 28A-G7.2), and Amos Kendall, Postmaster General during the Jackson administration, who sought relief from a lawsuit arising from actions taken during his tenure (27A-G8.1).

13.16 Concern over uniform rules of naturalization dates from the period before 1820 (16A-D7, 18A-G7) but became more intense from the late 1830's through 1850's. A group called the Native American Association of Washington petitioned the Senate "to prevent the influx of paupers and convicts into the United States" (25A-G9.1). Committee papers of the 28th Congress (1843-45) contain a file relating to the modification of naturalization laws that includes depositions from district court judges and statements from immigrants concerning fraudulent naturalizations and election violations (28A-D7). In the early 1850's, petitions seeking passage of a "capitation" or head tax on immigrants to fund charities appear in the records of the committee (31A-H8.3, 33A-H9.2).

13.17 Even more of an issue than naturalization laws were bankruptcy laws. The petitions and memorials asking for a national bankruptcy law are among the oldest records referred to the committee (14A-G5, 15A-G6, 16A-G7). Such records appear periodically, not surprisingly during and after a period of national financial crisis such as the depression of 1837 (26A-G8, 27A-G8) and again on the eve of the Civil War (35A-H7, 36A-H7). At these times, the Senate received many petitions and memorials on the subject of bankruptcy law, most of which were tabled. (See Chapter 20 for a description of tabled petitions and memorials.) Some of the petitions and memorials note that each State had different laws with respect to bankruptcy and that this situation obstructed interstate commerce. Closely related to this issue was the status of insolvent debtors. Petitions seeking relief for them (18A-G7, 21A-G9.2) and a draft bill with related correspondence of Daniel Webster (30A-E3) also appear in records of this period.

13.18 Patent and copyright law is also documented in the records of the committee. Until 1837, when the Committee on Patents was established by the Senate, the Judiciary Committee received petitions and memorials, sometimes accompanied by illustrations, and reported bills relating to specific requests for patent extensions (16A-D7, 17A-D8, 20A-G8.1, 21A-D8, 21A-G9.1, 22A-G8.1, 24A-G7) and recognition of individual copyrights (18A-G7, 20A-G8.1, 25A-G9). The committee papers of the 22d Congress contain a copy of The Patentee's Manual by William Elliott, which lists all patents issued between 1790 and 1830 and provides other information useful to inventors (22A-D7). There are also a few petitions seeking an international copyright law (25A-G9); one of these was submitted by author Washington Irving and others (27A-G8.1).

13.19 The records also concern the subject of slavery and the status of free black Americans. Among the records of the committee are petitions protesting the admission of Missouri to the Union (16A-F7); petitions seeking gradual abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia (20A-G8.2); numerous petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures concerning the fugitive slave law (30A-H8.1, 31A-H8.3, 33A-H9.1); and memorials calling for enforcement of laws suppressing the African slave trade (26A-G8.1, 36A-H7.1). A memorial of citizens of Winnebago County, IL, requested that two slaves sold to satisfy a judgment of the United States be emancipated, the money refunded to the purchaser, and that all sales of that type of property be prohibited (30A-H8.1). In separate matters, U.S. marshals (in Alabama and the Southern District of Ohio, respectively) petitioned for reimbursement for money expended in the care of captured African slaves (28A-G7.2) and indemnification for losses relating to the prosecution of fugitive slave cases (36A-H7.1). A few records relate to the status of free black Americans. A memorial of "free colored citizens of New York" asked that the 1840 census returns be examined and corrected and an "Office of Registration be established in Washington." This memorial is accompanied by a list of towns for which official census returns show a number of "colored insane" but no "colored citizens" (28A-G7.2). Another memorial of residents of Ipswich, MA, dated 1843, asked that the rights of "colored seamen" who are U.S. citizens be preserved (27A-G8.1).

13.20 There are also resolutions and a report relating to the conduct of national elections, beginning in 1821 with two Senate resolutions. One asked for a report on "whether any, and if any what, provisions are necessary or proper to be made by law to meet contingencies which may arise from unlawful, disputed, or doubtful votes"; the other on whether the act of March 2, 1792, relating to the election of President and Vice President in case either office were vacant needed amendment. The committee reported that further legislation on each matter was "inexpedient" (16A-D7). There are also a report on a bill introduced in the 25th Congress (1837-39) to prevent interference of Federal officials in elections (25A-D8) and resolutions of the State legislatures of Vermont and Rhode Island recommending establishment of a fixed date for election of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors (27A-G8.1). When the General Assembly of the State of Missouri in 1829 forwarded to the Senate its resolution for an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and Vice President, the Senate appointed a select committee to consider it (21A-G20).

13.21 During this period and until 1871, when the Committee on Privileges and Elections was established, the Judiciary Committee also had jurisdiction over the questions of credentials of Senators and contested Senate elections. Most of the records on these matters are printed and found in the committee papers. They concern the following Senators: Ambrose H. Sevier of Arkansas (24A-D8), Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania (34A-E6, 34A-H9), James Harlan of Iowa (34A-E9), Lyman Trumbull of Illinois (34A-E6), Graham N. Fitch and Jesse D. Bright of Indiana (34A-F6, 35A-E6), and Joseph Lane of Oregon (35A-E6).

13.22 The committee also had jurisdiction over publication of certain legal documents and sources. Memorials relating to the publication of U.S. laws (15A-G6), domestic state papers (15A-G6), and reports of decisions of the Supreme Court (28A-G7.2, 32A-H9.4) were referred to the committee. When John Bioren and Edward deKrafft sent in 1820 a memorial to the Senate asking for legislation subsidizing publication of the "Journals of the Old Congress," the committee reported that it "cannot perceive that it is at all necessary or expedient" to publish the journal (16A-D7). In 1821, in response to a Senate resolution asking for an inquiry as to whether the Senate Journal should be republished because the Senate's printed volumes were burned when the British attacked the Capitol in August 1814, the committee reported that it was "inexpedient" to do so (16A-D7).

13.23 There are many other interesting records that do not fit into the above categories. Among these are a memorial from the Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquency requesting title to U.S.-owned land in New York City (22A-G8.2); the original report on the Presidential message on the bequest of James Smithson, which led to the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution (24A-D8); two memorials signed by leaders of the Mormons concerning their expulsion from Jackson County, MO, in 1833, one of which, dated 1844, contains the names of 3,419 church members, and a related committee report (26A-D7, 26A-G8.1, 28A-G7.2); an 1856 memorial of W. Brown and others of Kansas, including radical abolitionist John Brown, relating to their imprisonment for treason (34A-H9); a petition of F. B. Sanborn and related papers, in connection with his testimony before the Senate Select Committee to Inquire into the Facts Attending the Invasion and Seizure of the United States Armory at Harpers Ferry (36A-E7, 36A-H7.2); and printed memorials of the Magnetic Telegraph Company and the New England Union Telegraph Company calling for a law to prevent combination and monopolies in the telegraph business, with the related reply of the American Telegraph Company (35A-H7).

1861-1901 (37th-56th Congresses)

13.24 The records of the Committee on the Judiciary, 1861-1901 (54 ft.), consist of **committee papers** (11 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee** (38 ft.); **minutes of committee meetings, 1865-1907** (6 vols., 5 in.), except for the period March 1867-March 1875; **legislative dockets, 1861-96** (21 vols., 2 ft.); **executive dockets, 1865-1901** (15 vols., 2 ft.), except for a missing volume for the 42d Congress (1871-73); **legislative calendars, 1895-1901** (3 vols., 1 in.); **press copies of letters sent, March 13, 1885-April 12, 1893** (2 vols., 3 in.); and a **register of visitors and letters received ("record book"), 1887-89** (1 vol., 1 in.). The records are arranged by Congress, although some of the bound volumes contain records of more than one session or Congress. The committee papers relating to specific bills and resolutions are arranged for each Congress by bill or resolution number and other documents in the series are arranged chronologically or are unarranged. The series contains printed copies of bills and amendments and supporting material, such as correspondence and communications from executive agencies. Petitions and memorials are arranged for each Congress either by specific subject, if the number of items so warrants, and thereunder chronologically by date referred, or chronologically by date referred. Minutes of committee meetings contain brief notes such as the names of members attending the meeting and the items discussed. The dockets, legislative and executive, serve as registers of legislative items and nominations respectively, and document all committee actions taken on each item of business. The legislative calendars are printed at the end of a session or Congress and contain information similar to that found in legislative dockets. The other volumes are explained by their titles.

13.25 The records for this period document numerous subjects; some of them, such as administration of the judiciary, bankruptcy and naturalization laws, certain claims, and, until 1871, contested elections, had concerned the committee before the war, while others, such as civil rights, resulted from the aftermath of the Civil War. In this period, there also appears to be greater emphasis on broader economic issues and social reforms.

13.26 Records of the Judiciary Committee during each Congress document in many ways enforcement of laws and administration of the Federal courts. The committee papers contain legislative case files and related correspondence about such matters as the treatment of Federal prisoners (44A-E8), salaries of Federal judges (48A-E12), creation of a national bureau of criminal investigation (56A-F18), and suppression of train robbery in the Territories (56A-F18). The case file on S. 2729, 52d Cong., a bill to amend the act of 1891 establishing a circuit court of appeals, contains President Benjamin Harrison's veto message on the bill (52A-F14). This series also contains individual letters and executive agency reports and communications that illustrate the realities of law enforcement and judicial administration. For example, the records include an 1879 letter to Senator Alvin Saunders of Nebraska (who was not a member of the committee) from a constituent describing horse thieves stealing from Indians in that State (45A-E11); an 1882 message from the Territorial Governor of Arizona reporting on the subject of "lawlessness on the frontier requiring extraordinary means to suppress it" (47A-E11); and a letter (in the file on S. 503, 49th Cong.) from William J. Galbraith, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Montana Territory, to Montana delegate J.R. Toole, relating to the condition of the court in 1885 (49A-E14). A bill, H.R. 9014, 51st Cong. (1889-91), to establish an intermediate court (circuit court of appeals) to relieve the Supreme Court, is well documented by an original transcript of a hearing, February 13, 1890, and other committee papers (51A-F16) and related petitions and memorials (51A-J14.3). Other petitions and memorials concern establishment of a probate court in the District of Columbia (41A-H10.2) and a U.S. district court in Los Angeles (49A-H13.1), and also include a complaint of the U.S. attorney for the Western District of Texas asserting various improprieties in judicial behavior and court operations (49A-H13.1).

13.27 During the Civil War, war-related matters requiring congressional oversight were generally referred to the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. However, the Judiciary Committee continued to receive many antislavery petitions until the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, including several that were signed by thousands of individuals (37A-H8.1, 38A-H8.2 [oversize, 5 ft.]). Others supported Lincoln's conduct of the war (37A-H8.2) or opposed his plans for reconstruction (38A-H8.2). Documenting some of the extraordinary actions taken against civilians are a memorial of the mayor, city council, and police commissioners of Baltimore protesting their imprisonment at Ft. McHenry by military authorities, and others relating to the confiscation of rebel property (37A-H8.2). There are also memorials relating to the removal of Senator Jesse D. Bright of Indiana from his elective office because he had recognized Jefferson Davis as "President of the Confederacy" (37A-H8.2).

13.28 The end of the war and the beginning of Reconstruction brought forth a new set of issues requiring the attention of the committee. Petitioners and memorialists sought a speedy trial of Jefferson Davis (39A-H8.2); removal of political disabilities (39A-H8, 40A-H10.2, 43A-H11.1, 44A-H10.3, 45A-H10.2, 46A-H11.1, 47A-H13.2, 48A-H13.2, 49A-H13.1); and readmission of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Texas to the Union (40A-H10.4, 43A-H11.3). An example of the removal of political disabilities cases are records relating to prominent Confederate military figure Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of Robert E. Lee, who later served as Governor of Virginia (1886-90) and consul general in Havana during the Spanish-American War (43A-H11.1). The records also include a letter transmitting a copy of proceedings of the Texas Legislature ratifying the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments in 1870 (41A-H10).

13.29 Many claims also resulted from the events of the Civil War. Most notable of these were the so-called Alabama claims, a generic term for all British-American claims since 1853 but mainly those revolving around damage done to U.S. commercial shipping by the Confederate vessels *Alabama*, *Shenandoah*, and *Florida*, which were either built or armed by the British during the Civil War. Following the Treaty of Washington (1871), a tribunal was established in Geneva to adjudicate the claims, many of which were also referred to the Judiciary Committee (42A-H11.5, 43A-H11.2, 44A-E8, 44A-H10.2, 46A-E11, 46A-H11.3, 47A-H13.2).

13.30 There are records relating to several contested elections and the questioned validity of credentials of Senators during the Civil War and Reconstruction periods. These include the contested elections between James H. Lane and Frederic P. Stanton of Kansas (37A-E6) and Morgan C. Hamilton and J.W. Flanagan of Texas (41A-H10.2); the unsuccessful attempt by Louisiana to seat Charles Smith and R. King Cutler, who had been elected Senators by the State government established under the 1864 convention (38A-H8.2); and the credentials of William M. Fishback and Elisha Baxter of Arkansas (38A-H6) and John P. Stockton of New Jersey (39A-E6). After the establishment of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in 1871, the Judiciary Committee occasionally inquired into election irregularities, such as those in Jackson, MS, in 1888 (50A-F12) and Silver Bow County, MT, in 1890 (51A-F16).

13.31 In addition to records relating to the restoration of political rights of former Confederates, there are many other records of the committee for these years relating to civil and political rights of blacks and women. There are numerous petitions favoring the 14th and 15th Amendments and their subsequent enforcement (39A-H8, 40A-H10.2, 44A-H11.5) and others protesting specific infringements of the rights guaranteed by the amendments. Among these are two from Georgia: one protests the expulsion of black members of the Georgia Legislature (40A-H10.2), and the other, from the Republican members of the legislature, asks for a civil rights bill and laws to break up Ku Klux activities (42A-H11.5). Similar petitions from black citizens of Indiana (43A-H11.3), Maryland (41A-H10.2), and Ohio (41A-H10.2) are also present. Memorials recommending additional civil rights legislation or enforcement of existing laws continued after the end of Reconstruction (45A-H10.2, 48A-H13.2, 55A-J18.5). There are a few petitions and memorials supporting antilynching laws (54A-J19.3, 56A-J21.2), including one from Frederick Douglass (52A-J14.4). Among the committee papers, a detailed description of racial practices in Louisiana at the end of the 19th century is found in the correspondence of Dr. L.A. Martinet of New Orleans, who wrote the committee in 1898 to protest the exclusion of blacks from juries and other Jim Crow practices (55A-F15).

13.32 Records relating to women's rights generally concern voting, although the language of many petitions and memorials, dating from the late 1860's through the late 1870's, is frequently more general. Leading suffragettes, including Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, and Susan B. Anthony, are among the signers of these documents (40A-H10.3, 41A-H10, 41A-H10.1, 42A-H11.4, 43A-H11.1, 43A-H11.3, 46A-H11.1, 46A-H11.2). There are a few additional petitions concerning woman suffrage in the mid-and-late 1890's (54A-J19.3, 56A-J21.2) but by this time, most such documents were referred to the Select (and later standing) Committee on Woman Suffrage, 1882-1921 (see paras. 13.62-13.63 and Chapter 18). The records of the Judiciary Committee also include the original petition of Susan B. Anthony praying for remission of a fine levied against her for voting in the Presidential election of 1872 (43A-H11.3); an original memorial of Victoria C. Woodhull, 1872 Presidential candidate of the Equal Rights Party, advocating woman suffrage (41A-H10.1); and a petition of attorney Belva A. Lockwood, praying that any woman otherwise qualified be permitted to practice law in any U.S. court (43A-H11.3). Among the committee papers is the "argument" of Isabella Beecher Hooker on woman suffrage, delivered at the National Woman Suffrage Convention in 1871 (42A-E9) and an original hearing transcript of testimony of woman suffrage delegates, January 23, 1882 (47A-E11).

13.33 Bills, petitions, and memorials relating to bankruptcy and immigration laws continued to be referred to the committee. The records contain legislative case files on bills proposing amendments to the 1867 bankruptcy act (42A-E9, 44A-E9), and petitions and memorials, first for what became the 1867 act, and later for amendment of it (37th-46th Congresses); in the 1890's, many called for enactment of the Torrey bankruptcy bill (51st-55th Congresses). A smaller number of memorials proposed constitutional amendments or amending existing laws to restrict immigration from China (42A-H11.5, 52A-J14.4), opposed any amendment of the laws to allow a foreign-born President (42A-H11.5), and sought amendment of naturalization laws to restrict citizenship (52A-J14) and to restrict rights of aliens to vote (53A-J18.1, 54A-J19.3) and to own real property (55A-J18.5). After 1889, most matters relating to immigration and naturalization were referred to the standing Committee on Immigration (see 13.64).

13.34 Several other economic issues and viewpoints are represented in the records of the committee. Bricklayers and masons urged the Senate to prohibit employment of aliens on all Government projects (51A-J14.4). Other unionists urged passage of S. 35, 55th Cong., to stem the abuse of the writ of injunction against unions (55A-J18), and supported legislation to enact stiffer penalties for violations of the 8-hour law (55A-J18.5). Farmers opposed options and futures trading in commodities and to this end petitioned for passage of the Washburn bill or similar legislation (51A-J14.5, 52A-J14.2, 53A-J18.5). The committee papers include a small file on S. 1, 51st Cong., the Sherman antitrust bill (51A-F13), and on H.R. 10539, 56th Cong., which proposed amendments to the Sherman Antitrust Act (56A-F18).

13.35 Social reformers petitioned Congress to curb assorted social vices by, for example, enacting legislation to prohibit the sale, manufacture, or importation of intoxicating beverages (42A-H11.3). The American Temperance Committee went so far as to seek a constitutional amendment to provide that no person addicted to intoxicating liquors be eligible to hold Federal office (42A-H11.1). Others sought more adequate punishment of crimes against young girls and women and an increase in the age of consent to 18 (49A-H13, 50A-J13.1). On the subject of marriage, the committee received petitions for enactment of uniform divorce laws (49A-H13.1, 55A-J18.5) and enforcement of antipolygamy laws (45A-H10.1, 47A-H13.1, 56A-J21.1). Under S. Res. 7, 56th Cong., the Judiciary Committee conducted an inquiry into polygamy, for which there are both printed and manuscript records in the committee papers (56A-F18). Antigambling reformers petitioned Congress to suppress lotteries (53A-J18.4) and to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of pictures or descriptions of prizefights (54A-J19.3, 55A-J18.3) and other gambling activities (55A-J18.4).

13.36 Certain churches and religious bodies submitted large numbers of petitions for constitutional amendments to acknowledge God as the source of all authority and power in the civil government and to acknowledge the "obligation of the Christian religion" (38A-H8.1, 40A-H10.1, 41A-H10, 42A-H11, 44A-H10, 51A-J14.1, 54A-J19.2). Opponents to church involvement in Government affairs petitioned the Congress to pass a constitutional amendment to guarantee continued separation of church and state (51A-J14.1, 52A-J14.3) and to enact legislation to prohibit appropriations for sectarian purposes (53A-J18, 54A-J19.1).

1901-46 (57th-79th Congresses)

13.37 The records of the Committee on the Judiciary, 1901-46 (161 ft.), consist of **committee papers** (16 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies referred to the committee** (139 ft.); **minutes of committee meetings, 1907-34 and 1941-46** (2 ft., including 10 vols.); **legislative calendars, 1901-34** (25 vols., 8 in.); **executive dockets, 1901-41** (20 vols., 3 ft.); and a **register of letters received on nominations ("memoranda on executive matters"), 1905-06** (1 in., 1 vol.). The committee papers of the early 20th century are significantly different from those of preceding years. There are no legislative case files for bills and resolutions referred to the committee in this series because they are filed with legislative case files of other committees in the series papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20). Instead, the committee papers include original and printed executive communications and reports, a few Presidential messages, records of several investigative subcommittees, unbound minutes of committee meetings for the 64th and 65th Congresses (1915-19), correspondence of certain committee chairmen and one subcommittee chairman, a few unprinted transcripts of hearings, and other miscellaneous records. Petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies referred to the committee are arranged by Congress and thereunder by subject for most Congresses. Some correspondence is included in this series because its content is similar to subjects of petitions and memorials or because the letters are addressed to the presiding officer of the Senate. The volume of petitions and memorials is large because of two issues, polygamy (57A-J43, 57 ft.) and prohibition (63A-J46, 72A-J44, 9 ft.). The minutes of committee meetings are bound, except for those of meetings held during the 64th and 65th Congresses (1915-19); as mentioned above, these are filed with the committee papers. The legislative calendars and executive dockets are basically the same as their 19th century counterparts, and there is also a register of letters received on nominations during most of the 59th Congress.

13.38 Committee papers for this period include correspondence of several of the chairmen and one subcommittee chairman. Much of the correspondence is routine and not arranged in a particularly useful manner, but the quality and arrangement of the records varies from chairman to chairman and from Congress to Congress. Correspondence of George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, 1901-04, includes a May 1902 confidential memorandum from Secretary of State John Hay regarding a proposal by Germany and Russia to adopt uniform measures to check anarchism in their respective countries, and a copy of Hoar's reply. Other correspondence, much of it with Federal judges and officials of the Department of Justice, concerns antitrust matters, revision of the laws, laws in the territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and bankruptcy laws (57A-F17, 58A-F15). Correspondence of Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming, 1905-13, concerns the sugar beet industry (62A-F13) and several minor subjects. The committee papers during Clark's tenure also include a transcript of bankruptcy hearings of the Southern Steel Company, Birmingham, AL (60A-F13), and exhibits submitted in connection with H.R. 23625, 62d Cong., an antiinjunction bill, such as testimony relating to the union activities of iron moulders (62A-F13). The series also includes correspondence of Charles S. Deneen of Illinois, 1927-29, chairman of a subcommittee examining the issue of uniform marriage and divorce laws (70A-F12).

13.39 From the 73d through 79th Congress (1933-46), there is a small amount of correspondence of each chairman of the committee. They include Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, 1933-40 (73A-F15, 74A-F14, 75A-F14, 76A-F17); Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana, 1941-44 (77A-F17, 78A-F17); and Patrick A. (Pat) McCarran of Nevada, 1945-46 (79A-F16).

13.40 The committee papers also include records of several investigative subcommittees. For none of these subcommittees are the records as extensive as those for similar judiciary subcommittees after 1946, but such records are not commonplace generally for committees during this period, and these records are a useful supplement to the printed records.

13.41 Lee S. Overman of North Carolina chaired two of these subcommittees. The first, to investigate lobbying activities to influence legislation pending in the Senate, was authorized under S. Res. 92, 63d Cong. (1913-15). The investigation focused on activities of lobbyists for the sugar beet industry. The records include extracts of printed hearings and summaries of testimony, hearing exhibits, scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, correspondence, and printed matter (63A-F15). (See also correspondence of Chairman Clarence D. Clark [62A-F13].) The second Overman subcommittee for which there are records investigated both brewing and liquor interests and German propaganda during World War I in 1920. The investigation was authorized under S. Res. 307, 66th Cong.. The records include correspondence (including encoded telegrams and related code book), memorandums, copies of testimony at hearings, newspaper clippings, an antiprohibition broadside, and completed questionnaires sent by the subcommittee to newspaper and magazine publishers who ran an advertisement in 1915 entitled "An Appeal to the American People," that was paid for by alleged German agents (66A-F12).

13.42 There are records of two other investigations carried out by subcommittees of the Judiciary Committee during the 66th Congress. One, pursuant to S. Res. 189, concerned lynching and the race riots of 1919. Chaired by William P. Dillingham of Vermont, the records consist of a small amount of correspondence and a number of publications of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the black press, and various organizations (66A-F12). The other investigation, pursuant to S. Res. 439, continued a probe of Russian propaganda efforts; the records include a small amount of correspondence and printed matter (66A-F12).

13.43 There are also small amounts of records of subcommittees investigating lobbying (S. Res. 20, 71st Cong.) under the chairmanship of Thaddeus H. Caraway of Arkansas (71A-F15); the alleged failure to prosecute promptly officers of the Harriman National Bank (S. Res. 35, 73d Cong.) under the chairmanship of Hubert D. Stephens of Mississippi (73A-F15); and certain activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Post Office Department with respect to the implementation of the Municipal Bankruptcy Act in Florida, under the chairmanship of Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin (79A-F16). The last investigation was continued into the 80th Congress by S. Res. 90 and its records include unprinted transcripts of hearings.

13.44 Other unprinted transcripts of hearings found in the committee papers concern an editorial in the *Washington Herald* critical of Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama and the Muscle Shoals project, December 18, 1924 (68A-F12); an executive session on the National Prohibition Act, May 7, 1926 (69A-F15); and terms of office and salaries of appointees to the Senate, January 17, 1939 (76A-F13).

13.45 Petitions and memorials referred to the Judiciary Committee illustrate public opinion and the positions of individuals, organizations, and State government representatives with respect to legislation and subjects within the jurisdiction of the committee. Most of these subjects can be categorized into four general areas: Law enforcement and judicial administration, economic issues, civil and political rights, and social reforms.

13.46 The subjects of petitions and memorials relating to law enforcement and judicial administration include suppression of anarchy in the wake of the assassination of President William McKinley in 1901 (57A-J39); creation of a science lab in the Department of Justice for the study of crime (57A-J44); Federal court districts and court terms (58A-J46, 58A-J47, 62A-J53, 63A-J49); salaries of Federal judges (60A-J75); the Crumpacker fraud order bill (59A-J64); the Lindbergh baby kidnapping case (72A-J45); and President Franklin D. Roosevelt's attempt to "pack" the Supreme Court (74A-J22, 75A-J23).

13.47 The broad category of economic issues includes bankruptcy law, immigration restriction, labor conditions, and antitrust law and other matters relating to business practices. The committee received a number of petitions relating to the Federal bankruptcy law just before and for some years after its major revision in 1898 (57A-J41, 58A-J41, 59A-J63, 60A-J71) and then again during the financial hardship of the Great Depression of the 1930's, when the law was amended in 1938 (73A-J33, 75A-J19). Labor unions were frequent petitioners of the Congress, and their communications were referred to the Judiciary Committee on such subjects as exclusion of Chinese immigrants (57A-J42, 59A-J67); various anti-injunction bills (57A-J40, 58A-J39, 59A-J62, 60A-J76, 62A-J51); conditions in western mines (58A-J42, 60A-J77); imprisonment of William D. "Big Bill" Haywood and others in connection with the murder of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg of Idaho (59A-J65); and S. 927, 63d Cong., the Bacon-Bartlett bill to exempt labor unions from prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Act (63A-J43). The committee also received petitions supporting enactment of laws to regulate child labor (67A-J40, 68A-J34).

13.48 In addition, there are petitions supporting stronger antitrust laws (57A-J44, 58A-J40, 60A-J76), particularly H.R. 15657, 63d Cong., the Clayton bill (63A-J44); petitions opposing trading in options and futures (60A-J74) and the use of trading stamps by grocers (57A-J44); and petitions from employees of the West Virginia Coke and Coal Company opposing the dissolution of the U.S. Steel Corporation in 1913 (63A-J51).

13.49 A number of petitions and memorials submitted by blacks, women, and certain political minorities addressed the needs of these groups for legislation or enforcement of existing legislation to protect their civil and political rights. The subjects of these records include Negro voting rights in the South (57A-J44); antilynching laws (59A-J69, 66A-J38, 67A-J39, 75A-J18, 76A-J18.1); racial intermarriage laws (62A-J53); an equal rights amendment for women (68A-J35, 71A-J43, 75A-J20); and amnesty for political prisoners, such as Eugene V. Debs, who opposed U.S. participation in World War I (66A-J40, 67A-J44), and Marcus Garvey, the leader of a black separatist movement in the 1920's, who was imprisoned by the Federal Government for mail fraud (69A-J25). On the other side of the political spectrum, supporters for the investigations of the House Un-American Activities Committee communicated their approval by memorializing the Senate (76A-J18.2).

13.50 Well over half of all petitions and memorials referred to the committee concern social reforms. From the 57th to the 72d Congress (1901-33), there are hundreds of petitions favoring or opposing prohibition of the manufacture, sale, and distribution of intoxicating liquors, and after the ratification of the 18th Amendment, others favoring or opposing modification to allow commerce in beer and light wine. Polygamy was another moral issue that generated a huge number of petitions from individuals and religious groups seeking its prohibition by constitutional amendment, especially from the 57th to the 67th Congress (1901-21). Among the other social reforms and issues included as subjects of these records are use of telegraph and telephone for interstate gambling (57A-J44, 58A-J47, 60A-J70, 61A-J57); uniform marriage and divorce laws (67A-J45); and the importation, distribution, and sale of contraceptive literature and instruments (71A-J43).

13.51 Two Senate special committees for which the National Archives has records were established to study matters that came under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee: the Special Committee to Investigate Bankruptcy and Receivership Proceedings in U.S. Courts, 1933-36 (14 ft.), and the Special Committee on Court Reorganization and Judicial Procedure, 1937-39 (2 in.) (see Chapter 18).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REVISION OF THE LAWS, 1869-1928

13.52 The Committee on the Revision of the Laws was established by a Senate resolution introduced by Henry Anthony of Rhode Island and approved on December 10, 1868. Roscoe Conkling of New York was the first chairman. The committee was terminated by Senate order on January 14, 1928.

13.53 The records (3 in.) of this minor standing committee consist of petitions and memorials referred to the committee in the 41st, 42d, 43d, and 58th Congresses concerning such matters as the 1870 census, temperance legislation, revenue laws, and Federal judges in the Hawaiian Islands. One noteworthy document is the resolution of the New York State Legislature rescinding the State's resolution adopting the 15th Amendment (41A-H22). There are also committee papers (less than 1 in.) for the 57th and 58th Congress.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS, 1837-1946

13.54 The Committee on Patents and the Patent Office was established September 7, 1837, when the Senate approved a resolution of Henry Hubbard of Kentucky. Until this time, legislation and other matters relating to patents and the Patent Office were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. However, as Felix Grundy of Tennessee explained in support of the resolution on the floor of the Senate, the Judiciary Committee "being almost always engaged with subjects of its own of importance, had frequently found it impossible to pay that attention to others which they deserved...." John Ruggles of Maine was shortly thereafter appointed chairman of the committee. In 1869, the name of the committee was shortened to simply the Committee on Patents, which it remained until the committee was eliminated by the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Beginning January 2, 1947, jurisdiction over patents, the Patent Office, and patent law reverted to the Judiciary Committee and its Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks.

13.55 The records (26 ft.) include **committee reports and papers, 1837-47** (1 in.); **committee papers, 1851-1946** (14 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies referred to the committee, 1837-1946** (12 ft.); **legislative dockets, 1925-46** (2 vols., 3 in.); and **minutes of committee meetings, March 15, 1924-June 10, 1946** (1 vol., 1 in.). Missing from the records are committee reports and papers for the 28th Congress (1845-47) and for many later Congresses there are either no committee papers or no petitions and memorials.

1837-1901 (25th-56th Congresses)

13.56 Records of the Committee on Patents during this period (16 ft.) document some of the actions taken by certain U.S. and a small number of foreign inventors and inventor-entrepreneurs to protect and exploit their patents, as well as by those who opposed these efforts. Congress did not become involved normally in decisions to grant patents; such determinations were made initially by patent examiners and approved by the Commissioner of Patents. Frequently, however, inventors sought to extend their patent protection for an additional number of years. Extensions of patents were also granted by the Commissioner when good cause could be shown; for example, if the patent holder or his heirs or legal representative could document reasons why the invention was not exploited commercially during the original grant. Congress became involved in the process when a patent holder, after being denied an extension, appealed to Congress to pass a private law granting the extension. Most of the records in all three principal series document cases involving extensions, or less commonly, the reissue of patents. If the remedy sought in the original petition was introduced as a bill, the bill would be referred to the committee, where it might be reported favorably or adversely; if favorably reported, it might eventually be passed and enacted, but, like any act, it might still be vetoed by the President. For example, the records of S. 691, 44th Cong., for the relief of Edward A. Leland, include the enrolled bill and the veto message of President U. S. Grant, issued just before Grant left office (44A-E11). Some inventors sought passage of a private bill on their own behalf repeatedly, and most were unsuccessful in surmounting numerous bureaucratic and legislative hurdles. The Senators were probably well aware of the poor success rate of such attempts and may have themselves been frustrated by the process. A report of April 12, 1858 (S. Rpt. 171, 35th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 939), relating to a bill for the relief of Bancroft Woodcock, noted that four favorable reports had been issued but no bill had passed in the past 12 years; by then Woodcock's plough improvements were in general use. The committee also commented that the case presented a strong illustration of the impropriety and uselessness of applications to Congress for the extension of patents (36A-H11).

13.57 Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered by inventors in pursuing private laws, the records contain information on a number of significant 19th century inventors who sought extensions or whose approved extensions were opposed by competing inventors and businessmen and others with a vested interest in terminating royalty payments for use of patented inventions. Among the most significant of the inventors are Aza Arnold (33A-E9), Thomas Blanchard (29A-D10, 29A-G13, 37A-H11), James Bogardus (29A-D10, 29A-G13), Samuel Colt (33A-E9, 33A-H14, 35A-H11, 36A-H11), William Crompton (35A-E8), James A. Cutting (41A-E13), Charles Goodyear (31A-H13, 38A-H13), Nathaniel Hayward (33A-H14, 35A-E8, 34A-H14), Obed Hussey (33A-H14, 34A-H14), John L. Mason (46A-H15.1), Cyrus McCormick (31A-H13, 32A-E9, 32A-H14.3, 33A-H14, 34A-H14), Stephen McCormick (26A-G12), Samuel F. B. Morse (36A-H11), Hiram Pitts (35A-H11), Capt. Henry M. Shreve (27A-G12), Frederick E. Sickels (37A-H11), Edwin A. Stevens (34A-H14), Allen B. Wilson (42A-H17.1, 43A-H15, 44A-H14), Ross Winans (29A-D10, 29A-G13), and O.F. Winchester (40A-H16). After the 49th Congress (1885-87), there are few records relating to patent extension.

13.58 Beginning in the 1880's, the records of the committee, particularly the petitions and memorials, are less numerous, and they concern general patent and copyright legislation and international agreements, rather than individual cases. For most prior Congresses, there are occasional memorials favoring such matters, but in the early 1880's, there are several bills, petitions, and memorials, and related records on matters of general revisions of patent, trademark, and copyright laws, such as patent infringement. For example, the records include an original transcript of a hearing, March 17, 1884, on S. 1115, H.R. 3925, and H.R. 3934, 48th Cong., concerning the process of recovery for patent infringement (48A-E15). Other bills, such as S. 2939, 55th Cong., concern specific industries; in this instance, U.S. music publishers sought protection from "piracy" by Canadian music publishers of their copyrights on popular sheet music of the late 1890's, such as "Sweet Rosie O'Grady." The file on S. 2939 contains numerous examples of these U.S. and Canadian publications (55A-F20).

1901-46 (57th-79th Congresses)

13.59 The records of the Committee on Patents for this period (10 ft.) are markedly different from those of the 19th century. Case files on bills and resolutions referred to the committee are found in the series papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20). From 1901 until 1923, there are few significant records. For the few Congresses for which there are any committee papers, there are mainly copies of annual reports of the Commissioner of Patents and other executive communications and reports that are printed. The petitions concern a limited number of subjects, including various bills to amend copyright laws regarding trademarks (58A-J56) and patent laws regarding drugs (58A-J57, 59A-J80). Other petitions illustrate the conflicting positions of typographers, on one hand, and librarians and academics on the other, with respect to the importation of foreign publications (59A-J79).

13.60 Beginning with the records of the 68th Congress (1923-25), more records have been retained. There are small correspondence files for the chairman during each Congress, except for the 74th and 75th Congresses (1935-39), until the elimination of the committee. The chairmen for whom there are records include Richard P. Ernst of Kentucky, 1923-27 (68A-F16, 69A-F19); Jesse H. Metcalf of Rhode Island, 1927-29 (70A-F16); Charles W. Waterman of Colorado, 1929-31 (71A-F20); Felix Hebert of Rhode Island, 1931-33 (72A-F20); Robert F. Wagner of New York, 1933-35 (73A-F19); Homer T. Bone of Washington, 1936-44 (76A-F17, 77A-F22, 78A-F22); and Claude E. Pepper of Florida, 1945-46 (79A-F21). Of these, the most extensive (2 ft.) is the correspondence of Senator Bone, which includes memorandums of committee counsel Creekmore Fath and concerns the subject of patents and the war effort.

13.61 The minutes, 1924-46, summarize committee meetings from the 2d session of the 68th Congress through the 79th Congress, and the legislative dockets, 1925-46, denote actions taken by the committee on each bill and resolution referred to it from the 69th Congress through the 79th Congress.

RECORDS OF THE SELECT AND STANDING COMMITTEES ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE, 1881-1921

13.62 On January 9, 1882, the Senate approved by a 35-24 vote a resolution offered by George Hoar of Massachusetts to establish a "special committee of seven Senators" to whom "all petitions, bills, and resolves asking for the extension of suffrage to women or the removal of their legal disabilities" shall be referred. In 1909, Nelson Aldrich of Rhode Island submitted a resolution that had the effect of giving all current select committees, including Woman Suffrage, full committee status. In 1921, the Senate approved S. Res. 43, 67th Cong., which abolished the Committee on Woman Suffrage and many obsolete committees.

13.63 The records of both committees (1 ft.) consist largely of petitions and memorials. For a more detailed description of the records of the select committee, see Chapter 18. The records of the standing committee consist only of **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1913-19** (7 in.). Most of these documents express approval of an amendment to the Constitution providing woman suffrage (63A-J85, 65A-J56). Other petitions on this subject were tabled (63A-K15, 64A-K9, 65A-K11), rather than referred to the committee.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, 1889-1946

13.64 The Senate Committee on Immigration was established on December 12, 1889 during the first session of the 51st Congress after approval of a resolution introduced by Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut. The committee was created during the great wave of southern European and Asian immigration to the United States in the late 19th century, which prompted an increasing demand for immigration regulation at the Federal level and eventually led to the creation of the Committee on Immigration. Prior to the establishment of the committee, bills, resolutions, and petitions relating to immigration were referred to the Committee on Commerce or Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Immigration Acts of 1875 and 1882 were the only significant legislation passed. These acts excluded Chinese, paupers, criminals, and others considered undesirable, and called for a 50-cent tax on each immigrant. The Immigration Committee met during each Congress until it was terminated January 2, 1947, when its functions were transferred to the Judiciary Committee under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Since then, immigration matters have been referred to the Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee, and more recently, the Immigration and Refugee Policy Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee.

13.65 The records of the Committee on Immigration (36 ft.) consist of three series of records: **Committee papers, 1890-1946** (12 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies referred to the committee, 1890-1946** (24 ft.); and **a legislative docket, 1906-17** (1 vol., 1 in.). Records relating to specific immigration bills and resolutions, 1901-46 (57th-79th Congresses), are located in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20). There are no committee papers for numerous Congresses from the 52d (1891-93) to the 70th (1927-29). Beginning with the 73d Congress (1933-34), the recordkeeping practices of the committee improved substantially. The committee papers include correspondence, printed bills, and related records and are more accessible to the researcher because they are arranged by subject. The petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies cover all but the 75th Congress (1937-39) and are arranged for each Congress chronologically by date of referral. The bulk of petitions and memorials favor some form of restriction on immigration, although a significant number of petitions came from ethnic or nationality-based organizations that opposed restrictions. Of the various groups that advocated restriction, labor unions constituted a substantial plurality. During the earlier years of the committee, it received petitions and memorials from various obscure unions, such as the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association (54A-J14), Horse Nail Workers' Union (57A-J27), and the Retail Clerks' Protective Association (57A-J27), which existed prior to the dominance of the American Federation of Labor.

1889-1933 (51st-72d Congresses)

13.66 The **committee papers** (4 in.) are very limited and generally unarranged or arranged chronologically by date of referral or document. The records of this period mainly include printed executive communications and reports, printed House and Senate bills and resolutions, some letters from embassies, and a few petitions and memorials not filed in the other series. Two noteworthy items are a letter from Joseph Pulitzer requesting that Congress convert Liberty Island into a public park (51A-F13) and a rough manuscript history of 17th, 18th, and 19th century immigration to the U.S. (57A-F12).

13.67 In contrast, the volume of **petitions and memorials** (23 ft.) that were referred to the committee during this time period is substantial. In addition, the Senate during some Congresses, like the 55th Congress (1897-99), tabled many immigration-related petitions and memorials instead of referring them to the committee. The petitions, memorials, and resolutions came from various groups and individuals and contain various proposals for dealing with the influx of immigrants. Petitions from labor unions, including one letter signed by Samuel Gompers of the AFL (57A-J26), called for restriction to secure jobs for citizens. Patriotic societies, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, also called for immigration restriction. Some groups, along with certain individuals, exhibited strong opposition to immigration and offered such severe measures to stop it as a 10 year suspension of immigration (54A-J14), a $50-tariff on each immigrant (54A-J14), and exclusion of all immigrants of laboring classes (59A-J46) to control it. In 1908, when immigration was at its peak, the Virginia General Assembly submitted a resolution proposing to prohibit southern Europeans from emigrating to that State (60A-J57). Some resolutions from various business organizations, such as the chamber of commerce of Los Angeles (57A-J27), also supported restriction, but a greater number, including the chambers of commerce of San Francisco and New York City (57A-J26), protested such legislation because immigrants were valued as a needed source of labor. Numerous resolutions from other types of organizations and petitions from individuals were submitted, most of which called for restriction. Generally these petitions were signed by a number of members of the same community and many are of a standardized form, using the same language and appearing in many States. While most petitions favored immigration restriction, there are also a number opposed to restriction, mainly from organizations formed by the recent immigrants themselves. Following the assassination of President McKinley, other petitions and memorials advocated laws to restrict "undesirables" such as "paupers, criminals and anarchists" (57A-J30).

13.68 During the years from 1899 to 1914, immigration to the United States from southern and eastern Europe reached its peak. In response to the increase in immigration, labor unions, certain charities, and nativist organizations inundated the Senate with petitions, memorials, and resolutions proposing or supporting various remedies. Among these were the use of a literacy test to weed out poorly educated immigrants who were predominantly Catholic, Jewish, or oriental (57A-J27, 59A-J47, 62A-J44, 63A-J32); restriction of entire groups, especially the Chinese (57A-J26, 59A-J46, 59A-J47); dispersion of immigrants from urban areas through continuation of the Division of Information, established in 1907 under the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (61A-J40, 62A-J44); and increased regulation of naturalization (59A-J45, 59A-J47). These proposals eventually formed the basis of the Immigration Act of 1917, which required a literacy test for all immigrants and created an "asiatic barred zone" that excluded most orientals from the United States.

13.69 After World War I, the committee received petitions and memorials supporting legislation to exclude or deport subversives (66A-J28) and alien draft evaders who were exempted from military service because of their status as noncitizens (65A-J24). There are numerous petitions for restricting Japanese immigrants, who were exempted from the rules of the asiatic barred zone by Theodore Roosevelt's 1907 "Gentlemen's Agreement" (66A-J39, 66A-J30, 68A-J27). In 1920, the committee received many petitions, some in response to the violent labor dispute in Centralia, WA, involving the International Workers of the World, favoring the restriction of Communists and other subversives (66A-J28, 66A-J29, 66A-J30). But by the following year, these anti-Communist petitions had dwindled and were replaced by calls for the Johnson bill to restrict immigration by means of a quota system. This campaign for a quota system to restrict immigration was very intense and culminated in passage of the Immigration Act of 1924 (Public Law 68-139). For over a decade (1921-32), the committee received numerous petitions, memorials, and resolutions both favoring and opposing the quota system, particularly the national origins provision of the 1924 act. These documents describe various methods of determining what classes to include in the quota and contain suggestions for amending or repealing the act (67A-J29, 68A-J27, 70A-J17, 71A-J32, 72A-J33).

1933-46 (73d-79th Congresses)

13.70 The records for this period consist of **committee papers** (12 ft.) and **petitions and memorials referred to the committee** (6 in.). The committee papers are arranged according to the type of document, such as executive communications and reports, recommendations from various executive departments on specific bills, correspondence, committee requests for information from executive agencies, and even several petitions, or arranged by subject, such as deportation of aliens and registration of aliens. The committee papers also include committee vote tallies, administrative records relating to committee hearings and original transcripts of printed hearings, mailing lists, legislative calendars, copies of speeches of some Senators, and printed private relief bills concerning immigration status of individuals. Also included are several requests for excepting Jewish war refugees from immigration quotas as well as letters from those opposed (73A-F11), the original of an October 12, 1943, Presidential address to Congress in favor of admitting Chinese, signed by Franklin Roosevelt (78A-F12), Attorney General reports (9 ft.) concerning over 18,000 aliens whose pending deportation was suspended due to extenuating circumstances (78A-F12, 79A-F11), and news articles and other accounts of the Special House Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities Chairman Martin Dies, Jr.'s fight against Communist subversives (79A-F11).

13.71 The petitions and memorials are mainly from various labor and patriotic groups advocating some type of further restriction and/or deportation, from certain ethnic groups against restriction, and from private individuals for quota exemptions or exceptions to naturalization laws. Beginning in the early 1930's, the committee again received a number of petitions for excluding Communists. Specifically, both the Georgia and California State Legislatures called for Communist exclusion by way of deportation, denial of entrance, and detection through mail inspection (74A-J12). Also in this series is a memorial for the release of war refugees held at the Fort Ontario emergency refugee camp in New York State (79A-J10), and a memorial from Citizens for Constitutional Security against "prematurely" granting citizenship to Albert Einstein (73A-J25).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, 1947-68

13.72 The records of the Committee on the Judiciary, 1947-68 (1,990 ft.), are significantly different from those of previous years because the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 had a major impact on its duties and jurisdiction. The act authorized each committee to hire four permanent professional staff; this authority set the precedent for hiring, under separate authority, additional attorneys, investigators, economists, and legislative specialists to conduct various investigations. Another provision of the act reduced the number of committees; the standing Committee on Patents, the Committee on Immigration, and the Committee on Claims were eliminated and their jurisdictions were assigned to the Judiciary Committee. The act also removed several matters from the purview of the committee, including those relating to executive branch reorganization (assigned to the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments), convict labor (assigned to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare), and the American National Red Cross (assigned to the Committee on Foreign Relations).

13.73 The act also defined committee jurisdictions in writing for the first time. According to Senate Rule XXV as modified by the 1946 act, the Judiciary Committee had jurisdiction over civil and criminal judicial proceedings; constitutional amendments; Federal courts and judges; local courts in Territories and possessions; national penitentiaries; protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies; holidays and celebrations; bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting; State and Territorial boundaries; meetings of Congress, attendance of

Members, and their acceptance of incompatible offices; civil liberties; patents, copyrights, and trademarks; the Patent Office; immigration and naturalization; apportionment of Representatives; measures relating to claims against the United States; and interstate compacts. (The 1977 changes in Rule XXV affecting the Judiciary Committee transferred jurisdiction over meetings of Congress, attendance of Members, and acceptance of incompatible offices to the Committee on Rules and Administration, and gave the Judiciary Committee shared jurisdiction with the Committee on Governmental Affairs over Government information.)

13.74 Other post-1946 changes in the records include the presence of case files on nominees to the Federal courts and legal officers of the Government (Attorney General, Solicitor General, U.S. attorneys, etc.); a separate series of legislative case files on bills and resolutions referred to the committee, formerly part of the series papers relating to specific bills and resolutions described in Chapter 20; and extensive documentation of many, but not all, subcommittees. The result of these changes is a huge growth in the volume of records.

RECORDS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

13.75 The principal series documenting the legislative activities of the committee are **legislative case files ("accompanying papers"), 1947-68** (421 ft.). For each bill and resolution referred to the committee during a Congress, there is a file that may contain any or all of the following types of records: printed copies of bills, amendments, reports, hearings, and committee prints; transcripts of printed and unprinted hearings; correspondence, both official evaluations and recommendations on the bills and general correspondence from interested organizations, groups, and individuals; staff memorandums analyzing bills; and related reference matter.

13.76 The contents of private claim and immigration bill files are somewhat different. Private claims have detailed descriptions of the basis of the claim, the itemization of the award, and the circumstances requiring that the bill be introduced. Immigration bills typically contain reports from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Department of State and affidavits from or about individuals threatened with deportation because they entered the United States illegally.

13.77 For the 80th-83d Congresses (1947-54), the legislative case files also document certain investigations pursuant to simple resolutions; for example, the committee's antitrust investigation of the high cost of eyeglasses under S. Res. 204, 81st Cong., is included in this series. The records include unprinted transcripts of hearings, correspondence, staff memorandums and notes, and related printed matter. Among other, more significant investigations documented in this series is the 1952 inquiry, pursuant to S. Res. 306, 83d Cong., into the legal authority of the President to seize and operate certain steel plants and facilities instigated by President Truman's takeover of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, and the 1954 investigation, pursuant to S. Res. 174, 83d Cong., of certain activities of charitable and private welfare organizations. The series is arranged by Congress, thereunder by type of bill or resolution, and within each category by bill or resolution number.

13.78 Closely related to the legislative case files are **legislative proposals, 1955-66** (3 ft.). This series contains agency proposals for legislation and some draft bills, accompanied by comment forms used by the committee staff. The records are arranged by Congress and thereunder by comment form number roughly in chronological order. There are no such records for the 85th Congress (1957-58). Apparently, most, if not all, of these proposals were never introduced.

13.79 Also referred to the committee are **Presidential messages and executive communications ("messages, communications, and reports"), 1947-68** (80 ft.). These records consist of reports of Federal agencies regarding their compliance with the Federal Torts Claims Act of 1948, annual financial reports of Federally-chartered organizations, and reports of the Federal Judicial Conference and the Department of Justice. In addition, there are reports and related records concerning torts claims against the Post Office Department, 1947-59; special, so-called Attorney General reports on certain classes of immigrants, 1951-56, and on claims of Japanese-Americans evacuated under Executive Order 9066, 1953-58; dockets of the Motor Carrier Claims Commission, 1952-56; summaries of tort claims settled by the Post Office Department and the military services, 1948-60; and records relating to claims against the Army for the Texas City disaster of 1947, 1955-62. This series is arranged by Congress, thereunder by date referred, except for the above-mentioned special files, which have various arrangements or are unarranged.

13.80 **Petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies, 1947-68** (8 ft.), consist largely of resolutions of State legislatures; however, for the 83d Congress these include letters, mostly from Puerto Rican school children, concerning the shooting incident in the House of Representatives by Puerto Rican nationalists. There are separate files for records relating to Presidential disability and succession in the 89th and 90th Congresses (1965-68). The largest file contains an estimated 50,000 signatures supporting a John Birch Society-sponsored resolution relating to cutting off "aid and comfort to our Communist enemies." The series is arranged by Congress and thereunder chronologically by date of referral, except for the above-mentioned separate files.

13.81 Unpublished transcripts of either executive or public hearings for the full committee are generally found in the legislative case file or nomination file to which they relate or in subcommittee records. A few **unprinted transcripts of hearings, 1947-54** (1 ft.), for the 80th, 82d, and 83d Congresses have been maintained separately; most of the hearings were held by various subcommittees and some were held in executive session.

13.82 Records of committee meetings are contained in **executive session minutes and other records relating to committee meetings, 1947-68** (10 ft.), and include original minutes or transcripts of committee meetings (beginning in 1965), agenda, staff notes, and attendance records. A second set composed of duplicate copies, 1955-66, also contains occasionally minutes of subcommittee meetings.

13.83 The committee reviews all nominations of judges to the Federal courts, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. attorneys, and U.S. marshals. A special nominations subcommittee makes a preliminary review of the nominee's qualifications, except for nominees for the U.S. Court of Customs and Patents Appeals, which are reviewed by the Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks. **Records relating to nominations, 1947-68** (81 ft.), may consist of transcripts of nomination hearings, some of which were held in executive session; correspondence with the American Bar Association and State bar associations concerning the qualifications of the nominee; correspondence with the general public; biographical sketches; notices; nomination reference and report forms; and for more controversial nominees, investigative records. In general, there is less documentation relating to nominees for U.S. attorney and U.S. marshal positions. Among the larger, more extensive or more notable files are those relating to Solicitor General nominee Philip Perlman (80th Cong.); Attorney General nominee James P. McGranery (82d Cong.); U.S. District Court nominees Willis W. Ritter (Utah, 81st Cong.), Freida Hennock (New York, 82d Cong.), and Miles Lord (Minnesota, 89th Cong.); Court of Appeals nominees Warren E. Burger and Simon E. Sobeloff (84th Cong.), John M. Wisdom (85th Cong.), Thurgood Marshall (87th Cong.), and Collins J. Seitz (89th Cong.); and Supreme Court Justice and Chief Justice nominees Earl Warren (83d Cong.), John Marshall Harlan (84th Cong.), William J. Brennan (85th Cong.), and Abe Fortas (89th and 90th Congresses).

13.84 Three correspondence files have been transferred by the committee. The first, the **correspondence of Patrick (Pat) McCarran, 1947-48** (7 in.), is arranged alphabetically by name of subcommittee and consists of correspondence and printed material relating to claims, constitutional amendments, export control, immigration and naturalization, improvement of judicial machinery, nominations, and the tidelands controversy. A more comprehensive series, **general correspondence, 1955-62** (22 ft.), consists of four subseries: Correspondence arranged by subject (15 ft.); alphabetical reading file (3 ft.); correspondence with committee members (1 ft.); and correspondence with subcommittees, 1955-60 (3 ft.), arranged alphabetically by name of subcommittee. For the 88th-90th Congress, there is a small amount of **miscellaneous correspondence, 1963-68** (11 in.), which is both fragmentary and routine.

13.85 Other records of the committee include **papers relating to a study of interstate compacts, 1950-70** (4 ft.), and **copies of reports and other records, maintained by Walter Sheridan, relating to radiation and public health, c. 1960-64** (4 ft.). Sheridan was a political associate of the Kennedy brothers, and served as an investigator for the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee (1977-78) and as a professional staff member of the full committee (1979-80). It is unclear how Sheridan's files are connected to the work of the committee.

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

13.86 Since 1947, the Committee on the Judiciary has made extensive use of subcommittees to accomplish its legislative, investigative, and oversight functions. Between 1947 and 1977, when the committee system was reformed and the number of subcommittees limited, the committee had as many as 15 standing and special subcommittees during a particular Congress. While some subcommittees have had limited functions, small or no staffs, and have transferred no records of their own, others, particularly those with active investigations, have had large staffs of lawyers, investigators, and other professional staff members and generated large volumes of records. A few have even produced or collected more records in less than 30 years than most of the full standing committees through their entire existence. The following pages describe those subcommittees for which pre-1969 records have been retired to the National Archives. In most instances, the descriptions of records will be confined to those created prior to 1969, although under the filing practices of several of the subcommittees, these records may be interspersed with records created as recently as 1977. Researchers should consult the correspondence and the unprinted transcripts of hearings maintained by the full committee, which also contain records related to subcommittees; for some subcommittees, these two full committee series contain the only known manuscript records.

13.87 Two subcommittees that were established in 1947 to take the place of standing committees that were terminated by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 are the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization and the Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks.

Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization

13.88 The **records, 1947-66** (54 ft.), of the subcommittee consist of transcripts of executive sessions, 1947-51; correspondence, 1948-51, 1953-60, and 1965-66, concerning revisions of the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, especially S. 1206, 84th Cong., the Joint Committee on Immigration and Naturalization Policy, 1953-54; and other matters relating both generally to refugee relief, deportation and suspension of alien seamen, displaced persons, and adoption of children, and to specific cases; copies of outgoing letters and memorandums, 1953-56 and 1965-66; and suspension of deportation case files, 1947-52. Additional transcripts of executive sessions, 1948-51, are in the records of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (see para. 13.105). The chairmen of the subcommittee during these years were Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia (1947-48), Patrick McCarran of Nevada (1949-52), Arthur V. Watkins of Utah (1953-54), Harley Kilgore of West Virginia (1955-56), and James O. Eastland of Mississippi (1956-1968).

Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights

13.89 The **records, 1955-76** (34 ft.), of the subcommittee document studies made by or for the subcommittee and legislation it considered during the chairmanships of Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming (1955-60) and John McClellan of Arkansas (1961-68). The Patents Subcommittee was a standing subcommittee, but its earliest records date from the approval of S. Res. 92, 84th Cong. (1955), which provided funds for an examination and review of the administration of the Patent Office and the statutes relating to patents, trademarks, and copyrights. Records of this subcommittee include information sent by various companies to the subcommittee for its 1956 study of compulsory patent licensing relief in antitrust final judgments. Other records include reports on various aspects of patent law and Patent Office administration produced pursuant to S. Res. 55, 85th Cong., and related staff memorandums and correspondence, 1957-63; staff memorandums, correspondence, and reports of various Government agencies concerning Government patent law policy with respect to patents awarded to contractors of the U.S. Government, 1961-68; legislative files for bills introduced in the 89th-90th Congresses, 1965-68; alphabetically arranged outgoing letters, 1955-65; subcommittee budget, personnel, and administrative records, 1955-76; records relating to the President's Commission on the Patent System, 1965-68; transcript of executive session testimony of Admiral Hyman Rickover, June 2, 1961, on the national patent policy; and miscellaneous subject files, correspondence, and printed material.

Senate Internal Security Subcommittee

13.90 Among the largest subcommittee holdings are the **records of the Special Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, 1951-77** (547 ft.). More commonly known as the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS), it was authorized under S. Res. 366, 81st Cong., approved December 21, 1950, to study and investigate (1) the administration, operation, and enforcement of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-831, also known as the McCarran Act) and other laws relating to espionage, sabotage, and the protection of the internal security of the United States and (2) the extent, nature, and effects of subversive activities in the United States "including, but not limited to, espionage, sabotage, and infiltration of persons who are or may be under the domination of the foreign government or organization controlling the world Communist movement or any movement seeking to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence." The resolution also authorized the subcommittee to subpoena witnesses and require the production of documents. Because of the nature of its investigations, the subcommittee is considered by some to be the Senate equivalent to the older House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC).

13.91 The chairman of the subcommittee in the 82d Congress was Patrick (Pat) McCarran of Nevada (1950-53). William Jenner of Indiana took over during the 83d Congress after the Republicans gained control of the Senate in the 1952 election. When the Democrats regained control in the 84th Congress (1955-56), James O. Eastland of Mississippi became chairman, a position he held until the subcommittee was abolished in 1977.

13.92 The subjects of its investigations during the 1950's include the formulation of U.S. foreign policy in the Far East; the scope of Soviet activity in the United States; subversion in the Federal Government, particularly in the Departments of State and Defense; immigration; the United Nations; youth organizations; the television, radio, and entertainment industry; the telegraph industry; the defense industry; labor unions; and educational organizations. In the 1960's, the investigations were expanded to include civil rights and racial issues, campus disorders, and drug trafficking. The subcommittee published over 400 volumes of hearings and numerous reports, documents, and committee prints.

13.93 The major classes of records of the subcommittee are the investigative and administrative records, and the special collections. There are also several smaller files. Due to the ongoing nature of the investigations, the investigative files were not maintained either by year or Congress; instead, individual files may contain information accumulated over a period of 20 or more years. It is impractical, therefore, to limit a description of the records of the subcommittee to those through 1968. And although the files were begun in 1951, some contain data that precedes the creation of the subcommittee.

13.94 The investigative records include **transcripts of executive session hearings, 1951-75** (31 ft.); **records of the investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR), c. 1935-52** (13 ft.); **personal name files, c. 1951-77**, arranged in four subseries (118 ft.); **central investigative subject files, c. 1951-77** (143 ft.); **country files, c. 1941-77** (27 ft.); **miscellaneous investigative subject files, c. 1950-58** (9 ft.); and **subcommittee publications, 1951-77** (10 ft.). The personal name files are arranged in four subseries, one of which consists of loose papers rather than dossiers. The individual files often consist of newspaper and magazine clippings only, but many files, especially from the 1950's, contain correspondence, investigative reports, and copies of Government and other documents. The miscellaneous subject files are miscellaneous only because they have not been incorporated into the central subject file.

13.95 The investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations was the first major investigation initiated by the subcommittee. The IPR was established in 1925 to provide a forum for discussion of Asian problems and relations between Asia and the West. To promote greater knowledge of the Far East, the IPR established a large research program, which was supported financially by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, and other major corporations. While the IPR leadership maintained it was a nonpartisan body, others, including some former members, accused it of supporting the Communist line with respect to its analysis of political developments in the Far East. Some people accused the IPR leadership of spying for the Soviet Union. Owen Lattimore, editor of the IPR journal *Pacific Affairs*, was especially singled out for criticism.

13.96 To investigate these charges, the SISS took possession of the older files of the IPR, which had been stored at the Lee, Massachusetts, farm of E. C. Carter, an IPR trustee. The subcommittee's investigators studied these records for 5 months, then held hearings for nearly 1 year (July 25, 1951-June 20, 1952). The final report of the subcommittee was issued in July 1952 (S. Rpt. 2050, 82d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 11574). The **records of the IPR investigation, c. 1935-52** (13 ft.), consist chiefly of an "evaluation of documents file" containing summaries of IPR documents prepared by SISS investigators, arranged for the most part alphabetically by subject. The records also include a witness file consisting of correspondence, statements, and printed matter, and biographical files and summary reports. All of these files are arranged alphabetically by subject name.

13.97 The special collections include the **Ralph Van Deman Papers, 1929-52** (62 ft.); the **Amerasia Papers, c. 1940-45** (8 ft.); **papers relating to the Morgenthau Diary Study, 1953-65** (12 ft.); so-called **subversive publications, 1948-70** (34 ft.); and **Government-issued civil rights publications, 1944-64** (3 ft.).

13.98 Maj. Gen. Ralph H. Van Deman was a former U.S. Army surgeon who became involved in intelligence work while stationed in the Philippines in 1908. During World War I, he headed U.S. Army military intelligence in Washington and was instrumental in organizing volunteer units of civilians such as the American Protective League that watched and reported signs of disloyalty. In 1929 he retired from military service but, with the assistance of the U.S. Army, began the development of a private intelligence service, which collected classified domestic intelligence reports from the U.S. Army and Navy and the FBI, as well as from numerous police departments. He also maintained an extensive network of unnamed informers who infiltrated groups or attended meetings. He regularly reported to the FBI, military intelligence agencies, HUAC, and the un-American activities committee of the California Legislature.

13.99 After Van Deman's death in 1952, his files were split into two collections. The larger of the two was taken over by the U.S. Army for use by Federal agencies for security checks. The smaller collection was given to a private library in San Diego, CA, and used, until 1962, to screen California State job applicants. The records in Army custody were sent to Ft.

Holabird, MD, where they were integrated into the U.S. Army Investigative Records Depository, but in 1968 they were removed from this file; the index was reportedly lost or destroyed. The U.S. Army transferred the records to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1971, during a Judiciary Committee investigation of Army surveillance of civilians.

13.100 The records in the National Archives consist of "R-files," a serially numbered document file (24 ft.) that contains intelligence data from the sources described above but is virtually unusable without the index; miscellaneous investigative files (6 ft.); and a collection (32 ft.) of Communist and Socialist newspapers and tabloids, such as the *Western Worker*.

13.101 Also relating to the subcommittee's interest in Communist takeover of China are the *Amerasia* Papers. The *Amerasia* Papers consist of documents seized by FBI agents on June 6, 1945, in connection with the arrests of six persons, including U.S. Government employees, on espionage charges related to possession of classified Government documents. *Amerasia* was a journal on Far Eastern affairs, edited by Phillip J. Jaffe and Kate L. Mitchell. Classified documents concerning U.S. policy in China were found in the possession of several defendants. Because the OSS burglarized the office of *Amerasia* and the homes of several individuals, the evidence was deemed tainted and charges were reduced or dropped.

13.102 Congressional interest in the case continued, however. In 1946, a House Judiciary subcommittee chaired by Rep. Samuel F. Hobbs and, in 1950, the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on the Investigation of Loyalty of State Department Employees (see Chapter 10) investigated the *Amerasia* case. In 1955, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee asked the Justice Department to deliver the *Amerasia* materials to them. The records were declassified and in 1956 and 1957, the Justice Department delivered 1,260 documents to the subcommittee. The records are arranged by alphanumeric designations that indicate which agency or agencies were required to declassify the 923 Government documents turned over; the remaining 337 are marked "P" for personal source. The committee print *The Amerasia Papers: A Clue to the Catastrophe of China* (2 vols., 1970), summarizes the case and reproduces 315 of the documents.

13.103 Another special collection that focuses on China is the subcommittee's collection of files relating to the so-called diaries of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Franklin D. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury, 1934-45. The **records of the Morgenthau Diary Study, 1953-65** (12 ft.), consist largely of copies of portions of memorandums, correspondence, transcripts of meetings, and other records preserved by Secretary Morgenthau in order to document his tenure. The original records are in the custody of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, NY. In 1965, the SISS issued a two volume committee print entitled *Morgenthau Diary (China)*, containing entries from the records at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library selected to illustrate the implementation of Roosevelt administration policy in China. According to the editor of the publication, the subcommittee wanted to produce a documentary history on the subject and "also indicate the serious problem of unauthorized, uncontrolled and often dangerous power exercised by nonelected officials," specifically Harry Dexter White. White was a major figure in Senator William Jenner's investigation of interlocking subversion in Government departments in 1953. The records also include subject files accumulated by the editors of the volume and copies of subcommittee publications produced as a result of or accumulated during the study.

13.104 The administrative records of the SISS include **general correspondence, 1951-68** (25 ft.); **legislative case files, 1951-76** (8 ft.); **legal precedent and reference file, 1951-76** (5 ft.); **records relating to subpoenas, 1949-75** (2 ft.); **personnel records, 1951-76** (2 ft.); and **subcommittee financial records, 1951-77** (3 ft.).

13.105 Also found among the SISS files are **transcripts of executive session hearings of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization and the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, 1948-51** (1 ft.), **newsclipping scrapbooks and clipping files on certain subjects, 1952-65** (7 ft.), and some material of undetermined origin.

Special Subcommittee on the Trading With the Enemy Act

13.106 Pursuant to S. Res. 245, 82d Cong., approved January 10, 1952, the Judiciary Committee was authorized to study the administration since December 18, 1941, of the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended (40 Stat. 415). The Trading with the Enemy Act empowered the United States to confiscate and sell enemy property. The **records, 1952-66** (6 ft.), consist of legislative case files, mainly for amendments to the act that were proposed during the 85th and 86th Congresses; a subject file, largely consisting of publications of or about the Office of the Alien Property Custodian and concerning the legislative history of the act; and administrative records.

Special Subcommittee on the Emigration of Refugees and Escapees

13.107 Also in the 82d Congress, pursuant to S. Res. 326, approved June 21, 1952, a special subcommittee was established to study all matters pertaining "to problems in certain European countries created by the flow of escapees and refugees from Communist tyranny," chiefly Hungarians. Later resolutions extended the subcommittee's mandate to include Palestinian Arab, Chinese, Korean, and Armenian refugees also. The subcommittee chair was William Langer of North Dakota, who died November 8, 1959; his successor was John L. McClellan of Arkansas. The **records, 1953-60** (7 ft.), consist of "general" files that include correspondence on private relief bills, adoption, refugee, and visa cases; and records relating to the 1955 clash between Edward Corsi, the assistant to the Secretary of State's special advisor on refugee matters, and Scott McLeod, Administrator of the refugee relief program of the State Department. Also included is an unprinted transcript of a hearing, April 1, 1959, on European and Arab refugees. The committee administrative files include travel reports of committee counsel Eleanor C. Guthridge, in addition to subcommittee personnel and other administrative records.

Special Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency

13.108 The Special Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency was established on April 27, 1953, with the approval of S. Res. 89, 83d Cong., to investigate the causes of what appeared to be an increased amount of criminal activity by teenagers and to determine what steps the Federal Government might take to combat this trend. The subcommittee was directed to focus on the adequacy of existing laws in dealing with youthful offenders of Federal law, to examine sentences and other correctional actions taken by the Federal courts, and to determine the extent to which juveniles were violating Federal narcotics laws. What began as a specific inquiry for a fixed time period grew during the 83d Congress and succeeding Congresses into a far-reaching investigation extended numerous times by other Senate resolutions. Subjects of the subcommittee's investigations include the relationship between juvenile violence and crime and such media as television and comic books; the effectiveness of the juvenile court system, youth institutions, juvenile community control programs of Government agencies and social welfare organizations, and youth employment programs; juvenile crime and narcotics and nonnarcotic dangerous drugs; exploitation of youth by black market adoption, prostitution, and confidence game rackets; juvenile access to weapons, such as switchblade knives and mail-order firearms, and to pornographic magazines and books; delinquency among American Indians; particular youth-oriented crimes such as auto theft; and the interstate shipment of fireworks, among others.

13.109 The original subcommittee membership included Chairman Robert C. Hendrickson of New Jersey, Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, and William Langer of North Dakota. Shortly thereafter, Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., of Missouri was appointed to the subcommittee. Senator Hendrickson chaired the subcommittee during the 83d Congress (1953-55), Senator Kefauver during the 84th Congress (1955-57), and Senator Hennings during the 85th-86th Congresses (1957-1960). Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut chaired the subcommittee during the 87th-91st Congresses (1961-71).

13.110 No major legislation was enacted as a direct result of the subcommittee's investigations, although a major effort to regulate the mail-order sales of firearms, S. 1975, 88th Cong., passed the Senate in 1964. The major piece of legislation concerning juvenile delinquency, the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-274), was sponsored by members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

13.111 The **records, 1953-70** (296 ft.), of the subcommittee consist of public and executive hearing transcripts and hearing exhibits; tape recordings of a few hearings; correspondence and subject files; completed questionnaires sent to juvenile court judges, probation officers, police chiefs, and social workers on a variety of subjects; newspaper clippings; investigative files, some containing police and other confidential reports; subcommittee administrative records; and reference files. Among the last are collections of comic books, especially those thought to be particularly gruesome, violent, or otherwise provocative in subject matter. These include most of the first 12 issues of *MAD*, edited by William F. Gaines, a witness at the 1954 hearings on comic books. In connection with 1964 hearings on violence and crime on television and their effects on young people, the subcommittee acquired numerous television scripts, particularly from the series, *The Alfred Hitchcock Hour* and *The Untouchables*, advertising brochures on upcoming shows, and correspondence, memorandums, and reports of the major networks and independent producers. One particularly detailed file concerned the production of a series entitled *Klondike Fever*, documenting casting, promotion, advertising, editorial, and technical decisions. Most of the television material dates from 1957 to 1964. There are also extensive reference files of firearms magazines and tabloids.

13.112 The records of the subcommittee are somewhat difficult to use. In the subcommittee's early years, the records were arranged by a subject-numeric files classification system but, apparently as chairmen and staff directors changed, this system was abandoned. While the records on some subjects have been maintained together, many have not. The records are accessible through finding aids made by the National Archives.

Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly

13.113 Another subcommittee for which a substantial volume of records has been retained is the standing Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly. The subcommittee was established in 1951 at the beginning of the 82d Congress as a standing Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly Legislation, first chaired by Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland (1951-52). During this Congress, the subcommittee did not play a major role in the Senate investigation of economic concentration then being undertaken by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. In the 83d Congress, however, the subcommittee made a place for itself by pursuing two matters concerning publicly owned electric power. The subcommittee, now chaired by William Langer of North Dakota (1953-54), examined the Department of the Interior's "new power policy"; the hearing concluded with a recommendation to conduct in the next Congress a broader study of the entire power industry. The second matter was the emerging controversy over the so-called Dixon-Yates contract to permit a private utility company to construct a generating plant to supply electricity to Atomic Energy Commission facilities in the Tennessee Valley.

13.114 On March 18, 1955, the Senate approved S. Res. 61, 84th Cong., which authorized money to conduct a full scale inquiry into antitrust policies and monopoly. The general subjects of the study were "bigness" of industry, the economic effects of and current trends toward mergers, and the present laws and their enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice. But instead of targeting the power industry as recommended, the investigators concentrated on business practices in the automobile industry, especially those of the General Motors Corporation; the economic effects of the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936, which prohibited discrimination in manufacturer's prices; and application of antitrust laws to foreign trade and industry. While the full subcommittee investigated these subjects, a three-member panel of the subcommittee, composed of Senators Kefauver, O'Mahoney, and Langer, continued hearings and issued, as a committee print, a highly critical "interim" report on the Dixon-Yates contract.

13.115 These investigations set the tone for Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee activities during the next 25 years. Under its chairmen from 1955-68, Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia (1955-56), Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming (acting chairman following Senator Kilgore's death, 1956), Estes Kefauver of Tennessee (1957-1963), and Philip A. Hart of Michigan (1963-76), the subcommittee investigated pricing practices and mergers in the meat-packing industry; so-called administered prices (those over which a selling industry has some degree of control, as opposed to market-driven prices), particularly in the steel, automobile, insurance, and drug industries; alleged price fixing and bid rigging in the electrical equipment industry; ownership of pharmaceutical businesses, pharmacies, and medical appliance stores by doctors; diet pills and doctors specializing in the treatment of obesity; American drug company operations in Latin America; sales of hearing aids; monopolistic business practices in foreign countries; packaging and labeling practices affecting consumers; control and ownership of space communications satellites; the funeral industry; franchising; the oil shale industry; joint operating agreements for newspapers and "failing newspaper" legislation; antitrust exemptions for professional sports; and other subjects concerning anticompetitive business practices and consumer interests.

13.116 The pre-1969 records (approximately 325 ft.) comprise many series, some of which overlap into the later period. While a substantial part of the records for the 1955-63 period (95 ft.), such as those documenting investigation of administered prices in various industries, are arranged alphabetically by type of record (mainly hearing correspondence, hearing transcripts, and investigative files on specific industries), most later records are less organized. For the 1955-63 period, the most extensively documented industries are the automotive (especially the General Motors Corporation), oil, meat-packing, electrical power (including the Dixon-Yates contract and the proposed merger of the Puget Sound Power and Light Co. and the Washington Water Power Co.), drug, and aviation insurance industries. An unpublished file plan for these records is available.

13.117 The records also include a small number of **unprinted transcripts of hearings, 1953-54 and 1957,** (2 ft.), on various subjects; **copies of bids for parts and materials in an investigation of certain Tennessee Valley Authority contracts, 1956-59** (5 ft.); **subject files, correspondence, and other records relating to truth-in-packaging legislation, 1959-66** (19 ft.); and **subject files relating to the insurance investigation, c. 1958-60** (10 ft.).

13.118 Records of the general counsels and staff directors S. Jerry Cohen and Howard "Buck" O'Leary, assistant staff director Horace Flurry, and several associate counsels of the subcommittee are included in the records. Most of these files begin approximately 1965 and continue into the mid-1970's. Each associate counsel concentrated on certain investigations; for example, **files of Dorothy D. Goodwin, 1961-71** (31 ft.), which have been inventoried, reflect her responsibility for investigations of anticompetitive business practices in the drug and medical fields. **Records of the subcommittee chief minority counsel, Peter N. Chumbris, 1957-81** (34 ft.), consist of subject and legislative case files, but contain little pre-1969 material and are poorly organized; the lack of organization is compensated for by a folder title list and two indexes. Chumbris' files contain correspondence with many of the Republican members of the Judiciary Committee, and document his association with Roman Hruska of Nebraska. Also related directly to records of the subcommittee staff are the personal papers of John M. Blair, subcommittee chief economist from 1957 to 1970 (48 ft.), in Record Group 200, The National Archives Gift Collection. Blair's files, which also document his career as chief economist for the Federal Trade Commission prior to his service with the subcommittee, are largely reference files assembled for administered prices and economic concentration investigations, but also include correspondence with many economists.

Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights

13.119 The Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights was established by a resolution of the Senate Judiciary Committee, approved January 20, 1955, to survey the "extent to which the Constitutional rights of the people of the United States were being respected and enforced." Funds to conduct hearings and investigate this subject were authorized by S. Res. 94, 84th Cong., and continued by later resolutions. The subcommittee concentrated on rights guaranteed, recognized, safeguarded, or protected under the Constitution.

13.120 From its beginning, subcommittee policy precluded its involvement in matters still before the courts or with individual cases that did not appear to relate to some policy or rule that might infringe on some constitutional right. It did, however, invite the public to bring to its attention violations that raised issues of general application. Consequently, as the subcommittee's activities became known, it received thousands of complaints, inquiries, and requests for information and assistance from a variety of sources.

13.121 The chairmen of the subcommittee were Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., of Missouri (1955-60); Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming (September-December 1960, following Senator Hennings' death); Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina (1961-1974); and John W. Tunney of California (1975-76). Following Senator Ervin's retirement at the end of the 93d Congress, Senator Tunney's Subcommittee on Representation of Citizens' Interests was merged into the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. When the subcommittee convened at the beginning of the 95th Congress (1977), it had no permanent chairman because Senator Tunney failed to be reelected. Because the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1977 (S. Res. 4, 95th Cong.) placed limits on the number and membership of subcommittees, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights was assigned to the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, chaired at that time by Birch E. Bayh of Indiana.

13.122 The **records, 1955-76** (59 ft.), consist primarily of correspondence of the chairman and professional staff members, arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically by date of receipt, and general correspondence, arranged chronologically. The records also include research files, staff memorandums, and newspaper clippings. Much of the correspondence relates to individual cases of alleged abuse of constitutional rights. The pre-1969 subjects include civil rights and the loyalty-security program, restriction of travel abroad by U.S. citizens through denial of passports, confessions and police detention, freedom of the press as it relates to fair trials and freedom of information, rights of the mentally ill, rights of American Indians, military justice, rights of civil servants, and rights to bail and speedy trials. Among the miscellaneous records of the subcommittee are files on the efforts of Helen Sobell, wife of convicted spy Martin Sobell (a defendant in the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg espionage case), and others, to obtain the subcommittee's assistance in freeing her husband from Federal prison, and on the proposed deportation of Iva Ikuko Toguri D'Aquino ("Tokyo Rose") in 1956. The records are more fully described in an unpublished finding aid prepared by National Archives staff.

Special Subcommittee on Improvement of the Federal Criminal Code

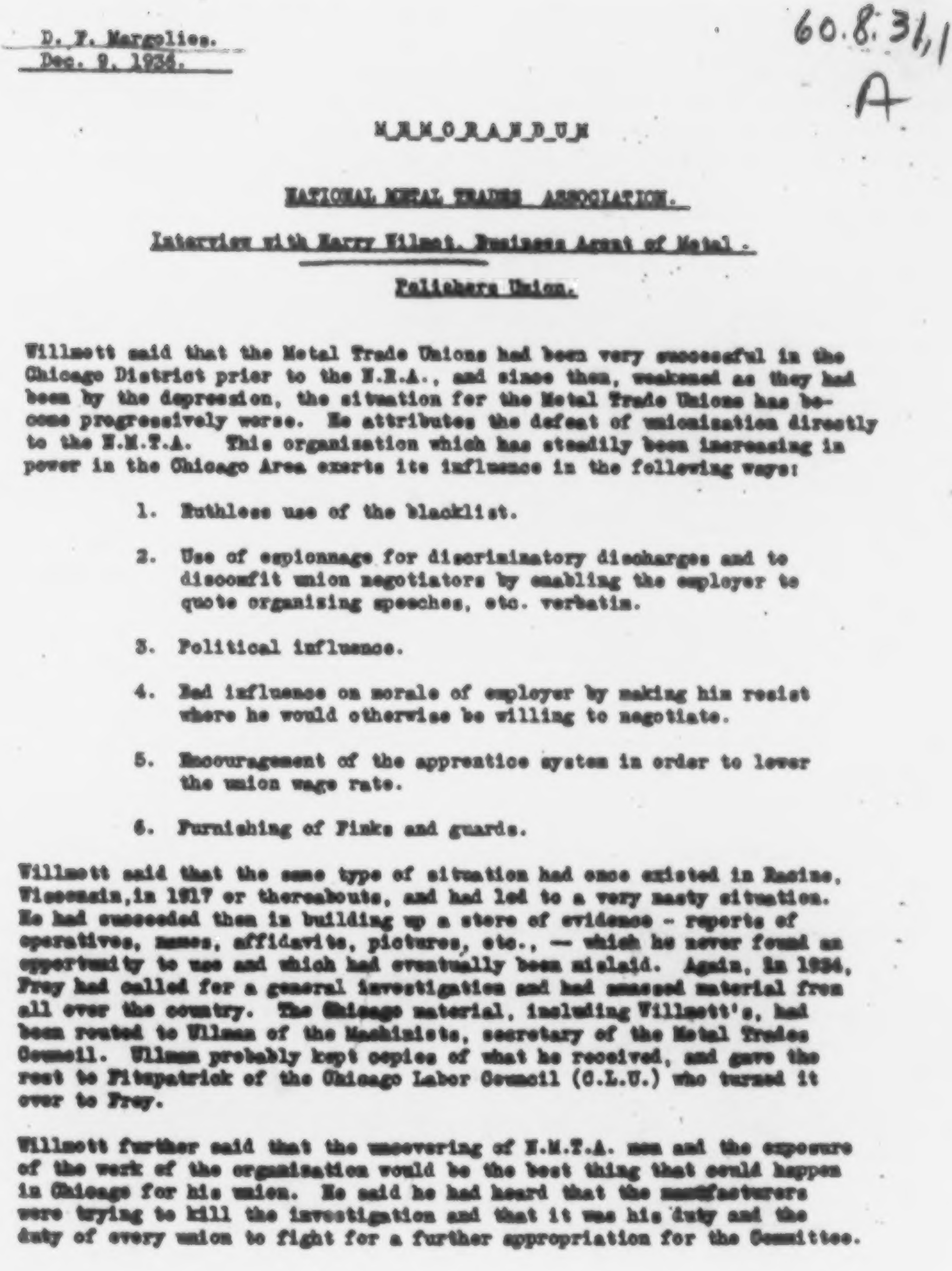
13.123 The purpose of the vaguely named Special Subcommittee on Improvement of the Federal Criminal Code was to find ways and means of "improving the Federal Criminal Code and other laws and enforcement procedures dealing with the possession, sale, and transportation of narcotics, marihuana, and similar drugs." Pursuant to S. Res. 67, 84th Cong., approved March 8, 1955, the subcommittee, under chairman Price Daniel of Texas (1955-57) and, later, Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming (1957-58), held 38 open and 18 executive hearings, where they heard testimony from Government officials, medical experts, and drug addicts and smugglers on the causes, treatment, and rehabilitation of addicts, on the narcotics smuggling from Mexico, and on control of dangerous drugs in the District of Columbia. One of the witnesses was the horror film actor Bela Lugosi who had been treated for drug addiction. The **records, 1955-58** (19 ft.), are arranged under primary subject or record type headings. Over half of the records concern narcotics and include questionnaires completed by law enforcement officials, U.S. attorneys, and State attorneys general. There are also files on witnesses such as Lugosi, and legislative proposals, such as the bill, H.R. 11619, 84th Cong., which became the Narcotic Control Act of 1956 (Public Law 84-728). Another concern of the subcommittee was the establishment of procedures for the production of Government records in criminal cases in United States courts, as a result of the Supreme Court decision in the case *Clifton E. Jencks* v. *United States*. Jencks was a labor union official, whose perjury conviction was thrown out because Federal prosecutors had refused to make available to his attorney the statements made against him by paid FBI informants. As a result of this case, the Senate passed a bill, S. 2377, 85th Cong., enacted as the so-called Jencks Act (71 Stat. 595), which sharply restricted the Court's decision.

Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure

13.124 Records, 1963-64 (3 ft.), of this subcommittee consist of a legislative case file on S. 1663, which proposed the 1963 amendments to the Administrative Procedures Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 237). The file includes staff notes, agency and public comments, and a section-by-section analysis of the bill.

Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures

13.125 Records, 1966-67 (1 in.), of this subcommittee consist of minutes of subcommittee meetings, such as the markup on the Johnson administration's crime control bill (S. 917, 90th Cong.), and related records.



D. F. Margolies.
Dec. 9, 1936.

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M E M O R A N D U M

NATIONAL METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Interview with Harry Wilmot, Business Agent of Metal -
Polishers Union.

Willmott said that the Metal Trade Unions had been very successful in the Chicago District prior to the N.R.A., and since then, weakened as they had been by the depression, the situation for the Metal Trade Unions has become progressively worse. He attributes the defeat of unionization directly to the N.M.T.A. This organization which has steadily been increasing in power in the Chicago Area exerts its influence in the following ways:

1. Ruthless use of the blacklist.
2. Use of espionnage for discriminatory discharges and to discomfit union negotiators by enabling the employer to quote organizing speeches, etc. verbatim.
3. Political influence.
4. Bad influence on morale of employer by making him resist where he would otherwise be willing to negotiate.
5. Encouragement of the apprentice system in order to lower the union wage rate.
6. Furnishing of Finks and guards.

Willmott said that the same type of situation had once existed in Racine, Wisconsin,in 1917 or thereabouts, and had led to a very nasty situation. He had succeeded then in building up a store of evidence - reports of operatives, names, affidavits, pictures, etc., — which he never found an opportunity to use and which had eventually been mislaid. Again, in 1934, Frey had called for a general investigation and had amassed material from all over the country. The Chicago material, including Willmott's, had been routed to Ullman of the Machinists, secretary of the Metal Trades Council. Ullman probably kept copies of what he received, and gave the rest to Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Labor Council (C.L.U.) who turned it over to Frey.

Willmott further said that the uncovering of N.M.T.A. men and the exposure of the work of the organization would be the best thing that could happen in Chicago for his union. He said he had heard that the manufacturers were trying to kill the investigation and that it was his duty and the duty of every union to fight for a further appropriation for the Committee.

First page of a memorandum summarizing an interview with Harry Willmott, business agent of the Metal Polishers Union, on the anti-union activities of the National Metal Trades Association, December 9, 1936. From the investigative files of the Subcommittee on Violations of Free Speech and the Rights of Labor (LaFollette Subcommittee), Committee on Education and Labor (78A–F9, File A–60.8.31.1).

CHAPTER 14

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE AND RELATED COMMITTEES, 1869-1968

(456 ft.)

14.1 The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was originally established on January 28, 1869, as the Committee on Education, following approval of a resolution introduced by Justin S. Morrill of Vermont. Although Senator Morrill, who as a member of the House of Representatives sponsored the bill that created the land-grant college concept, was perhaps the foremost proponent of public education in the Senate, he was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and therefore could not also chair the Committee on Education. Charles W. Drake of Missouri was appointed the first chairman of the committee. Less than 13 months after its establishment, on February 14, 1870, the committee was renamed the Committee on Education and Labor, due to the increasing number of petitions and memorials received by the Senate after the enactment of the first 8-hour workday law in 1868.

14.2 During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the focus of the committee was on legislation concerning working conditions of Federal employees and federal aid to education, but in neither case was much legislation enacted, except for the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 that funded vocational rehabilitation programs. As late as the early 1930's, even most labor-related legislation was referred to other committees. For example, the Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932, limiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Davis-Bacon Act, regulating the wages of employees on public buildings and public works projects, was reported by the Committee on Manufactures. However, in 1935 the committee rose to prominence with its consideration of the National Labor Relations Act, followed shortly by the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of 1936 and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Thereafter, the committee figures prominently in labor legislation, particularly the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947.

14.3 During World War II, the committee investigated the lack of physical fitness of potential draftees and oversaw passage of nurse training legislation. After jurisdiction over the Public Health Service was switched in 1944 from the Commerce Committee to the Education and Labor Committee, the committee also reported legislation concerning public health measures and obtained passage of the Hospital Survey and Construction ("Hill-Burton") Act of 1946, which modernized and enlarged the Nation's hospital system.

14.4 Beginning with the 80th Congress in 1947, the name of the committee was changed to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare as a provision of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601), which also expanded the committee's jurisdiction to include legislation affecting the rehabilitation, health, and education of veterans. Beginning in 1949, mine safety legislation was referred to the committee. In a major investigation of the late 1950's, four members of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee served on the Select Committee to Investigate Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Field, chaired by John McClellan, but the records were maintained by the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Government Operations Committee (see Chapters 11 and 18).

14.5 During the 1960's, the committee further expanded its influence as the principal committee reporting the War on Poverty legislative proposal of the Johnson administration, enacted as the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and reporting numerous bills in the health, education, and manpower areas.

14.6 In 1970, the committee's jurisdiction over certain aspects of veterans affairs was transferred by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-510) to the new Committee on Veterans Affairs. In 1977, pursuant to S. Res. 4, 95th Cong., the committee was renamed the Committee on Human Resources, but this change was short-lived. By S. Res. 30, 96th Cong., it was renamed the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

14.7 For a more detailed history of the committee, see *History of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources: U.S. Senate, 1869-1979* (S. Doc. 96-71, 96th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 13318).

14.8 This chapter describes the records of committees concerned with labor, education, and public health matters, including the Committee on Education and the Committee on Education and Labor (130 ft.), the Select and Standing Committees on Epidemic Diseases (7 in.), the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine (7 in.), the Select and Standing Committees to Establish a University of the United States (3 in.), and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare (295 ft.).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, 1869-70, AND THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, 1870-1946

14.9 As described above, the Committee on Education was short-lived. Only one petition, concerning aid to a national homestead for orphans of soldiers killed at Gettysburg during the Civil War (40A-H6), was referred to the committee.

14.10 Records of its successor, the Committee on Education and Labor, on the other hand, total 130 feet. They include **committee papers, 1885-1946** (99 ft.), chiefly records of two of its investigative subcommittees, and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies that were referred to the committee, 1870-1946** (31 ft.). Although the committee was established in 1870, there are no committee papers until 1885 (49th Congress). There are also no committee papers for the 51st, 54th, 58th, 59th, 62d, 65th, and 67th-69th Congresses. For papers supporting specific bills and resolutions referred to the committee, 1901-1946, see Chapter 20. Records of two of the committee's investigative subcommittees, Robert LaFollette's subcommittee investigating violations of free speech and the rights of labor and Claude Pepper's subcommittee on wartime health and education, comprise 83 feet of the total 99 feet of committee papers.

1870-1934 (41st-73d Congresses)

14.11 There are few unpublished committee papers for the late 19th and early 20th century. The records consist of legislative case files, 1887-1901, on bills referred to the committee; a few executive communications and Presidential messages that were printed as either Senate or House documents such as Department of the Treasury records relating to the importation of prison-made goods, 1913 (63A-F3), and the original message of Woodrow Wilson transmitting the report of Seth Low on the disturbances in Colorado coal fields, 1914-15 (64A-F8); correspondence relating to a convict labor bill and the 8-hour workday (56A-F8); petitions supporting H.R. 3076, 57th Cong., an 8-hour workday bill (57A-F7); original hearing transcripts on a temperance education bill, 1886 (49A-E8); and annual reports of the Boy Scouts of America, 1927-44 (70th-78th Congresses). An investigation of conditions in the Paint Creek coal fields of West Virginia (1913), pursuant to S. Res. 37, 63d Cong., chaired by Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, includes original hearing transcripts (9 vols.) and coal company payroll records submitted during the hearing as exhibits (63A-F6).

14.12 The petitions and memorials referred to the committee address a wide range of labor, education, and reform issues. The labor-related petitions focus on improving on-the-job working conditions, such as obtaining an 8-hour workday (41A-H6.1, 42A-H7, 50A-J7.5, 51A-J8.1, 52A-J8.1, 53A-J8, 61A-J22, 62A-J22, 62A-J23), restricting or eliminating child labor (54A-J9, 57A-J12, 59A-J19, 60A-J32, 61A-J22, 63A-J15, 64A-J19), and investigating or prohibiting sweatshops (52A-J8.3, 52A-J8.5, 54-J9); improving union members' competitive position by opposing use of convict labor in manufacturing and public works projects (50A-J7.5, 52A-J8.5, 53A-J8, 54A-J9, 55A-J8.1, 57A-J12, 59A-J21, 63A-J19), favoring amendment of the alien contract labor law (51A-J8, 52A-J8.5), and favoring immigration restriction (53A-J8); creating a Federal Government office, department, or commission to deal with labor problems (42A-H7, 52A-J8.5, 53A-J8, 53A-J8.1, 58A-J15); and establishing a bureau to collect economic statistics for objective evidence of the condition of the laboring classes (46A-H6, 48A-H6.1, 52A-J8). Petitions supporting studies of social conditions, such as Senator John Kean's proposed Freedmen's Inquiry Commission (57A-J11) and Senator Jonathan Dolliver's proposed laboratory to study "criminal, pauper, and defective classes" (60A-J35) were also referred to the committee.

14.13 Many other petitions concerned particular incidents related to and including strikes and most tended to be sympathetic to workers. Jacob Coxey and his "army" of jobless men (53A-J8, 53A-J8.1) and the imprisoned Mary "Mother" Jones (63A-J16) are two significant figures who are subjects of petitions. Strikers in the famous Pullman, IL, confrontation of 1894 also petitioned the Senate, stating in highly emotional terms their lack of confidence in the Congress and calling for direct election of Senators (53A-J8.1). Petitions concerning labor conflicts in Idaho (52A-J8.5), Colorado (58A-J15), Washington (64A-J23), and West Virginia (63A-J19, 67A-J19) are also present. During World War I, however, the committee received many petitions favoring prohibition of sympathy strikes, strikes by railroad workers and coal miners, and enforcement of laws against labor agitators (66A-J12). From the late 1920's to the mid-1930's, petitioners urged unemployment insurance and relief legislation (70A-J8, 71A-J21, 72A-J20, 73A-J15).

14.14 For this period, petitions and memorials requesting aid to various forms of public education by the Federal Government were common, although rarely effective. Some of the earliest of these urged financial support for education of the blind and support for the American Printing House for the Blind (41A-H6.1, 44A-H6). During Reconstruction and into the 1880's, petitioners seeking aid for Wilberforce University in Ohio (41A-H6, 54A-J9.2) and other black educational institutions, especially in the South, proposed that Congress use the unclaimed colored Civil War soldiers' bounty fund to finance the development of these schools (44A-H6, 45A-H6, 46A-H6, 48A-H6.1, 49A-H7.2). In the early 20th century, Congress was asked to reimburse the Freedmens' Savings and Trust Company to aid industrial education of blacks in the South (60A-J36, 61A-J22, 62A-J26). Petitions favoring prohibition of aid to sectarian schools also placed emphasis on financial support for public education (50A-J7.3, 51A-J8.6, 52A-J8.4).

14.15 Petitions also advocated development of specialized programs to standardize the national alphabet and spelling (41A-H6, 52A-J8.5, 53A-J8.1, 54A-J9.1), to eradicate illiteracy (Kenyon Americanization bill) (66A-J12, 67A-J19), and to promote vocational education (66A-J10), physical education (66A-J10), and maternity and infancy protection (67A-J18). Petitions supporting incorporation of the National Education Association (59A-J24) and creation of a Federal department of education (60A-J36, 66A-J17, 67A-J18, 68A-J18, 70A-J7, 71A-J22, 72A-J21) were also referred to the committee.

14.16 Reformers from temperance organizations, churches, and civic groups were prolific petitioners of the Congress. Moral issues with labor and education implications that concerned these groups included prohibition and temperance education (numerous Congresses), the study and control of social vice (50A-J7.5, 51A-J8.3, 52A-J8.5, 54A-J9.1), Sunday rest legislation (50A-J7.4, 51A-J8.5), and Federal censorship of motion pictures (63A-J18, 64A-J21).

1935-46 (74th-79th Congresses)

14.17 The year 1935 was an important watershed in the history of the Committee on Education and Labor. Major labor legislation of the New Deal, beginning with enactment of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, ensured an important role for the committee.

14.18 The committee papers of this period contain many of the same types of annual reports and other executive communications as the earlier period, but on a somewhat broader range of subjects. These include reports of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) on the textile industry, 1935-36 (74A-F7, 75A-

F7); a report of the congressionally appointed Advisory Commission on Education, 1938 (75A-F7); and National Resources Planning Board regional development plans (77A-F9 [oversize]). The series also includes correspondence of the committee chairman, Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, 1939-43 (76A-F6, 77A-F9, 2 ft.), and letters and telegrams received concerning the Smith bill to restrict labor activities during World War II (77A-F9, 2 ft.).

14.19 The most extensive records of the committee are those of two of its subcommittees. Records of the Subcommittee Investigating Violations of Free Speech and Labor, 1936-41 (78A-F9, 57 ft.), were accumulated as part of an investigation led by Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr. of Wisconsin, pursuant to S. Res. 266, 74th Cong. The genesis of the LaFollette subcommittee inquiry was a National Labor Relations Board investigation into methods used by employers in certain industries to avoid collective bargaining with unions. Between 1936 and 1944, the subcommittee published exhaustive hearings and reports on the use of industrial espionage, private police systems, strikebreaking services, munitions in industrial warfare, and employers' associations to break strikes and to disrupt legal union activities in other ways. The records consist of correspondence, memorandums, subject files, and hearing exhibits. Various versions of subcommittee hearing transcripts and reports constitute a substantial portion of the total volume. The records are, however, incomplete and do not include any material related to the subcommittee's studies of the "Little Steel" strike of 1937 and of employers' associations and collective bargaining in California in the early 1940's. An unpublished finding aid accompanies the records.

14.20 Records of the Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education, 1943-46 (79A-F8, 25 ft.), were accumulated during an investigation of educational and physical fitness of the civilian population as related to the national defense, pursuant to S. Res. 74, 78th Cong. Subcommittee Chairman Claude Pepper of Florida held hearings in Pascagoula, MS, selected as an example of a typical war-crowded community, and Washington, DC. Many of the recommendations of the subcommittee, particularly on hospital construction and health education grants, formed, after the end of the war, a significant part of the legislative agenda for the committee. The records include correspondence of the chairman, subject files, completed subcommittee questionnaires, and other records relating to the subcommittee's investigation of juvenile delinquency, the economic status of fixed-income groups in a wartime economy, the Nation's wartime health program, and medical research; these are fully described in a National Archives preliminary inventory (see Appendix G).

14.21 The subjects of the petitions and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies referred to the committee include the Wagner labor disputes bill, which was enacted as the National Labor Relations Act (74A-J9); various housing bills (74A-J9, 75A-J8, 76A-J9); New Deal public works programs (75A-J7, 75A-J10); the migrant problem in California (76A-J7); the Smith antistrike bill (77A-J6); the Wagner-Murray-Dingell national health insurance bill (79A-J7); and the fair employment practice bill (79A-J7).

14.22 Records of the Senate Special Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief, 1937-39, authorized by S. Res. 36, 75th Cong., are described in Chapter 18.

RECORDS OF SELECT AND STANDING COMMITTEES ON EPIDEMIC DISEASES, 1878-96

14.23 The Senate Committee on Epidemic Diseases began as a select committee, established by a Senate resolution on December 4, 1878, to investigate yellow fever and allied epidemic diseases. A standing committee was established on December 12, 1887, which was renamed on March 3, 1896, the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

14.24 The records of the standing committee include **committee papers, 1879-92** (3 in.), and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1878-92** (4 in.). The committee papers concern the establishment and functions of the National Board of Health, including copies of its annual reports (46A-E24, 47A-E26, 48A-E25); and the control of infectious diseases such as yellow fever (46A-E24, 48A-E25, 50A-F7), cholera, and diptheria (51A-F9); and scarlet fever in the District of Columbia (51A-F9). The petitions and memorials request enactment of a national quarantine law and establishment of quarantine and immigrant inspection stations (45A-H26, 47A-H29, 50A-J8), appropriations for studies of sanitary matters and the causes of infectious diseases (48A-H7), restoration of the National Board of Health (48A-H7, 49A-H8), and prohibition of the manufacture, sale, and importation of cigarettes (52A-J9). For further information on the Select Committee on Epidemic Diseases and other health-related select committees, see Chapter 18.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND NATIONAL QUARANTINE, 1896-1921

14.25 The Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine succeeded the Committee on Epidemic Diseases on March 19, 1896. It considered many of the same issues as its predecessor until it was abolished on April 18, 1921, by S. Res. 43, 67th Cong. The records consist of **committee papers, 1896-1921** (2 in.), and **petitions and memorials referred to the committee, 1896-1921** (5 in.). There are no committee papers for 1901-19 (57th-65th Congresses) nor petitions and memorials for 1903-09 (58th-60th Congresses) and 1911-19 (62d-65th Congresses). The main issues considered by the committee related to the Marine Hospital Service and establishment or removal of quarantine stations (54A-F28, 55A-F27, 55A-J31, 56A-F33, 56A-J35) and establishment of a national health commission or Federal department of public health (56A-F33, 56A-J35, 57A-J61, 61A-J88). Other subjects of petitions include investigation and prevention of contagious diseases, particularly yellow fever and cholera (55A-J31, 56A-J35); establishment of a home for lepers (56A-J35); creation of an interdepartmental board of social hygiene (66A-J53); maternity and infancy protection (66A-J53); and medical services for discharged soldiers (66A-J53).

RECORDS OF THE SELECT AND STANDING COMMITTEES TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES, 1895-1921

14.26 On March 19, 1896, the Senate established a standing Committee to Establish a University of the United States, succeeding a select committee on the same subject. Although the committee continued to exist until 1921, when it and many other inactive committees were eliminated, the surviving records include only **committee papers, including hearings, 1895-1902** (2 in.), and **petitions and memorials referred to the committee, 1897-1900** (1 in.). The committee papers include a committee minute book, December 1895-February 1902 (57A-F32); an unprinted hearing transcript, February 21, 1896 (57A-F32); correspondence of one of its chairmen, George L. Wellington of Maryland (56A-F37); and copies of bills and related reports and papers.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE, 1947-68

14.27 The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was established January 2, 1947, as part of the reduction and realignment of Senate committees under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The committee inherited nearly all of the legislative responsibilities of the Committee on Education and Labor. These include the following: measures relating to education, labor, and public welfare generally; mediation and arbitration of labor disputes; wages and hours of labor; convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce; regulation or prevention of importation of foreign laborers under contract; child labor; labor statistics; labor standards; school-lunch program; vocational rehabilitation; railroad employment, railroad retirement and unemployment, except for related revenue measures; United States Employees' Compensation Commission; Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind (now Gallaudet University); Howard University; Freedmen's Hospital; St. Elizabeths Hospital; public health and quarantine; and welfare of miners. In addition, when an attempt to establish a separate committee on veterans affairs failed, the Labor and Public Welfare Committee was given jurisdiction over veterans vocational rehabilitation and education, medical treatment and hospitals, civil relief, and readjustment to civilian life, which it held through the 91st Congress (1969-70). By 1968, the jurisdiction of the committee had grown dramatically as the Federal Government established programs to support the aging, the arts and humanities, biomedical research and development, equal employment opportunity, and student loans, and to regulate occupational safety and health and private pension plans.

RECORDS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

14.28 **Legislative case files, 1947-68** (40 ft.), of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee were not kept uniformly. For certain Congresses, such as the 81st-82d (1949-52) and 85th-86th (1957-60), the case files are generally complete, containing printed bills, amendments, committee prints, hearings transcripts, correspondence, and other material. For others, the case files are incomplete and may contain only printed material or copies of hearing transcripts that were printed. There are no full committee legislative files for the 88th Congress (1963-64) and very little material for the 90th (1967-68). In part, the records reflect the independence of the committee's subcommittees; four of them—education (1961-64), employment, manpower, and poverty (1965-68), migratory labor (1959-68), and veterans affairs (1957-68)—maintained legislative files for bills handled by their respective subcommittee. Similarly, a professional staff member for the health subcommittee maintained material on legislative proposals in the health field (1961-66), as did the committee's general counsel, whose files document his role in monitoring all legislation referred to the committee (1955-68). Records relating to bills referred to it are, therefore, often located in several series; on bills referred to subcommittees for which no records have been transferred to the National Archives, documentation may be limited to printed sources.

14.29 Other documents referred to the committee include **Presidential messages and executive communications ("messages, communications, and reports"), 1947-62** (10 ft.), and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies, 1947-62** (3 ft.). Presidential messages transmit legislative proposals and Agency and Board annual reports to Congress. Executive communications are reports sent to Congress by heads or high officials of executive agencies and sometimes by nongovernmental officials who direct federally chartered organizations. Petitions and memorials from individuals, and resolutions from unions, professional associations, and Government bodies on subjects under the committee's jurisdiction were also referred. Of all issues before the committee prior to 1963, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act generated the largest response. Beginning in the 88th Congress, the committee combined Presidential messages, executive communications, and petitions, memorials, and resolutions into a series of **records referred from the floor of the Senate, 1963-68** (14 ft.).

14.30 Few records relating to nominations considered by the committee have been transferred. **Transcripts of executive session hearings on nominations, 1957-66** (1 in.), concern only five nominations, made in 1957, 1961, and 1966.

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

14.31 At various times during the 1950's and 1960's, several subcommittees of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee began to keep records separate from those of the full committee. Those for which the National Archives has records include the subcommittees on welfare and pension funds; education; health; veterans affairs; migratory labor; and employment, manpower, and poverty.

Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds

14.32 Following President Eisenhower's message to Congress concerning labor-management relations, January 11, 1954, the committee reported S. Res. 225, 83d Cong., to establish a subcommittee to study and investigate the establishment and operation of employee welfare and pension funds under collective bargaining agreements. The Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds, chaired by Irving Ives of New York during the 83d Congress and Paul Douglas of Illinois during the 84th Congress, focused its attention first on welfare plans in Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. The subcommittee also studied the policies and practices of group insurance providers; regulation of welfare and pension funds by Government and private agencies; insurance, banking, and trust laws in some States; constitutions of international unions; and other related questions. Under Senator Douglas' chairmanship, the subcommittee investigated welfare and pension plans in the automobile, coal-mining, clothing, electrical, steel, and trucking industries. **The records, 1954-56** (85 ft.), include an alphabetical subject file consisting of correspondence, memorandums, staff reports, and reference material relating to individuals, organizations, and other subjects of the investigation; records relating to public and executive hearings; correspondence, memorandums, statistical information, completed questionnaires, and investigative reports relating to insurance companies that participated in employee welfare and pension plans; and other records of the committee's investigation. An unpublished inventory and shelf list, prepared by the National Archives, further describes these records.

Subcommittee on Education

14.33 The **records, 1961-64** (14 ft.), consist of legislative case files for bills proposed during the 87th and 88th Congresses; correspondence of the chairman, Wayne Morse of Oregon, and professional staff member, Charles Lee; and speeches of Senator Morse. The legislative case files include printed copies of bills, reports, subcommittee prints, and amendments; correspondence with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and with State government agencies; newspaper clippings and other reference material, but not transcripts of hearings. Many of the bills concern extension of the National Defense Education Act.

Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty

14.34 The **records, 1965-68** (24 ft.), accumulated during the subcommittee chairmanship of Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania, include correspondence, memorandums, and printed matter relating to the subcommittee's study of poverty, pursuant to S. Res. 17, 90th Cong., which preceded consideration of amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; legislative files on subjects such as correctional rehabilitation, juvenile delinquency, family planning, poverty, full employment, coal mine safety, fair labor standards, and manpower; speeches and press releases of Senator Clark; and reference material. The records document Senator Clark's special interest in poverty programs in Philadelphia.

Subcommittee on Health

14.35 The **records, 1961-66** (35 ft.), consist of the subject files of professional staff member Robert W. Barclay. Arranged by Congress and thereunder alphabetically by subject, the records include correspondence, staff memorandums, reports, and a substantial amount of reference material on aging, treatment of animals, Hill-Burton hospitals, professional education for health professionals, and mental health and retardation. For the 89th Congress (1965-66), there are two subject files; one contains more correspondence and the other contains more reference material.

Subcommittee on Migratory Labor

14.36 The **records, 1959-68** (50 ft.), include the records of both the special subcommittee, established during the 86th Congress, and the standing subcommittee, 87th-90th Congresses. Chaired by Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey, the subcommittee focused its efforts on the plight of migrant farm workers. The records consist of legislative files, correspondence with officials of migrant labor organizations and Government agencies at the State and national level, press releases, subcommittee publications, architectural drawings of proposed migrant housing in California, newspaper clippings, administrative records, and a large reference collection of publications that includes newsletters from State farm bureaus and migrant labor organizations.

Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs

14.37 The **records, 1957-68** (22 ft.), consist of legislative case files; correspondence with other Senators, Government agencies, and the public; and reading files during the chairmanships of Strom Thurmond of South Carolina (1957-60), Ralph Yarborough of Texas (1959-66), and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts (1967-68). The records contain numerous memorandums and reports written by subcommittee counsel Frederick R. Blackwell.

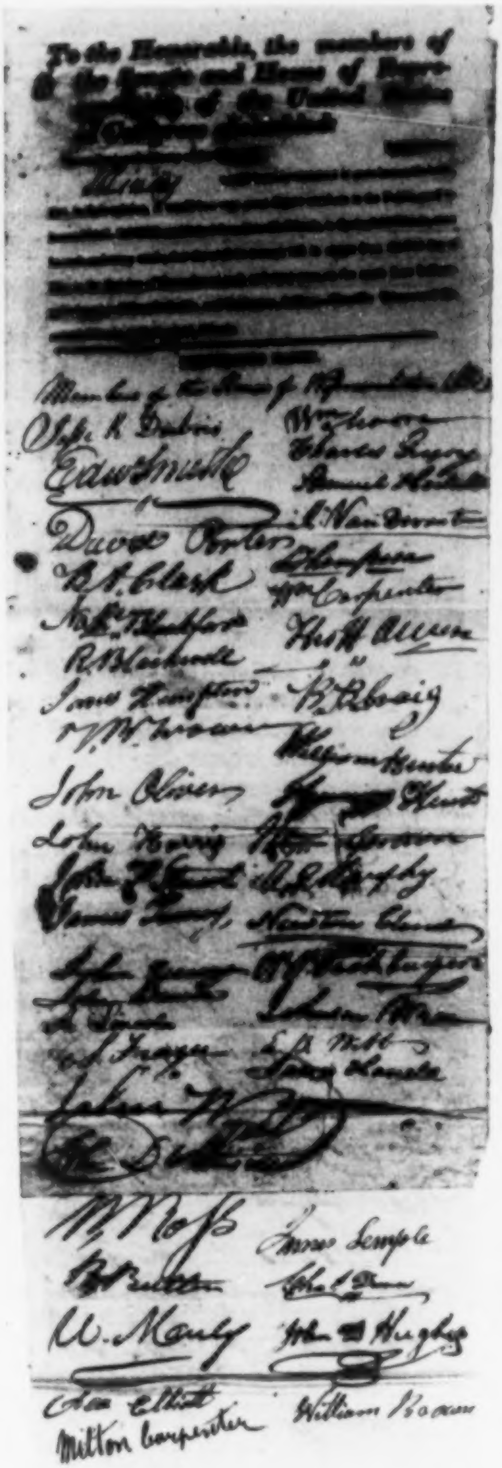
RECORDS OF THE STAFF

14.38 The records of the subcommittees described above contain many reports and memorandums produced by their professional staff members. In addition to these, there are **records of the committee's general counsel, 1955-68** (27 ft.), and a **reading file and other records of William G. Reidy, 1959-60** (3 in.), who was a professional staff member specializing in health matters.

14.39 The committee general counsel, John S. Forsythe, kept records of legislative activity on bills in all subject areas within the committee's jurisdiction. In addition to printed material such as bills, reports, committee prints, and amendments, he also retained notes of staff meetings, meetings with executive branch officials, staff memorandums, and official comments on proposed legislation. His files are arranged by Congress and thereunder alphabetically by major program area.

14.40 William G. Reidy's records include a portion of his outgoing letters for the 86th Congress, arranged alphabetically (A through M only) and a copy of a memorandum of a meeting among committee members, staff, and representatives of the Justice and Labor Departments about enforcement of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

14.41 Augmenting the records of the committee, subcommittees, and staff is a copy of a transcript of an oral history interview with former committee chief clerk Stewart E. McClure, 1955-69 and 1971-73, prepared by the Senate Historical Office. It is especially rich in its coverage of the chairmanship of Lister Hill of Alabama (1955-68).



To the Honorable, the members of the Senate and House of Repre-

John Oliver

Wm. Carpenter

William Hunter

James Semple

W. Manly

Geo. Elliott

William Brown

Milton Carpenter

"Petition of sundry citizens of Illinois for a mail route between Danville [IL] and Springfield [IL]," referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, February 1, 1836 (24A-G13). Note the signature of A. Lincoln, postmaster of New Salem, IL, the earliest known Lincoln signature in the records of the U.S. Senate.

CHAPTER 15

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE AND RELATED COMMITTEES, 1816-1968

(284 ft.)

15.1 The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service was the successor committee to one of the original standing committees of the Senate, the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and to a committee of more recent origin, the Committee on the Civil Service.

15.2 The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads was established by the same Senate resolution of December 10, 1816, that proposed the creation of the Committees on Finance, Foreign Relations, the Judiciary, and so forth. The committee existed for each Congress until it was terminated by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601).

15.3 The first standing Senate committee with jurisdiction over the civil service was the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. The committee was established on December 4, 1873, following unanimous approval of a resolution introduced by Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island. On April 18, 1921, the committee was renamed the Committee on the Civil Service. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 retained the Committee on the Civil Service and established the committee's jurisdiction over all the aspects of civil service, the Census Bureau and the Government's gathering of statistics, and the National Archives. The act also transferred to the committee jurisdiction over the postal service. On April 17, 1947, as specified by S. Res. 99, 80th Cong., the committee's name was changed from the Committee on the Civil Service to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

15.4 In February 1977, under S. Res. 4, 95th Cong., the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service was finally eliminated and its functions transferred to the new Committee on Governmental Affairs, which has a post office, civil service, and general services subcommittee.

15.5 Records have been preserved for three select committees and two special committees of the Senate that were established to deal with particular aspects or investigations into post office and civil service matters: the Select Committee on the Investigation of the Post Office Department, 1830-31 (21st Cong.); the Select Committee to Examine the Several Branches in the Civil Service, 1875-1921 (43d-67th Congresses); the Select Committee to Investigate the Operation of the Civil Service, 1888-89 (50th Cong.); the Special Committee to Investigate Air Mail and Ocean Mail Contracts, 1933-35 (73d-74th Congresses); and the Special

Committee to Investigate the Administration of the Civil Service System, 1938-41 (75th-76th Congresses). Chapter 18 provides additional information on the records of some of these committees.

15.6 Because the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service acquired jurisdiction over the Census Bureau and the collection of statistics in 1921, this chapter also describes records of the Senate Committee on the Census, 1887-1921, and those of its predecessor select committee, 1878-87.

15.7 There are no published histories of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee or its predecessors.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS, 1816-1947

15.8 The records of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads (77 ft.) consist of **committee reports and papers, 1816-47** (2 ft.); **committee papers, 1847-1946** (15 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies, 1816-1944** (58 ft.); **minutes, 1851-1911** (3 vols., 3 in.); **legislative dockets, 1877-78 and 1907-17** (8 vols., 10 in.); **executive dockets, 1866-1912** (7 vols., 10 in.); and **petitions and memorials dockets, 1887-1916** (3 vols., 4 in.). There are major gaps in the coverage of the minutes and the three series of dockets. Legislative case files of the committee through the 56th Congress (1899-1901) are usually located in the committee papers; for such records, 1901-1946, see Chapter 20. Records other than executive dockets relating to certain nominations for postmasters and high offices within the Post Office Department prior to 1947 are found in the series nomination messages and related papers (see Chapter 21).

1816-1901 (14th-56th Congresses)

15.9 Nineteenth century records of the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee contain bills, resolutions, petitions and memorials, much correspondence between the Postmaster General and other officials of the Post Office Department, and reports submitted by the Postmaster General relating to claims, compensation of postmasters, postal routes, post roads, and a variety of other matters.

15.10 Many of the earliest of these records concern the establishment of postal routes and post roads, which, with the construction of accompanying bridges, were a costly yet essential way of expanding lines of communication and development into the interior of the United States. For every Congress from 1816 through 1883, numerous petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State and Territorial legislatures were presented to the Senate requesting the establishment of routes and/or construction of roads and bridges to provide mail service. Three petitions were signed by Abraham Lincoln, who as postmaster of New Salem, IL, from 1833 to 1836 was intimately familiar with the problems of postal service on the frontier (24A-G13, 27A-G14, 28A-G14). Except for bearing Lincoln's signature, these petitions are typical for this subject. Committee papers for many Congresses of this period also contain bills proposing new post roads and routes, committee reports, and related correspondence.

15.11 The idea of using railroads to provide mail service actually precedes their successful operation. A petition from an early 19th century inventor, Benjamin Dearborn, requesting support for his proposal of "propelling wheel carriages" to carry the mail did not meet with the Senate's approval (15A-G10), but it was not long after the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio line in 1831 that the idea was reintroduced (22A-D12, 27A-D13, 27A-G14.1). Later, in 1854, architect and engineer Robert Mills offered his proposal for a transcontinental railroad, which was referred to the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee (33A-H16.1). The committee papers include an unprinted transcript of an 1878 hearing on S. 1142, 45th Cong., a bill for regulating compensation for transporting mail on railroad routes, and a report of the Special Commission on Railway Mail Transportation (45A-E15).

15.12 Ocean mail routes also figured prominently among the concerns of the committee from the late 1840's into the 20th century. Such routes were used between New York and such European port cities as Bremen and in combination with land routes to connect the Atlantic coast of the United States with the Pacific via Mexico or Central America (30A-H14, 30A-H14.2). Others established mail service to the Caribbean islands and South America. Several petitions were submitted by recent German immigrants asking for improved service to Bremen, especially since ocean mail contractors' vessels also carried passengers (32A-H16.3, 35A-H13). After the Civil War, additional petitions regarding European, Far Eastern, Brazilian, Haitian, and Liberian steamer service are among the records (40A-H18.1, 42A-H19.2, 45A-H17.2). Among the committee papers is an 1878 hearing on ocean mail service between the United States and Brazil (45A-E15) and an 1882 hearing on ocean mail service (47A-E17).

15.13 Records relating to mail contracts and claims of mail contractors are also commonplace among the committee's 19th century records. Beginning in 1825 (19th Congress), the committee records contain petitions and memorials asserting claims or requesting relief or indemnification for some occurrence relating to such contracts. As in the claim of Otho Hinton concerning a post office department contract with Neil, Moore, and Company (26A-D4, 26A-G14.2), such files can be quite large because they contain numerous supporting exhibits. In addition to large companies like Neil, Moore, and Company and individual contractors such as S. B. Lowry, who delivered mail to settlements on the Minnesota frontier in the late 1850's (43A-H17.1), there were major steam ship lines like the Ocean Steam Navigation Company (30A-H14.2, 32A-H16.2) and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company (45A-E15) whose activities are documented in the committee's records.

15.14 Postal rates were an ongoing topic of petitions and bills through the period. Prior to a postal reform act of March 3, 1845, rates for mailing letters, periodicals, and newspapers were very high by modern standards. Beginning in the early 1830's, the Senate received petitions asking for reduction of postage rates on books and periodicals and even elimination of postage on newspapers (21A-G15.2, 22A-G14.1, 24A-G13.1, 25A-G16.1). Many of these protests about high rates also sought elimination of the franking privilege that allowed postmasters and other Government officials free use of the mails. A report on the inexpediency of reducing postage on both letters and newspapers was presented to the Senate by the committee in the early 1830's (22A-D12). In the committee papers are several documents relating to an 1844 proposal to reduce postage on advertising pamphlets and circulars, including an example of such material describing the products of the Mott Iron Works of New York (28A-D11). The public clamor about postage rates peaked in the mid-1840's and led to passage of the 1845 reform act (28A-G14.1). Even after the passage of this act, petitioners continued to urge the Senate to reduce rates further (30A-H14.1, 31A-H15.1, 31A-H15.2, 33A-H16.1, 34A-H16.1). Prepayment of postage on letters with the use of stamps was introduced in the United States in 1847 and made mandatory in 1856, and some petitions relate to their use (34A-H16.1). The Senate also received a number of petitions during the 1850's (32d through 34th Congresses) regarding ocean mail rates that were reintroduced in 1860 on a motion from Charles Sumner of Massachusetts (36A-H13.1). After the Civil War, the committee received numerous petitions seeking extension of mandatory prepayment of postage on all mailable matter (41A-H17.4, 43A-H17) as well as for further reductions in rates on published material (42A-H19, 44A-H16.3, 49A-H19, 50A-J20.2). By the early 1890's, as a manifestation of the Populist movement, organizations such as the National Grange began to lobby for reduced rates on seeds and bulbs as well as on published material and rural free delivery (49A-H19.1, 50A-H20.2, 52A-J20, 56A-J31.4).

15.15 Many petitions and a few bills referred to the committee relate to quasi-banking functions that the local citizens desired, such as postal money orders (34A-H16.1, 42A-H19.2, 43A-H17.1) and postal savings banks (45A-E15, 47A-H20.1, 49A-H19.1, 53A-F24, 55A-F22, 55A-J27, 56A-J31.3).

15.16 Other changes, reforms, or practices of postal service that were urged or opposed by petitioners include elimination of Sunday mail service, 1825-53 (19th-32d Congresses, especially 21A-G15.1); use of prestamped and preaddressed envelopes (41A-H17.3. 42A-H19.1, 44A-H16.1, 52A-J20.1); establishment of a parcel post system (52A-J20, 56A-J31.2); and transmission of obscene material (specifically, the *Police Gazette*) through the mails (51A-J21.2).

15.17 One change that the post office fought was an effort by the Penny Post Company to deliver the mail to selected customers and cities, presumably those that had the best transportation routes. On behalf of the Penny Post Company, the Senate was petitioned for relief when the post office refused to deliver mail to its headquarters (35A-H13).

15.18 The records also document certain technical innovations that applied to improving mail service and communications generally. The development of the telegraph by Samuel F. B. Morse in 1844 was recognized by post office authorities for its revolutionary importance; Morse briefly headed a special division in the Post Office Department to develop his invention. Congress did not support these efforts and left commercial development of the telegraph to private enterprise. Nonetheless, the records reflect some public support for Government funding for this new technology (29A-G15.1) and, after the Civil War, the public's demands for less expensive telegraphy through establishment of a postal telegraphic system (40A-H18.1, 41A-H17.1, 42A-H19.2, 44A-H16, 48A-H19, 50A-J20, 52A-J20.1). Other innovations documented by the records include Solomon Andrews' clam shell lock (33A-H16.1), Harvey Allen's air- and water-tight mail bags (34A-E9), Marcus P. Norton's marking and cancelling stamp (39A-H16.1, 42A-E15), and Gyles' improved automatic car stove fire extinguisher for use on railway mail cars (47A-E17).

15.19 The records also relate to labor conditions and the attempts of postal clerks, railway mail clerks, and letter carriers to improve their working conditions and salaries. The committee papers of most Congresses beginning with the 46th (1879-81) contain legislative case files on such matters, which followed a series of petitions referred during the 45th Congress (45A-H17) after there had been three pay reductions within the previous 13 months. From this point onward, post office employees petitioned for higher pay (numerous Congresses), an 8-hour workday (48A-H19.1, 51A-J21), paid leave (48A-H19.1, 51A-J21.3), and administrative protections to regulate their removal (53A-J26).

1901-46 (57th-79th Congresses)

15.20 The records of the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee for this period are, with few exceptions, less rich sources of information about the committee and postal legislation than the 19th century records. Most of the committee papers are originals of reports or documents printed in the *Congressional Serial Set* and there are no records in this series for the 59th-60th (1905-09), 64th (1915-17), and 67th-68th (1921-25) Congresses. Legislative case files that are prominent in the 19th century are not found here, but rather in the papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20). The range of subjects of the petitions and memorials is more limited, and there are no such records for the 67th-68th (1921-25), 76th (1939-40), and 79th (1945-46) Congresses. A few bound volumes, listed in paragraph 15.8., pertain to this period.

15.21 Among the committee papers, the records of the 62d and 63d Congresses (1911-15) are the most extensive. For the 62d Congress (Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, chairman), the records include correspondence; a subject file; papers relating to the committee's investigation of postal management in Seattle and San Franscisco; and a file on a complaint, with supporting photographs, relating to alleged interference with postal service by and antilabor activities of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company of Greensburg, PA. For the 63d Congress (John Hollis Bankhead, Sr., of Alabama, chairman), there is a subject file and material on the 1916 post office appropriation bill.

15.22 Petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies on postal rates and salaries and working conditions of postal employees are present for most Congresses during the 1901-46 period. Other subjects include parcel post, which farmers tended to favor and small town merchants generally opposed, 1901-17 (57th-64th Congresses); postal savings banks, which small, mainly rural, banks viewed as competitors (59A-J89, 60A-J113, 61A-J82); exclusion from the mails of all matters relating to lotteries, gambling, and bogus insurance policies (58A-J61); rural free delivery (58A-J65, 63A-J78); free delivery service for towns with populations exceeding 1,000 (62A-J69); Government ownership of telephones and telegraphs (60A-J112, 63A-J79, 65A-J46); Sunday post office operations (60A-J114, 62A-J75, 63A-J69); the controversial Fitzgerald amendment to exclude anti-Catholic publications from the mails (63A-J70, 63A-J77); the case of the Socialist newspaper, the *Appeal to Reason* of Girard, KS (63A-J71); exclusion of foreign language press from 2d class rates (66A-J51); aid for construction of good roads (66A-J49, 70A-J39, 71A-J53, 75A-J31); and air mail service (71A-J53, 74A-J30).

15.23 Related to the records of the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee are those of the Special Committee to Investigate Air Mail and Ocean Mail Contracts, 1933-35 (65 ft.), chaired by Hugo Black of Alabama. See Chapter 18 for a description of these records.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND RETRENCHMENT, 1873-1921

15.24 The records of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment consist of two series: **Committee papers, 1879-1911** (10 in.); and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies that have been referred to the committee, 1874-1916** (3 ft.). The National Archives has records for 15 of the 24 Congresses for this period, although for many Congresses the records may be incomplete.

15.25 The committee papers document the legislative effort to regulate and improve the civil service. The records include a legislative case file on a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make contracts and bring suit for recovery of money and property belonging to the United States (46A-E3) and original transcripts of printed hearings relating to the Pendleton Act (1882) and the use of competitive examinations for entrance into the civil service (47A-E3). There are also Presidential messages transmitting annual reports of the Civil Service Commission (48A-E3, 60A-F5, 61A-F3) and other communications relating to veterans preference (51A-F4), including the revision of statutes relating to preference in civil service appointments to ex-Army and Navy officers (56A-F3). Also among the records are letters and reports from the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior, and the Director of the Civil Service Commission responding to mandates of Senate resolutions concerning appointments, promotions, dismissals, and enforcement of civil service law (53A-F4, 54A-F4). Other records relate to the investigative powers of the committee (55A-F3) and the inclusion of all laborers and unclassified employees in the classified civil service (58A-F3).

15.26 Petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies referred to the committee concern numerous specific subjects within the general category of civil service. For example, members of the Iowa Legislature resolved that a clause in a bill giving increased pay to Members of Congress should be repealed (43A-H3). Petitioners also expressed their opinions about reform of the system of appointing and removing subordinate executive officers (47A-H3); abolishment of discrimination against allopathic and homeopathic physicians in Government service (47A-H3); employment of ex-Union soldiers (50A-J2\1/2.1); an increase in the appropriations for the Civil Service Commission (51A-J4); veterans preference and increased efficiency in the diplomatic and consular service (53A-J3, 56A-J3, 57A-J5, 58A-J9, 60A-J13); extension of the classified service (54A-J4); retirement of civil service employees (58A-J9, 60A-J13, 63A-J5, 64A-J13); and the operation of civil service laws (55A-J3).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE, 1921-46

15.27 Records referred to the Committee on the Civil Service include **committee papers** (4 ft.) for most Congresses during this period; **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of the State legislatures and other bodies referred to the committee** (9 in.) for two-thirds of the Congresses; and a **legislative docket, 1941-46** (1 in. 1 vol.). For legislative case files for bills and resolutions referred to the committee, see Chapter 20.

15.28 Committee papers of this period are similar to those of the Civil Service and Retrenchment Committee for the 1901-16 period and include Presidential messages transmitting annual reports of the Civil Service Commission and reports submitted by the Commissioner of Pensions (68A-F3, 70A-F4, 71A-F4, 72A-F4); a list of employees in the tax unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau at the beginning of 1926 and 1927 (69A-F4); data comparing salaries of executive officers of private concerns with those in Government service (70A-F4); lists showing the allocation of positions in Government field offices (71A-F4); reports relating to overtime service of employees in the Departments (75A-F4); correspondence regarding general personnel matters such as compensation and hours of employment (77A-F5); and quarterly estimates of personnel requirements for the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and various executive departments (78A-F5).

15.29 Petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies referred to the committee from 1921 to 1946 also concern a variety of subjects, including classification of nurses as professionals (68A-J11), support for legislation relative to the prohibition amendment (69A-J8), support for legislation concerning retirement and annuities (69A-J9, 70A-J4, 71A-J15), and opposition to the reduction of salaries of Federal employees during the Great Depression (72A-J13). There are also petitions concerning enactment of laws relating to the 5-day work week, permanent civil service status for wives of deceased and disabled veterans, and husband and wife employment (72A-J4); the use of credits in the retirement and disability fund as security for credit (73A-J10); creation of a court of appeals for civil service employees (74A-J4); and retirement after 25 years of service (79A-J4).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS AND ITS PREDECESSOR, 1878-1921

15.30 The Select Committee on the Tenth Census was established by Senate resolution on April 4, 1878, and terminated on March 3, 1887, with the end of the 49th Congress. It was succeeded on December 3, 1887, at the beginning of the 50th Congress, by the standing Committee on the Census, which was itself abolished in 1921, along with many other inactive committees.

15.31 There is less than 1 foot of records for these two committees. **Committee papers, 1879-1908** (2 in.), include Presidential messages, correspondence and reports from officials of the Department of the Interior, other executive communications printed as Senate or House documents, and legislative case files. The subjects include establishment of a permanent census office (52A-F3, 54A-F3); a special census of the electrical industry (51A-F3); a proposal to enumerate, register, and more tightly regulate Chinese immigrants (51A-F3); and alleged errors in the Eleventh Census (1890) (53A-F3). **Petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies, 1879-1908** (5 in.) concern creation of a permanent census office (51A-J3, 52A-J3, 54A-J3, 57A-J4); requests for special censuses of the electrical industry (51A-J3) and livestock (57A-J4, 58A-J8); requests for marriage and divorce statistics (58A-J8); and use of competitive civil service examination to hire census clerks (60A-J10). Although the committee continued until 1921, there are no records after 1908, except possibly legislative case files in the papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20).

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE, 1947-68

15.32 As mentioned above, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 eliminated separate committees on civil service and post offices and post roads, and brought together under the authority of a single committee legislative responsibility for most of the Government functions of these committees. Under Senate Rule XXV, the Committee on Civil Service had jurisdiction over the Federal civil service generally; the status of officers and employees of the United States, including their compensation, classification, and retirement; the postal service generally, including railway mail service, and measures relating to ocean mail and pneumatic-tube service, but excluding post roads; postal savings banks; census and the collection of statistics generally; and the National Archives. To the Committee on Public Works fell responsibility for post roads because of its jurisdiction over the Federal highway system. On April 17, 1947, the Committee on the Civil Service became the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

15.33 The committee was terminated at the beginning of the 95th Congress (1977), and its responsibilities were assigned to the new Committee on Government Affairs, which also inherited responsibilities from the former Committee on Government Operations and the Committee on the District of Columbia.

15.34 There are 197 feet of records for the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, 1947-68.

RECORDS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

15.35 **Legislative case files, 1947-68** (70 ft.), provide the basic documentation on all bills and resolutions referred to the committee. The case files are arranged by Congress, thereunder by type of bill or resolution, and thereunder numerically, and contain correspondence with executive agencies, including formal recommendations on the legislative proposal; correspondence with postal, civil service, and other unions and professional associations; transcripts of both unprinted and printed hearings (including extra copies filed at the end of the series for the 81st and 82d Congresses); staff memorandums and evaluations of pending legislation; printed matter, such as copies of bills, resolutions, committee reports, committee and subcommittee prints and slip laws (if enacted); and reference material. The files frequently also contain transcripts of executive sessions of the committee, typically its general business meetings, at which specific bills and nominations for postmasters were discussed. Principal subjects during this period are postal rates, postal and civil service job classification and pay, and Federal employee benefits such as paid annual and sick leave and life and health insurance.

15.36 Also referred to the committee were **Presidential messages and executive communication ("messages, communications, and reports"), 1947-68** (14 ft.). These records include printed reports of executive agencies, such as the annual report of the Archivist of the United States and various reports of the Postmaster General; original reports by executive agencies in compliance with a particular provision of a law, such as reports by each agency on its super-grade positions (GS-16 through GS-18); and requests for legislation. **Petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and other bodies, 1949-62** (8 in.), were also referred to the committee, but none have been located for 1947-48 and 1963-68.

15.37 The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved appointments for postmasters and provided its advice and consent for nominations for positions on the Civil Service Commission, high-level postal officials, Archivist of the United States (until 1950), and Director of the Census Bureau. **Nomination files, 1947-66** (9 ft.), include various types of documents. For example, when the chairman, William Langer of North Dakota, was investigating postal appointments in 1947-48, the nominations files for the 80th Congress reflect his interest in appointments to 2d and 3d class post offices. The records for this Congress consist of committee forms with information on the list of eligibles for certain post offices and a small amount of related correspondence, but the records are hardly comprehensive. For later Congresses, the records may simply include transcripts of committee meetings in which postmaster appointments were discussed and transcripts of nomination hearings for specific nominees for positions on the Civil Service Commission or for Census Bureau Director. The transcripts of committee meetings dealing with nominations generally are usually arranged chronologically, and the files on specific nominees are arranged alphabetically by nominee. The nomination files for the 83d Congress, during the chairmanship of Frank Carlson of Kansas, include correspondence regarding postmaster appointments that for other Congresses can be found in the committee's subject or correspondence files. No nomination files for the 90th Congress have been received by the National Archives.

15.38 In addition to hearing transcripts found in the legislative case files and nomination files, the committee has maintained separately **transcripts of public hearings and executive sessions, 1947-66** (4 ft.). This series appears to be incomplete. As a rule, meetings of the committee were open to the public, except when nominations were discussed. Most of these transcripts are of general business meetings of the committee at which nominations were discussed, but they also include closed door sessions of subcommittees, such as those of the Special Subcommittee on Group Hospitalization (1948), and hearings relating to certain sensitive investigations. The transcripts are arranged by Congress and thereunder chronologically by date of meeting or hearing.

15.39 The remainder of the records maintained by the full committee are correspondence files, which include several types. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee may have either changed its correspondence procedures frequently or may not have transferred all of its records, because the records appear to be incomplete. The most comprehensive portion in terms of date and scope is **general correspondence, 1947-1960** (49 ft.), which is arranged by Congress and thereunder alphabetically by correspondent, except for 1955-56 when the committee used a subject-numeric classification scheme for its files. The records strongly reflect the role of the committee's chairman, Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina (1949-52, 1955-64). There is only a fragment of correspondence for the 80th Congress during the chairmanship of William Langer (1947-48), chiefly concerning civil rights and fair employment practices. Other series of correspondence include Senator Johnston's **constituent ("chairman's") correspondence, 1949-50** (2 ft.); **correspondence with subcommittees, 1949-50** (2 in.), which includes reports on certain bills by the Subcommittee on Civil Service and Postal Service and the Subcommittee on Veteran Preference; **correspondence with other Senators, 1951-54** (3 ft.); **correspondence with postmasters, 1955-60** (7 ft.); **reading files, 1953-54 and 1957** (2 ft.); and **subject files, 1953-54 and 1957-58** (8 ft.). Subject files for 1955-56 and 1959-60 are included in the general correspondence for the 84th and 86th Congresses respectively, described above. The subject files for the 83d Congress include minutes of committee meetings and copies of Olin D. Johnston's speeches, 1949-52, and those for the 85th Congress (1955-56) include correspondence with other Senators, each as a separate subject. No general correspondence or other subject-oriented files for 1961-68 (87th-90th Congresses) have been transferred to the National Archives.

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

15.40 The committee established subcommittees and conducted numerous investigations of both postal and civil service matters during the late 1940's and the 1950's. Records of four investigations have been transferred to the National Archives. For records of standing subcommittees, see records of the full committee.

Subcommittee Investigating Postmaster Appointments

15.41 Senator William Langer, chairman of the full committee, initiated S. Res. 81, 80th Cong., because he was angry that so few Republicans were appointed postmaster during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. Using his position as chairman of what was still the Committee on the Civil Service, Langer refused to report on any postmaster nominations until he received authorization and funding for his investigation. After 2 days of debate, the resolution was finally approved on June 17, 1947. The **records, 1947-48** (6 ft.), include complaints with related correspondence and staff memorandums, arranged by State and thereunder by post office; investigators' reports; staff expense vouchers; and correspondence with the Post Office Department and the Civil Service Commission.

Subcommittee on Federal Manpower Policies

15.42 Pursuant to S. Res. 53, 82d Cong., the subcommittee was established to study the ways to utilize civilian employees of the Government effectively during the Korean conflict. Chaired by Olin D. Johnston, the subcommittee was particularly interested in eliminating red tape in employee transfers from civilian to military agencies, recruitment, absenteeism and turnover, reduction-in-force procedures, and use of consulting firms and contractor labor. The **records, 1951-53** (6 ft.), consist of correspondence with and reports from Government agencies, particularly the Departments of Commerce and Defense, concerning their personnel policies and programs; and a general subject file, which includes correspondence, a hearing transcript, speeches of Senator Johnston, draft and printed reports, and reference material.

Subcommittee Investigating Postal Operations

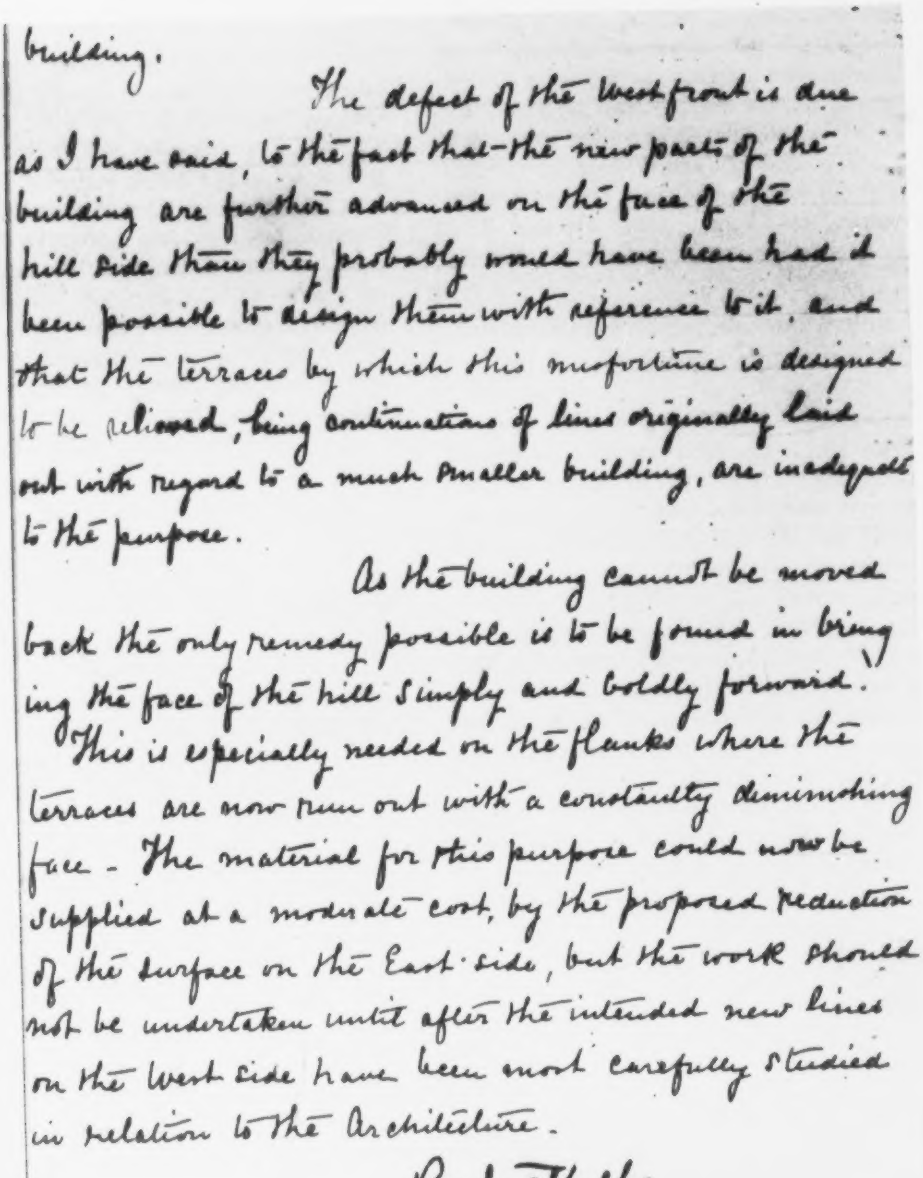
15.43 The **records, 1953-54** (4 ft.), of the Subcommittee Investigating Postal Operations reflects the work, pursuant to S. Res. 49, 83d Cong., of the subcommittee's advisory council, chaired by Walter D. Fuller, chairman of the board of the Curtis Publishing Company. Three subcouncils were established to deal with personnel, transportation, and costs and ratemaking. Outside consultants studied postal costs and business and educational use of the mails. The records include advisory council minutes and correspondence; special studies by the consultants; subject files, which include data from field trips; transcripts of subcommittee hearings; and chronological correspondence and other records of the subcommittee staff.

Subcommittee on the Government Employees' Security Program

15.44 The records of this subcommittee document the committee's role in investigating charges that the Government employed persons who might be regarded as security risks. Pursuant to S. Res. 20, 84th Cong., subcommittee chairman Olin D. Johnston conducted investigations of many individuals who had been fired from Federal jobs under Executive Order No. 10450 (April 27, 1953). Johnston was skeptical of statistical reports coming from the Eisenhower administration that many security risks, hired during the Truman administration, had been removed as a result of the Eisenhower security program. The **records, 1955-56** (10 ft.), include investigative case files on individuals who requested that the subcommittee look into their dismissals; correspondence and accompanying statistical reports from various executive agencies relating to employee dismissals; subcommittee hearing transcripts; applications for employment on the subcommittee; and a general subject file, which includes staff memorandums, copies of Senator Johnston's speeches, and reference material.

Subcommittee on the Administration of the Civil Service System and Postal Service

15.45 Part of an extended investigation of various aspects of both the civil and postal service is documented by the records of the Subcommittee on the Administration of the Civil Service System and Postal Service. Pursuant to S. Res. 33, 84th Cong., the committee once again turned to a committee of outside advisors, led by James R. Watson, director of the nonpartisan National Civil Service League, to conduct the study. The **records, 1955-57** (2 ft.), include the files of the advisory council, general subject files, and correspondence with and reports from Government agencies. The subcommittee submitted the Watson committee report as its preliminary report (issued as a committee print, March 4, 1957) and obtained approval of the Senate to continue and expand its study. The records, however, concern only the Watson group's study.



building.

The defect of the Westfront is due as I have said, to the fact that the new parts of the building are further advanced on the face of the hill side than they probably would have been had it been possible to design them with reference to it, and that the terraces by which this misfortune is designed to be relieved, being continuations of lines originally laid out with regard to a much smaller building, are inadequate to the purpose.

As the building cannot be moved back the only remedy possible is to be found in bringing the face of the hill simply and boldly forward. This is especially needed on the flanks where the terraces are now run out with a constantly diminishing face - The material for this purpose could now be supplied at a moderate cost, by the proposed reduction of the surface on the East side, but the work should not be undertaken until after the intended new lines on the West side have been most carefully studied in relation to the Architecture.

Respectfully.
Fred. Law Olmsted.
Landscape Architect.

209 W. 46th St.
New York, Jan. 26th 1874.

Final page of letter from Frederick Law Olmsted to Senator Justin R. Morrill, chairman, Committee on Public [Buildings and] Grounds, January 26, 1874, responding to Morrill's request for ideas for improvements of the public grounds in Washington (43A-E17).

CHAPTER 16

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND RELATED COMMITTEES, 1820-1968

(124 ft.)

16.1 The Committee on Public Works was established on January 2, 1947, by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601). Among the purposes of this act was the reduction of the number of standing and select committees of both Houses of Congress and one of the ways this was achieved was by combining and regrouping committee jurisdiction areas. In this instance, the legislative responsibilities of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds were combined with several jurisdictional areas of the Committee on Commerce and the responsibility for highways of the former Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

16.2 This chapter describes the records of the Committee on Public Works and certain related committees: the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and the Committee on Roads and Canals (whose functions were taken over by the Committee on Commerce in 1857). In 1977, the Committee on Public Works was renamed the Committee on Environment and Public Works to emphasize the increasing importance of its work in environmental matters. The Committee on Environment and Public Works will be publishing shortly a history of the committee and its predecessors.

COMMITTEE ON ROADS AND CANALS, 1820-57

16.3 The Committee on Roads and Canals was established as a standing committee on February 8, 1820, following approval of a motion of William A. Trimble of Ohio. Rufus King of New York was appointed chairman. The committee was formed to consider a memorial of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company and resolutions of the Ohio Legislature regarding continuation of the national road west of Wheeling. At the beginning of the 19th Congress (1825-27), the Committee on Roads and Canals was missing from the list of standing committees, a victim of the developing battle between President John Quincy Adams and Vice President John C. Calhoun and allied Senators over the role of the Federal Government concerning internal improvements. Benjamin Ruggles of Ohio submitted a motion to add the committee; in response, John Holmes of Maine argued that a select committee was adequate unless the Senate agreed not only that the Government had the power to construct roads and canals, but also that it was expedient for the Government to do so. Ruggles' motion was defeated and on December 13, 1825, a select committee on roads and canals was established, and was thereafter established for both the 20th and 21st Congresses. Finally, the climate in the Senate with respect to internal improvements changed sufficiently to reestablish the Committee on Roads and Canals as a standing committee on December 7, 1830. By the mid-1850's, interest in canals had waned, and after the close of the 34th Congress (1855-57), legislative matters pertaining to roads and canals were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

16.4 The records of the committee and select committee (4 ft.) consist of **committee reports and papers, 1825-47** (1 ft.), and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1820-57** (3 ft.). The committee reports and papers consist of original and/or printed reports on bills and petitions referred to the committee, and related correspondence, maps, and other records. Many of the petitions and memorials are also accompanied by supporting documentation.

16.5 Subjects of the records include construction and location of the national or Cumberland road (16A-G14, 19A-D15, 20A-G18, 21A-D16, 21A-G21, 23A-G17, 24A-G17, 27A-G21, 28A-D16, 28A-G20) and other roads (19A-G18, 22A-G18.1); construction of canals in Florida (17A-G13, 19A-D15, 19A-G18), Maine (19A-G18), and Alabama (25A-G20), and around rapids and falls such as the Falls of St. Mary's, also known as Sault Ste. Marie (28A-D16, 28A-G20, 29A-G22) and the Falls of the Ohio (22A-G18, 23A-D17, 27A-G21, 28A-G20.1, 29A-G22, 32A-H22, 34A-H22). The records for 1833-35 include a watercolor map of the Falls of the Ohio (23A-D17). The committee also considered other improvements to navigation (19A-D15, 19A-G18, 25A-D18), and construction of railroads, particularly a transcontinental railroad and accompanying telegraph line (29A-G22, 30A-H19, 31A-H21, 32A-H22, 33A-H22). There are many records relating to requests from canal and railroad companies for financial assistance in the form of stock subscriptions and land grants. Among these were the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company (17A-G13, 20A-G18), the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company (20A-G18, 22A-G18.2, 23A-G17, 25A-D18, 25A-G20, 26A-D17, 27A-G21), the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (20A-G18, 21A-D16, 22A-G18.2), the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company (20A-G18), and the Louisville and Portland Canal Company (21A-D16, 23A-G17, 24A-D17, 26A-D17). Claims of contractors involved in internal improvement projects are also documented in the records; a file on the petition of Mary Perrine, the widow of a contractor for the Louisville and Portland Canal, not only documents her claim but also contains a wealth of detail on the construction of the canal (33A-H22).

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, 1838-1946

16.6 Legislation and other matters relating to public buildings and grounds, especially concerning the accommodations afforded the Senate in the north wing of the Capitol and the appropriations to secure these accommodations, were referred to a number of select committees during the first 50 years of the Senate. The few records of these select committees that have survived are found among the committee reports and papers and the petitions and memorials of various select committees; the only exception to this is a petition from artist Julia Plantou asking Congress to purchase her painting of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent (16A-G12). In the 2d session of the 25th Congress (1837), a joint committee was established but was replaced less than 1 year later, on December 6, 1838, by a standing Committee on Public Buildings, which continued until its termination at the end of the 79th Congress. Under Senate Rule XXV, as approved in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, jurisdiction over public buildings and grounds was given to the newly created Committee on Public Works.

16.7 The records of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds (15 ft.) consist of **committee reports and papers, 1838** (1/4 in.); **committee papers, 1847-1946 with gaps** (10 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures that were referred to the committee, 1839-1946 with gaps** (5 ft.); **minutes, 1935-46** (1 vol., 1/2 in.); and **legislative dockets, 1935-38** (3 vols., 3 in.). There is only one original report among the committee records. The committee papers, from the 30th through the 57th Congresses (1847-1903), contain legislative case files on bills and resolutions referred to it and such accompanying papers as correspondence, building plans, and land plats. The records also include a small number of original transcripts of hearings, Presidential messages, executive communications, and copies of minutes of committee meetings. Some petitions and memorials also have supporting papers. For many Congresses, the amount of records in either the committee papers or petitions and memorials series may be negligible. The bound records of the committee consist of a minute book, which contains summaries of committee meetings for the 74th-79th Congresses (1935-46), and three legislative docket books, one for the 74th Congress and two for the 75th Congress.

1838-1901 (25th-56th Congresses)

16.8 Nineteenth century records of the committee focus on improvements to and expansion of the Capitol and the Capitol Grounds; construction of Federal office buildings for use as post offices, customshouses, courthouses, hospitals, and offices throughout the country and in Washington, DC; the acquisition of land for and the construction of memorials; and in a few instances, the acquisition of statuary.

16.9 Among the earliest records of the committee are a small number of petitions from laborers on Federal buildings and employees on the Capitol Grounds. By the late 1840's, however, the emphasis of the records is on more substantive matters. One of the primary purposes of the committee was to investigate the need for legislation to expand and modernize the Capitol. Among the subjects of the records are improvements in the heating and ventilating (29A-G18, 30A-E9, 42A-E18, 42A-H23, 48A-E20, 49A-E24) and lighting (35A-H16, 49A-E24) of the Capitol; enlargement of the Library of Congress, which was in the Capitol (37A-E11); and acquisition of land for the Senate stable (48A-E20). Expansion of the Capitol led to at least one claim for damages; the Israel AME Church on Capitol Hill petitioned the Senate for compensation, submitting a survey of their property and evidence supporting their claim (42A-H23). Also among the records relating to the Capitol and Capitol Grounds are reports (30A-E9) and memorials (31A-H18) of Architect of the Capitol Robert Mills and letters from landscape architect Frederick Law Olmstead concerning his proposed redesign of the Capitol Gardens (43A-E17).

16.10 The committee was also concerned with the construction of other Federal buildings both in and out of Washington. Beginning with the 32d Congress (1851-1853), there are legislative case files for such projects, arranged for each Congress by type of bill and thereunder by number. Many of these are for local post offices, court houses, and other Federal buildings, from those in the largest cities to those in the most isolated outposts. Among the latter, for example, are files relating to four bills to authorize money for a small post office in Mammoth Hot Springs, WY, in Yellowstone National Park (51A-F26, 52A-F23, 53A-F28, 55A-F26) and one for a Federal building in Helena, MT (52A-F23), which includes a detailed justification of the building and a description of the community in the early 1890's. There are also records concerning construction of the Patent Office Building (now the National Portrait Gallery and Museum of American Art), including lists of workers and copies of payrolls (32A-E13); papers relating to a proposed new Presidential mansion on land north of the Capitol (40A-E12); papers explaining Mrs. Benjamin Harrison's plans for enlargement and extension of the White House (51A-F26); and numerous legislative case files for bills proposing construction of a hall of records for the archives of executive agencies (49A-E24, 53A-F28, 56A-F32).

16.11 The records include correspondence between the committee and the Joint Committee for the Completion of the Washington Monument (45A-E19); a petition supporting establishment of a national park at Valley Forge, PA (51A-J25); and petitions (44A-H20, 52A-J23, 56A-J34) and a legislative case file (52A-F23) relating to purchase of land at Yorktown, VA, for a Revolutionary War memorial. The committee was also involved in the selection of a sculptor to create a statue of Adm. David G. Farragut for a square in Washington. The records include several letters from Wilson MacDonald and other sculptors contending for the Farragut statue commission (42A-E18, 43A-E17).

1901-46 (57th-79th Congresses)

16.12 Twentieth century records of the committee differ from earlier files because the legislative case files are no longer filed with the committee papers (see Chapter 20). As a consequence of this change in the Senate's filing practice, the committee papers consist largely of miscellaneous correspondence and executive communications and Presidential messages that were usually printed. There are, however, a few exceptions.

16.13 For the 57th Congress (1901-03), there are files relating to bills proposing to authorize the construction of Federal buildings in various cities. These files are arranged alphabetically by name of city, but are in other respects similar to the legislative case files for earlier Congresses. Each project was originally proposed in a separate Senate bill; however, the bill that passed, H.R. 14018, included all of the approved building projects (57A-F27).

16.14 The committee papers also include the records of an investigation in 1919, under the direction of committee chairman Bert M. Fernald of Maine, of alleged mismanagement in the construction and maintenance of public buildings by the United States Housing Corporation (USHC). These records include correspondence, copies of contracts, tabulations and notes, copies of USHC records, and printer's copies of hearing transcripts and of the committee report (66A-F20).

16.15 The committee papers include very small subject files, including copies of agenda and minutes of some committee meetings for the years 1933-44, covering the chairmanships of Thomas T. (Tom) Connally of Texas, 1933-40, (73A-F23, 74A-F21.1, 75A-F21, 76A-F21), and Francis T. Maloney of Connecticut, 1941-44 (77A-F26, 78A-F26). There is also a single executive session transcript, June 19, 1944.

16.16 Very few petitions and memorials were referred to the committee after 1900. Over a third of these favored prohibition of sales of intoxicating beverages in Federal buildings (57A-J60, 59A-J99, 60A-J121), and a few supported construction of a national archives building (62A-J78, 64A-J71). The remainder concerned a variety of other subjects.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, 1947-68

16.17 The committee on Public Works was established by a provision of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which greatly reduced the number of standing and select committees and in other respects reformed the committee system in both houses. The jurisdiction of the Public Works Committee was built on that of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and included these legislative subjects: public buildings and occupied or improved grounds of the United States generally; measures relating to the purchase of sites and construction of post offices, customshouses, Federal courthouses, and Government buildings within the District of Columbia; measures relating to the Capitol Building and the Senate and House Office Buildings; measures relating to the buildings and grounds of the Botanic Gardens, Library of Congress, and Smithsonian Institution; and public reservations and parks within the District of Columbia, including Rock Creek Park and the National Zoological Park. To these areas of responsibility were added certain areas of jurisdiction formerly handled by the Committee on Commerce. These included flood control and improvement of rivers and harbors, public works for the benefit of navigation, bridges, dams, water power projects, and prevention of oil and other pollution of navigable waters. From the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, which itself was combined into a new committee with expanded responsibility, the Public Works Committee acquired jurisdiction over the construction and maintenance of Federal highways. The three decades following the establishment of the committee saw a dramatic increase in the role of the Government in the regulation of environmental pollution in air and water from new industrial processes and energy sources and in promotion of regional economic development, which expanded the jurisdiction of the committee. In 1977, another legislative reorganization noted these changes and renamed the committee the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

RECORDS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

16.18 Among the records of the Committee on Public Works (105 ft.), the most comprehensive documentation of its activities is found in the legislative case files, 1947-68 (62 ft.). The committee maintained two separate arrangements of case files. One, arranged for each Congress by bill and resolution number, 1947-68, contains copies of bills and resolutions, official and public correspondence, and other records of legislation referred to the committee. These files may also contain amendments; records of conference committee deliberations; staff memoranda; committee reports, prints, and hearings; copies of hearing transcripts, including a few of executive sessions; executive communications proposing legislation; maps; and photographs. Most of the files prior to the 89th Congress (1965-66) are small and contain few of these record types. Files on such controversial subjects as the control of billboard advertising along interstate highways (S. 963, 85th Cong.), are larger because they contain more correspondence. In general, legislation referred to the committee after 1964 appears to be documented more thoroughly.

16.19 The second group of legislative case files, arranged by Congress and thereunder by docket number, covers all Congresses except the 87th and 88th (1961-64). This segment consists largely of printed bills, reports, hearings, and committee prints, but in some instances includes related correspondence, maps, and an unprinted transcript of a hearing. Also among these records are copies of legislative calendars, which contain docket numbers, and a few legislative case files of bills referred to the Committee on Commerce and the Committee on Public Roads in the 79th Congress.

16.20 Also referred to the committee were **Presidential messages and executive communications, 1947-68** (10 ft.), arranged for each Congress by type of record and thereunder chronologically by date of referral. The records include annual and other periodic reports of the Tennessee Valley Authority, various power commissions, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Public Roads, and agencies concerned with public buildings and parks. Among these for the 81st Congress is a report and related papers concerning the Smithsonian Institution's proposed national air museum in 1949. For the 90th Congress, the number of messages, communications, and reports referred to the committee increased substantially.

16.21 **Petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1947-68** (2 ft.), are also among the records of the full committee. These concern various subjects and are arranged for each Congress chronologically by date referred.

16.22 **Nomination files, 1947-68** (1 ft.), contain minimal information on executive appointees to such bodies as the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Mississippi River Commission, the California Debris Commission, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, and various regional commissions. Also referred to the committee are nominations for Administrators of the Federal Highway Administration and the National Highway Safety Administration in the Department of Transportation and of the Economic Development Administration in the Department of Commerce. The records are arranged by Congress, thereunder alphabetically by nominee, and include nomination reference and report forms, brief biographies, and, in some instances, printed hearings. Nomination files for the 90th Congress are filed together with similar records for the 91st-93d Congresses.

16.23 The records of the full committee also include **watershed project files, 1957-68** (10 ft.), comprised of survey reports, work plans, and related correspondence, and **reports of State estimates of costs under the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, 1966-67** (16 ft.). The estimates were sent to the committee by the Bureau of Public Roads. Both series are arranged by Congress and thereunder by State.

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

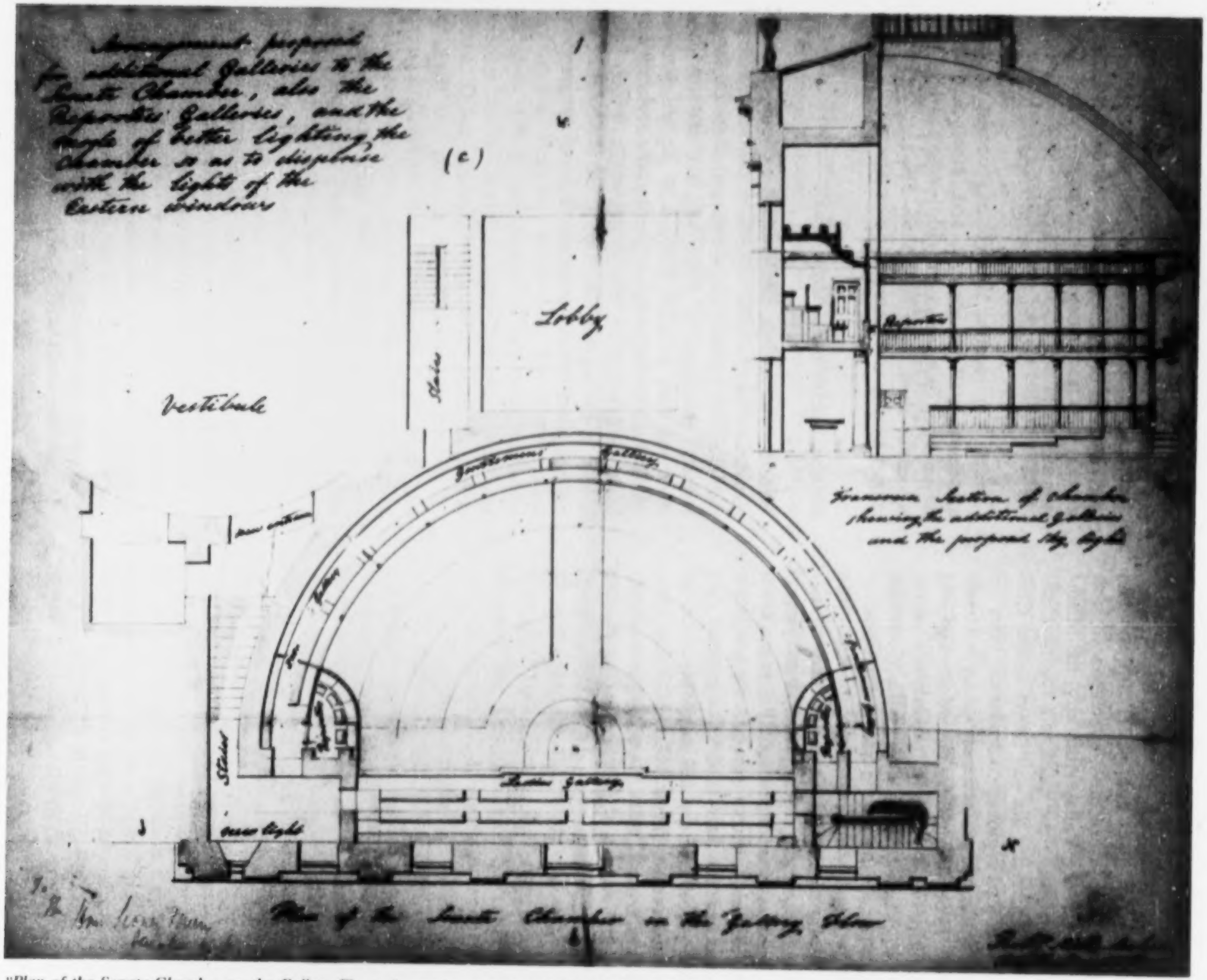
16.24 Documentation of subcommittee activities can often be found in the legislative case files of the full committee. However, the National Archives has separate series of records for two subcommittees.

Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution

16.25 The **records, 1965** (10 in.), consist of correspondence, staff memoranda, and reference material accumulated in connection with public hearings held in various cities, June 2-24, 1965. The records are arranged by city and thereunder by subject.

Subcommittee on Roads

16.26 The **records, 1967-70** (3 ft.), consist of correspondence, memoranda, reports, notes, and reference material. The records include papers of the chairman, Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, and the chief clerk and staff director, Richard B. Royce. Some of the files are arranged by subject and the remainder by State, except for the West Virginia file, which is included in the subject file. The primary subject of the records is the Federal interstate highway program.


Arrangement proposed for additional Galleries to the Senate Chamber, also the Reporters' Galleries, and the mode of better lighting the Chamber so as to dispense with the lights of the Eastern windows
(c)
Lobby
Vestibule
Stairs
Reporters
Transverse Section of Chamber showing the additional Galleries and the proposed sky light
Gentlemens' Gallery
Ladies Gallery
Stairs
Plan of the Senate Chamber on the Gallery Floor

"Plan of the Senate Chamber on the Gallery Floor; Arrangement proposed for additional Galleries to the Senate Chamber, also the Reporters' Galleries, and the mode of better lighting the Chamber so as to dispense with the lights in the Eastern windows." One of four drawings by Robert Mills proposing alterations in the Capitol Building submitted to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, March 29, 1846 (29A-D3).

CHAPTER 17
RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION AND RELATED COMMITTEES, 1789-1968

(417 ft.)

17.1 This chapter describes the records of the Committee on Rules and Administration and of earlier standing committees that were responsible for matters concerning the rules of the Senate, legislative agencies and services, and a variety of administrative and clerical functions that support the Senate and its committees. These earlier committees include the Committee on Enrolled Bills, the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, the Committee on Printing, the Committee on the Library, the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the Committee on Rules. Three of these committees—Enrolled Bills, Printing, and the Library—either began as or had counterparts that were joint committees at some time in their histories. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601) terminated all of these standing committees except Rules and merged their jurisdictions under a renamed Committee on Rules and Administration.

17.2 From the first Congress onward, the Senate also created special and select committees to handle administrative and internal matters; for example, in the 20th century, several special committees investigated campaign expenditure and financing in Senate elections (see Chapter 18).

17.3 For a brief history of the Committee on Rules and Administration and its predecessor committees, see *History of the Committee on Rules and Administration*, (S. Doc. 27, 96th Cong., 1st sess. Serial 13232).

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS, 1789-1946

17.4 The Committee on Enrolled Bills was established as a joint committee on July 27, 1789, to assure the accuracy of bills as passed before they were sent to the President for his signature. Records of the joint committee were maintained by its Senate members. At the beginning of the 1st session of the 44th Congress (1875-77), the Senate established a separate committee to carry out its portion of the enrolling function, and a few months later, the House followed suit. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 abolished the Committee on Enrolled Bills and transferred the formal examination of all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions to the newly created Committee on Rules and Administration. Shortly thereafter, by S. Res. 55, 80th Cong., the function of enrollment of bills was transferred to the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, where it currently resides.

17.5 The records of the committee consist solely of **memorandums of bills and resolutions examined, presented, and approved, and related registers, 1789-1941** (13 ft.). The memorandums have little research value, but do document the process by which bills were handled after they were signed by officers of both Houses. Registers used by the committee clerk for the period 1919-33 accompany the memorandums. There are no records of this committee for the 43d-65th Congresses (1873-1919), 74th Congress (1935-37), and 77th-79th Congresses (1941-46). The actual enrolled bills, bearing the signatures of the Presiding Officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and of the President of the United States, are in enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, 1789-1986 (195 ft.), in Record Group 11, General Records of the United States Government.

COMMITTEE TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE, 1807-1946

17.6 The Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate was established on November 4, 1807, upon approval of a motion of John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts. The motion amended the rules of the Senate by requiring that "at the commencement of every session a committee of three members shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate." Such a committee is not, however, mentioned again in the Senate *Journal* until the beginning of the 1st session of the 16th Congress, when, on January 3, 1820, the committee was mandated by rule XXX of the new rules of the Senate. For every Congress thereafter, a committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate was appointed. The duties of the committee grew to include all proposals for the withdrawal of funds from the contingent fund not otherwise provided by law, including funds for investigations, salaries of Senate employees, travel funds for Senators, rental and purchase of office machines, and maintenance of home State offices. Records of contingent expenses, such as account books and similar financial records, are located among the records of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate (see Chapter 20).

17.7 The records of the committee (1 ft.) are extremely fragmentary and most are for the years 1941-44. The records include **committee reports and papers, 1817-47** (2 in.); **committee papers, 1861-1944** (9 in.); **petitions and memorials referred to the committee, 1829-83** (1 in.); **records of resolutions referred to the committee, 1941-46** (part of 1 roll, 35mm microfilm—see records of the Committee on Rules and Administration, 81st Cong.); and **minutes of committee meetings, 1942-46** (1 vol., 1/2 in.). Despite the small volume of records and the significant gaps in each series, there are several interesting items. Among these are a petition of reporters of Congressional proceedings of the Senate asking for accommodations that will enable them to fulfill their duties (25A-G4; see also 27A-D20, under various select committees, for a drawing of a proposed press gallery); drawings of proposed alterations to the Senate Chamber by architect Robert Mills (29A-D3); a petition from a hotel proprietor seeking $307 damages for costs he incurred when a resident, Senator William Upham of Vermont, died of smallpox in the hotel in 1853 (32A-H4); and a memorial of Henry Johnson asking the Senate to examine his invention for recording Senate votes or "yeas and nays" (33A-H4). Most of the committee papers (8 in.) consist of subject files and printed Senate resolutions for the 77th-78th Congresses (1941-44), during the chairmanship of Scott W. Lucas of Illinois.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, 1841-1946

17.8 The Committee on Printing was established by Senate resolution on December 15, 1841, because of the growing feeling in the Senate that the subject of printing had, as aptly put in a report on S. 279, 27th Cong., "from an early period of the Government, . . . engaged more time than comported with the public interest." All questions on the printing of Senate documents and reports, petitions and memorials, accompanying documents, and all papers except bills, resolutions, communications from State legislatures, and motions to print were to be referred to the Committee on Printing, but the coexistence of the Joint Committee on Printing rendered this practice less than absolute. In 1855, the procurement of maps and drawings accompanying documents was added as a committee responsibility. Until it was terminated at the end of the 79th Congress, the basic functions of the committee changed little. The Joint Committee on Printing was established in 1846 by Public Law 29-16 and continues to exist; its records are in Record

Group 128, Records of the Joint Committees of Congress (see Chapter 19).

17.9 The records of the committee (25 ft.) consist of **committee reports and papers, 1842-47** (1 in.); **committee papers, 1849-1946** (22 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1841-1944** (1 ft.); and **dockets, 1909-19** (7 vols., 2 ft.). Most of the records date from 1883 to 1931.

17.10 The vast majority of the committee papers document the committee's approval of simple or concurrent resolutions calling for the printing of congressional publications. The records normally consist of the printing resolutions referred to the committee, and sometimes either the original or a copy of the source document, such as an executive communication or a Presidential message. There is no obvious way to determine why some documents are among the records of the committee and others are not. There are also a few legislative case files concerning such matters as working conditions at the Government Printing Office (GPO) and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (51A-F23, 55A-F23) and establishment of Government depository libraries (50A-F20, 51A-F23, 55A-F23). Beginning in the 57th Congress (1901-03), these files are arranged by docket number, and each consists of the cost estimate supplied by the Public Printer, the printing resolution, and, in some instances, the document to be printed and related papers. A case file may also include a communication from the Public Printer concerning paper contracts and other functions associated with the operation of the GPO (e.g., 58A-F23). The committee papers also include a report and accompanying captioned photographs, prepared by the U.S. Army, on the relief efforts following the 1906 San Francisco earthquake (60A-F20). From 1901 to 1946, additional legislative case files relating to printing may be found in the series of **papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions ("accompanying papers")** (see Chapter 20).

17.11 Although there are very few petitions among the records of the committee, a number of them concern working conditions, wages, and management of the GPO (39A-H17, 43A-H18, 51A-J22, 53A-J27, 56A-J32, 60A-J117). Probably misplaced, but also among these records is a transcript of a hearing concerning an investigation of the Office of the Public Printer in 1909 (60A-J117). Other petitions and memorials referred to the committee include a printed memorial and related documents of the Convention of Iron Masters in Philadelphia, 1849, which describes many aspects of the U.S. iron industry (35A-H14); a memorial of Franklin Rives complaining about the decision to have the GPO publish the debates of Congress, the *Congressional Record* (46A-H18); and a petition of Clara Barton requesting that Congress print additional copies of a history of the Red Cross of Geneva (48A-H20).

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, 1849-1946

17.12 Senate interest in a congressional library can be documented in the Senate *Journal* as early as 1800 when Congress passed an act to appropriate $5,000 for the purchase and maintenance of books under direction of a joint committee. This act was followed in 1802 by another act providing that future supervision of expenditures be carried out by a joint committee. In 1809, in accordance with this statutory requirement, a concurrent resolution authorized appointment of a joint committee, which reported bills during the next several Congresses. In 1843, the Joint Committee on the Library was recognized formally when both Houses adopted the joint rules of Congress, and, for the first time, the Committee on the Library appears in the Journal among other standing committees. While the listing of a committee on the library suggests that it was by this time a standing committee, later journals indicate that this committee met jointly with its counterpart in the House of Representatives, reflecting the unique status of the Library Committee. Beginning with the 31st Congress (1849-51), many petitions and memorials and at least one bill were referred to the Committee on the Library, actually to the Senate members of the joint committee. The separate Senate standing Committee on the Library was not established until the joint rules ceased to exist in 1876; thereafter, until 1946, when its jurisdiction was transferred to the newly established Committee on Rules and Administration, the Senate committee coexisted with the Joint Committee on the Library. Even after 1876, records of the joint committee are occasionally found among the records of the standing committee.

17.13 Records of the committee (9 ft.), including those joint committee records that have been filed with the records of the Senate, consist of **committee papers, 1873-1946** (5 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1849-1946** (3 ft.); **minutes, 1909-33** (3 vols., 3 in.); and **legislative dockets, 1911-46** (5 vols., 7 in.). There are occasional gaps in each of these series, the most significant being in the minutes, 1915-26 (64th-68th Congresses). Legislative case files for bills and resolutions referred to the standing committee, 1901-46, are in the series of papers supporting specific bills and resolutions (see Chapter 20). Other records of the Joint Committee on the Library are in Record Group 128, Records of the Joint Committees of Congress (see Chapter 19).

17.14 Committee papers consist of legislative case files, 1873-1901; Presidential messages and executive communications, many of which were printed; miscellaneous correspondence; and a few photographs supporting bills and executive communications. The records are arranged by Congress and in most instances thereunder into legislative case files and papers on miscellaneous subjects, which include correspondence, messages, and communications. Primary subjects of these records include the physical plant and collections of the Library of Congress, the U.S. Botanic Gardens, various works of art for the Capitol, and monuments on Federal property and in the District of Columbia. Included among the papers are correspondence of historian J. Franklin Jameson relating to his proposal to copy and publish the papers of the Virginia Company (50A-F13); a communication from the Army Chief of Engineers, including a photograph, providing a progress report on the construction of the Library of Congress, 1891-92; a subject file of correspondence and related records during the chairmanship of Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, including material on the U.S. Botanic Gardens, racially segregated eating facilities in the Library of Congress, and several proposed monuments (66A-F12.1, 67A-F13.1); correspondence between Senator George Hoar of Massachusetts and sculptor Daniel Chester French, and between Senator William M. Evarts and sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens (51A-F17); and records relating to a 1924 investigation of charges against the director of the U.S. Botanic Gardens (68A-F13). For the 68th Congress, there are also minutes of the Joint Committee on the Library (68A-F13). During the 1930's and 1940's, the records consist chiefly of annual reports of the Librarian of Congress and Archivist of the United States, other executive communications, and small amounts of correspondence.

17.15 Petitions and memorials referred to the committee concern a wide variety of specific subjects. Generally the petitions are arranged chronologically for each Congress, irrespective of subject. Among the records of this series are petitions relating to copyright law (32A-H10, 40A-H11, 42A-H12, 48A-H14), including two dated 1852 favoring an international copyright law signed by James Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, Herman Melville, and William Cullen Bryant (32A-H10); two letters from painter Rembrandt Peale in 1858 relating to his equestrian portrait of George Washington (35A-H8); an 1869 petition from Mathew Brady, with related papers, asking Congress to purchase his collection of Civil War photographs (40A-H11.1); petitions from American sculptors in Rome dated 1884 requesting repeal of the tax on imported art (48A-H14.2); numerous demands during the mid-1890's for the removal of the statue of Pere Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit priest, missionary, and explorer, from Statuary Hall in the Capitol (54A-J20.1); and many petitions dated 1897 or 1898 supporting evening hours for the Library of Congress (55A-J19).

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS, 1871-1946

17.16 The Committee on Privileges and Elections was established by a Senate resolution approved March 10, 1871. Among the matters referred to the committee were contested elections for Senate seats, questions regarding credentials of Senators, financing of senatorial elections, and expenses of contestants in contested election cases. Prior to its creation, these matters had been referred either to a select committee or to the Committee on the Judiciary. The committee also considered most legislation proposing the direct election of Senators and some legislation concerning voting rights issues such as poll taxes and woman suffrage. Several Senate select and special committees also investigated Senate campaign expenditures. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 abolished the Committee on Privileges and Elections and transferred its jurisdiction to the Committee on Rules and Administration, which had a subcommittee on privileges and elections until 1977. A history of cases referred to this and other committees has been printed as *Senate Election, Expulsion, and Censure Cases from 1793 to 1972* (S. Doc. 7, 92d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 12935-1).

17.17 The records of the committee (52 ft.) include **committee papers, 1871-1946** (35 ft.); **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures referred to the committee, 1871-1944** (16 ft.); **dockets, 1871-1932** (5 vols., 6 in.); **minutes, 1873-1946** (5 vols., 5 in., and part of 1 roll of 35mm microfilm); and **"Examinations as to the matter of Hon. J. J. Ingalls at Topeka, Kansas," September 22-October 8, 1879** (1 vol., 1 in.). There are no committee papers for the 43d (1873-75) and 60th (1907-09) Congresses and no petitions for the 46th Congress (1879-81) and more than half of the Congresses after 1913. There are also gaps in the dockets and the minutes. The minutes for the 57th-63d Congresses (1901-15) are located in the docket volume covering those Congresses, and minutes for the second session of the 77th Congress through the

79th Congress (1942-46) are on one of two rolls of microfilm among the records of the Committee on Rules and Administration, 81st Congress (1949-50). Several series or parts of series from five committees are reproduced on the two rolls of microfilm.

17.18 The records of the Committee on Privileges and Elections are a rich source of information on many of the candidates for the Senate who were involved in contested elections and on Senators-elect whose credentials were challenged. Many of the earliest cases arose from disputes over the credentials of Senators elected to represent former Confederate States. The types of records relating to these and similar cases vary greatly, ranging from originals of records that were printed, such as transcripts of hearings, to very detailed, unpublished material. The volume of records on each case is also highly variable, from a single document to as much as 11 feet of records for a contested election. The following paragraphs describe selected cases for which the committee preserved substantial original documentation.

17.19 John J. Ingalls of Kansas, 46th Congress (1879-81): Senator Ingalls was an incumbent Senator whose reelection by the Kansas Legislature was marred by charges of bribery. Records (4 in.) of the investigation of these charges include a volume of minutes of committee meetings held in Topeka, KS, and subsequent records relating to Ingalls' claim for reimbursement of expenses in connection with the investigation (46A-E20, 47A-E20).

17.20 William Andrews Clark of Montana, 56th Congress (1899-1901): Clark was elected to the Senate by the Montana Legislature in 1899, but shortly thereafter he was charged with bribery and corruption. The committee investigated the charges and found that Clark was not entitled to the seat. Clark resigned before the Senate could act on a resolution proposing his expulsion. In March 1901, he was reelected and seated without incident. Records of the investigation consist of original transcripts of hearings, investigative files, exhibits, and indexes (56A-F31, 5 ft.).

17.21 Reed Smoot of Utah, 58th Congress (1903-5): Smoot's election to the Senate was challenged because he was affiliated with the Mormon Church, which was still strongly associated in the minds of many people with the practice of polygamy. The committee investigated the Smoot case for more than 2 years. A majority of the committee believed that Smoot was not entitled to a seat, but the Senate voted against his expulsion. The records consist of transcripts of hearings and subpoenas (58A-F24, 6 in.) and hundreds of memorials (11 ft.) supporting his expulsion because of the polygamist practices of the Mormon church (58A-J68, 59A-J97).

17.22 William Lorimer of Illinois, 61st and 62d Congress (1909-12): Lorimer was subjected to two Senate investigations of alleged bribery in connection with his election. The Senate agreed with the minority report of the committee that Lorimer's election was invalid. Records include Lorimer's printed brief, a volume of minutes of subcommittee meetings, a transcript of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union League Club of Chicago, a transcript of a Cook County (IL) Criminal Court proceeding in the case, *People* v. *Erbstein*, and various other exhibits (62A-F22, 1 ft.).

17.23 Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, 65th Congress (1917-19): A group in Minnesota presented a resolution seeking LaFollette's expulsion from the Senate on the grounds of disloyalty and sedition because of a speech delivered at a large convention in St. Paul in 1917. Hearings were conducted but no action was taken by the Senate. Records (4 ft.) include original transcripts of hearings and a committee print (65A-F18), but consist mainly of numerous petitions and letters largely favoring his expulsion (65A-J50).

17.24 Henry Ford-Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, 65th-67th Congresses (1918-22): Records (3 in.) relating to this contested election include Ford's original petition charging his opponent with unlawful campaign expenditures and the exercise of undue influence in the conduct of the election (65A-F18). Subsequently, Newberry and others were indicted and convicted of violating the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, but the conviction was overturned by the Supreme Court. In January 1922, the Senate declared in a very close vote that Newberry was a duly elected senator, but the following November he resigned his seat. Committee papers for the 67th Congress contain several printed items (67A-F20).

17.25 George E. B. Peddy-Earle B. Mayfield of Texas, 68th Congress (1923-25): Peddy challenged Mayfield's election on several grounds, including vote fraud and a conspiracy between Mayfield and the Ku Klux Klan. The committee investigated and recommended in its report that the charges be dismissed. Records of the investigation include petitions, briefs, and hearing exhibits such as a transcript of the case, *King* v. *Staples*, heard in the Navarro County (TX) Court, and correspondence relating the role of the Ku Klux Klan in the election (68A-F18, 5 in.).

17.26 Holm O. Bursum-Samuel G. Bratton of New Mexico, 68th-69th Congresses (1924-26): Bursum, the incumbent, was defeated by Bratton in the 1924 election. Bursum charged Bratton with various election violations, but at the committee hearing he abandoned most of these allegations and stated that he relied entirely on a recount. The committee and the Senate sided with Bratton. Records include petitions, affidavits, correspondence, and both minutes and a transcript of the hearings of the subcommittee (69A-F23, 3 in.).

17.27 Daniel F. Steck-Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, 69th Congress (1925-26): Steck contested the election of Brookhart, the incumbent, on the grounds of voting irregularities and alleged that Brookhart, a Progressive Republican, had obtained the Republican party nomination under false pretenses. The committee investigated the charges and offered a resolution declaring that Brookhart had not been elected; this resolution was passed narrowly, and Steck took his seat on April 12, 1926. Records of the investigation consist of correspondence and a hearing transcript (69A-F23, 7 in.).

17.28 William B. Wilson-William S. Vare of Pennsylvania, 69th-71st Congresses (1926-29): This complex case initially revolved around questions of campaign financing, particularly in the 1926 Pennsylvania Republican primary, but expanded during the course of the investigation into several precedent-setting areas. In that primary, Vare defeated the incumbent, George Wharton Pepper. Wilson was the Democratic nominee against Vare in the general election, and after his defeat, he contested Vare's election on the grounds of corrupt practices, illegal registration and voting, and other irregularities. In a break from customary practice, the case was investigated by a special committee of the Senate as well as by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In 1929, it was determined that neither Vare nor Wilson was entitled to the seat, and, ironically, the seat was filled when Governor John S. Fisher appointed Joseph R. Grundy to the remainder of the term. Grundy, a wealthy manufacturer, was a central figure in the investigation of the primary for allegedly contributing approximately $400,000 to Senator Pepper. Records (4 ft.) of the case are in the committee papers of both the 70th (70A-F20) and 71st Congresses (71A-F24) and include minutes and notes of committee meetings; unpublished transcripts of hearings (vols. 1-20 in 70A-F20 and vols. 21-25 in 71A-F24; vol. 21 missing); unpublished transcripts of arguments, May 23-29, 1929 (71A-F24); and petitions and briefs of candidates, Senate resolutions, campaign expenditure data, exhibits presented at the hearings, and other records (71A-F24).

17.29 J. Thomas Heflin-John H. Bankhead of Alabama, 71st and 72d Congresses (1930-31): Heflin charged that he had been defrauded of the right to run in the regular Democratic primary and that there were other irregularities at the general election. Although the subcommittee of the Privileges and Elections Committee agreed with Heflin, a majority of the full committee found that Bankhead's nomination was valid and that the election irregularities did not affect the outcome of the election. Records (6 ft.) of the case are among the committee papers of both the 71st and 72d Congresses and include transcripts of grand jury sessions in Madison and Jackson Counties, AL, in September 1930 (71A-F24); petitions, newspaper clippings, and correspondence (71A-F24); committee and subcommittee prints, transcripts of hearings, correspondence with Senators, correspondence with and reports of local election officials, and a report of election violations in each county prepared by subcommittee chairman Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware (72A-F23).

17.30 George M. Pritchard-Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, 72d Congress (1931-33): Pritchard filed a petition in which he alleged various fraudulent election activities by Democrats in the general election. The committee held a hearing on the petition, but no separate investigation was funded. Pritchard's petition was dismissed on February 3, 1933. Records include the candidate's petition, related correspondence, and subject files arranged by county (72A-F23, 9 in.).

17.31 John Overton and Huey Long of Louisiana, 73d Congress, 1933-35: Long and Overton were elected to the Senate in 1930 and 1932, respectively, and were close political associates. Overton's opponent in the 1932 Louisiana primary was incumbent Edwin S. Broussard, who filed petitions alleging various frauds in the primary; these allegations were investigated by a special committee established in 1932. Broussard never formally challenged Overton's election; however, a petition from the Women's Committee on Louisiana seeking Overton's expulsion was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Public hearings were held in May 1934, and the petitions were discharged June 16, 1934. Records consist of executive session transcripts for February 14 and May 27, 1934, miscellaneous correspondence, and printed matter (73A-F22); and petitions attacking Long referred to the committee (73A-J42, 74A-J32).

17.32 Henry D. Hatfield-Rush D. Holt of West Virginia, 74th Congress (1935): Hatfield, the incumbent, was defeated by Holt in the 1934 Democratic primary and again in the general election in which he ran as the Republican nominee. He challenged Holt's election on the basis of age qualification. Holt was not 30 years old until June 18, 1935, but he did not present himself to be sworn in until after that date. Holt's election was upheld by the Senate. Records include several committee prints, original and printed transcripts of hearings, and correspondence generally supporting Holt (74A-F21, 8 in.).

17.33 Dennis Chavez-Bronson M. Cutting of New Mexico, 74th Congress (1935): When he lost by 1,261 votes, Chavez contested Cutting's right to the seat. He petitioned for a recount and made certain charges relating to the election. Cutting went to New Mexico to conduct an investigation of the accuracy of Chavez's list of particulars. On his return trip to Washington, Cutting was killed in an airplane accident. Chavez informed the committee that he wished to withdraw his petition, but the committee continued to consider the matter until it could report unanimously that there was nothing in the record to support Chavez's petition. Records include petitions, transcripts of hearings that were also printed, and various legal documents and exhibits submitted by Chavez (74A-F21, 1 ft.).

17.34 Clarence E. Martin-Joseph Rosier of West Virginia, 71st Congress (1941): The dispute between Martin and Rosier stemmed from their respective appointments by outgoing Governor Homer A. Holt and ex-Senator and incoming Governor Matthew Neely. Neely had resigned his Senate seat to become Governor and the appointments were made to take his place. The committee recommended that Rosier be seated, and the Senate, by a narrow margin, agreed. Records of the case include copies of transcripts of hearings and correspondence (77A-F25, 9 in.).

17.35 William Langer of North Dakota, 71st Congress (1941-42): Langer, a former Governor of North Dakota, was charged, in a petition of certain citizens of his State, with moral turpitude, acceptance of bribes and kickbacks, and other offenses. Although the committee voted that Langer was not entitled to a seat, the Senate ignored their recommendation and upheld Langer's right to his seat. Records of the investigation of the committee are varied and voluminous. They include minutes of subcommittee meetings; transcripts of hearings, which were also printed, and related exhibits; correspondence with North Dakota residents; correspondence of Elbert Smith and Sam Hood, Jr., investigators for the committee; testimony taken by the investigators; transcripts of court proceedings involving Langer; and reference material (77A-F25, 7 ft.).

17.36 While these cases are the most extensively documented, many other cases involving the seating of Senators and related matters are documented in the records of the committee.

17.37 Other subjects of the records of the committee include woman suffrage, voting rights for blacks, direct election of Senators, and campaign financing. Beginning in 1874 and continuing until the creation of a select committee on woman suffrage in 1882, many petitions supporting woman suffrage were referred to the committee (43A-H20, 44A-H19, 45A-H20); the committee papers include the original "arguments of the delegates of the Woman's Suffrage Association" (45A-E18). Petitions protesting discrimination against black voters in elections and related mob violence and petitions supporting a bill, S. 4252, 56th Cong. (1899-1901), to prevent voting discrimination were also referred to the committee (53A-J29.1, 54A-J30.1, 56A-J33.1). Beginning in the late 1880's and continuing until 1909, the committee also received numerous petitions favoring direct election of Senators, especially from State legislatures in Western and Midwestern States and populist organizations such as the Grange (50A-J23, 51A-J24, 52A-J22, 55A-J29, 56A-J33, 57A-J59, 59A-J96, 60A-J119).

17.38 The committee papers also include final statements of expenditures and contributions of $100 or more and related correspondence from both the Democratic and Republican National Committees for the 1920 national elections (66A-F19) and a small amount of correspondence relating to the Soldiers Voting Act of 1942 and its 1944 amendments, which provided for absentee voting by members of the armed services (78A-F25, 79A-F24).

COMMITTEE ON RULES, 1874-1946

17.39 The standing Committee on Rules was established on December 9, 1874, following adoption of a resolution submitted by Henry Anthony of Rhode Island. The committee replaced the Select Committee to Revise the Rules of the Senate, which had been established in 1867 and produced the 1868 revision in the rules of the Senate. With the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the functions and duties of the Committee on Rules and other administrative committees were consolidated to form the Committee on Rules and Administration.

17.40 The records of the Committee on Rules (3 ft.) are very limited. They include **committee papers, 1885-1946** (3 ft.); **petitions and memorials referred to the committee, 1900-44** (1 in.); **minutes, 1893-1946** (3 vols., 2 in., and part of 1 roll of microfilm); and **legislative dockets, 1920-46** (2 vols., 2 in., and part of 1 roll of microfilm). For each of these series, there are significant gaps. All but 1 inch of the committee papers are dated 1934-46; papers for these years include a small subject file that contains information on the 1937 Presidential inauguration (76A-F23); Senate Press Galleries, 1935-40 (76A-F23); and operation of the Senate restaurant (77A-F28, 78A-F28). Among the older committee papers is a drawing of the floor plan of the kitchen of the Capitol (c. 1886), accompanying a letter from the chief engineer of the Senate (49A-E28). The committee papers also include two transcripts of executive sessions, 1941-42 (77A-F28). Among the petitions are those opposing Sunday sessions of the Senate (58A-J74, 60A-J124), favoring transferring District of Columbia appropriations bills from the Committee on Appropriations to the Committee on the District of Columbia (57A-J66, 62A-J81), and favoring a 1943 bill, S. 1823, 78th Cong., to provide for radio broadcasts of the proceedings of the Congress (78A-J24). The minutes of the committee are its most complete series of records, but there are no minutes for the years 1927-31 and most for the years 1943-44 are also missing. The minutes for the 72d-76th Congresses (1932-40) and 79th Congress (1945-46) are on 35mm microfilm, with records of the Committee on Rules and Administration, 81st Congress. The legislative dockets consist of two volumes: one for the 66th Congress, 2d session through the 67th Congress, 1st session (1919-21), and the other for the 72d-79th Congresses (1931-46). This latter volume also includes the original minutes, 1932-40, and the entire volume appears on the above-mentioned microfilm.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION, 1947-68

17.41 The Committee on Rules and Administration was established under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which consolidated the functions of the Committees on Rules, Audit and Control of the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Library, Printing, Privileges and Elections, and Enrolled Bills. Under this legislation, the jurisdiction of the committee included all of the areas previously within the purview of the predecessor committees, such as matters relating to the contingent expenses of the Senate; the Senate Library and the Library of Congress; works of art for the Capitol; erection of monuments; most matters relating to the Smithsonian Institution; election of President, Vice President, and Members of Congress; corrupt election practices; contested elections; credentials and qualifications of Senators; Presidential succession; parliamentary rules; floor and gallery rules; the Senate restaurant; administration of the Senate wing of the Capitol, including assignment of office space; printing and correction of the *Congressional Record*; and enrollment of bills.

17.42 The committee maintained several standing subcommittees, generally representing the specialized jurisdiction of the predecessor committees. However, only one of these, the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, has transferred any records to the National Archives. In fact, nearly half of all records of the committee since 1947 are records of the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections. Since 1977, the Committee on Rules and Administration has operated without subcommittees.

17.43 There are 314 feet of records for the committee and its subcommittees for this period.

RECORDS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE

17.44 Documenting the legislative activities of the Committee on Rules and Administration are its **legislative case files, 1947-68** (70 ft.). Arranged by Congress, thereunder by type of bill or resolution, and thereunder numerically, these files may include copies of printed bills and resolutions, printed hearings or transcripts of hearings, original and printed reports, copies of slip laws, newspaper clippings, and related correspondence and staff memorandums. Many of the resolutions referred to the committee concern approval of funds to support specific investigations or studies that cannot be funded by regular legislative appropriations, and typically these files are very brief. Others, pertaining to Senate rules or procedures, can be more extensive; for example, S. Res. 25, 80th Cong. (3 in.), and S. Res. 11, 81st Cong. (7 in.), both concern efforts to amend Senate Rule XXII on the precedence of motions and the closing of debate, also known as cloture. The largest case file of this kind is for S. Res. 65, 83d Cong. (3 ft.), to establish rules of procedure for Senate investigating committees; it consists of a subject file, an original copy of the transcript of the hearing, and copies of statements submitted by witnesses. Bills referred to the committee often concern broader issues, such as the conduct of Federal elections. Other large legislative case files include S. 2150, 85th Cong., relating to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act and elections, and S. 1211, 89th Cong., relating to a proposal to change the national election day to the first Sunday in November.

17.45 Because the preponderance of the committee's business concerns internal Senate matters, few **Presidential messages and executive communications, 1947-68** (2 ft.), and few **petitions and memorials, 1947-68** (2 ft.), were referred to the committee. The former series consists largely of reports of the Librarian of Congress, the Public Printer, the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, and the Director of the Smithsonian Institution. For the 80th Congress, the series also contains original petitions from contestants in the 1946 Senate elections in Maryland and West Virginia (see also para. 17.54).

17.46 One of the major series of committee records is the **general subject files, 1947-68** (40 ft.). For each Congress, the records include correspondence, printed materials such as legislative calendars and newspaper clippings, and financial records on administrative and legislative subjects. Among the better documented subjects are the battles over amendment of the cloture rule, room assignments, the case of Louis R. Lautier and racial integration of the Senate Press Gallery (80th Congress), the 1950 Maryland election investigation (82d Congress), and operation of the Senate restaurant (numerous Congresses). Committee business meetings are documented in this series by subject files on agenda and, for 1953-64 and 1967-68, minutes of committee meetings. Also included is a small amount of correspondence with subcommittees, 1947-54.

17.47 **Minutes of committee meetings, 1947-52** (parts of 2 rolls), are on 35mm microfilm, which also includes the minutes of the Joint Committee on the Library, 1947-52, and earlier records of the Committee on Rules, the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

17.48 The committee also maintained its **outgoing letters, 1947-68** (4 ft.), that serve as a name index to correspondence in the general subject files and legislative case files. Except for the 88th Congress (1965-66) where these letters are interfiled in the general subject files, the records have been maintained separately for each Congress.

17.49 Another important series is the **historical subject file, 1945-85** (27 ft.). Unlike the general subject files (see 17.46.), this series serves as a reference file over a broad time period. It contains some correspondence and staff memorandums, though it is predominately a collection of printed material. It is divided into three segments, each arranged alphabetically; the first of these contains most of the pre-1969 material, although some more recent records are present. The focuses of the file are Senate administration, rules, and facilities. A folder title list prepared by the committee serves as a finding aid.

17.50 The committee has preserved as a separate series its **transcripts of unpublished hearings and executive sessions, 1957-68** (5 ft.). The transcripts are verbatim accounts of committee business meetings held in executive session where administrative and legislative matters were discussed, as well as executive session and unpublished public hearings. These also include hearings on nominations for the Public Printer.

17.51 The remaining records of the full committee include **nomination files, 1947-48** (1/4 in.); **copies of printed bills, resolutions, and reports, 1947-52** (1 ft.); and **miscellaneous records, 1947-52** (1 ft.).

RECORDS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

17.52 Until 1977, the Committee on Rules and Administration maintained several standing subcommittees. Of these, the records of only one, the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, have been transferred to the National Archives. Records of and relating to the others may be found in series of full committee records, such as the general subject files, minutes, and unpublished transcripts of public hearings and executive sessions. The committee has also transferred to the National Archives records of two special subcommittees, one considering a change in the cloture rule and the other investigating the financial activities of Robert G. "Bobby" Baker, secretary to the Senate majority leader.

Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections

17.53 The **records of the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, 1947-68** (141 ft.), contain records on several contested elections, 1946-56; investigations of William Benton of Connecticut and Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin, 1951-52; broad investigations of Senate and Presidential elections during the 1950's; general and administrative subject files, 1947-68; and legislative case files, 1961-68.

17.54 Most of the records were created as the result of investigations into elections from 1946 through 1956. The records of some of the better-documented investigations are described below.

17.55 D. John Markey-Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, 80th Congress (1947-48): Markey requested a recount in a very close election. The records (11 ft.) consist largely of investigative material accumulated in the recounts of certain counties and Baltimore City, investigators' reports, unpublished executive session transcripts, and general subject files.

17.56 Tom Sweeney-Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia, 80th-81st Congresses (1947-49): Sweeney also requested a recount in a close election, basing his petition on allegedly fraudulent election practices in 12 counties. The records (19 ft.) document voting results and practices, particularly in Kanawha, Logan, McDowell, and Mingo Counties.

17.57 Frank E. Hook-Homer Ferguson of Michigan, 81st Congress (1949): Hook charged numerous election irregularities in his challenge, which was rejected. As in the cases above, most of the records (4 ft.) stem from the investigation of election practices at the county level, and include vote tally sheets, investigators' reports, and statements of election officials. In addition, correspondence and staff memorandums are present.

17.58 Millard E. Tydings-John Marshall Butler of Maryland, 82d Congress (1951): Following his defeat in 1950, Senator Tydings, the incumbent, charged that Butler had used unfair election practices and had violated State and Federal election laws. Butler's election was upheld. The case was also noteworthy for the role Senator Joseph R. McCarthy played in the campaign against Tydings. The records (2 ft.) include exhibits and related correspondence concerning the election practices of the Butler campaign.

17.59 Joseph T. Ferguson-Robert A. Taft, 82d Congress (1951-52): Informal charges were exchanged between Ferguson and Taft. Ferguson complained about Taft's campaign expenditures and Taft charged that the Ferguson campaign used defamatory and scurrilous literature. No formal petition was filed and no subcommittee report was issued in this case. The records (5 ft.) consist largely of exhibits supporting the candidates' charges. Additional evidence of scurrilous literature in this and other campaigns is located in the general records of the subcommittee for the 82d Congress.

17.60 Patrick J. Hurley-Dennis Chavez of New Mexico, 83d Congress (1953-54): Hurley contested the election result on the basis of alleged election law violations. A detailed investigation by the subcommittee supported these charges, and its chairman reported a resolution to the effect that the seat was vacant. The Senate rejected this resolution, and Chavez retained his seat. The records of the investigation (44 ft.) consist largely of reports of and exhibits collected by the subcommittee's investigators; these records are arranged by county. Other records include general and administrative subject files.

17.61 The subcommittee records also document investigations into the 1948 Texas Democratic primary contest between Coke Stevenson and Lyndon B. Johnson (80th and 81st Congresses, 2 ft.) and charges of excessive campaign expenditures against Robert S. Kerr in the 1948 Oklahoma Democratic Party primary (80th Congress, 5 in.), among others. Additional records on these and other contested elections may be found in the minutes of committee meetings, where these matters were often discussed at length.

17.62 The records of the subcommittee also document the charges, countercharges, and resulting investigations of Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin and William Benton of Connecticut, 82d-83d Congresses (1951-53). Benton sought McCarthy's expulsion from the Senate for his campaign activities against Millard Tydings in the 1950 Maryland Senate election. McCarthy countered by filing a civil suit against Benton for libel and obtained approval of a resolution authorizing an investigation of Benton's campaign finances. In 1952 McCarthy was reelected, and Benton was defeated. The Senate took no further action, and McCarthy dropped his lawsuit. The records relating to the McCarthy investigation (9 ft.) are arranged alphabetically by subject and include correspondence, investigators' notes, copies of transcripts of hearings, newspaper clippings, and copies of financial records of McCarthy and his family. The records relating to the Benton investigation (1 ft.) contain transcripts of executive session hearings.

17.63 The subcommittee also investigated the 1952 Presidential election by sending questionnaires to every committee, organization, and association "tending to influence, directly or indirectly" the election. There were three types of questionnaires, including one sent to radio and television stations and networks. In addition to the completed questionnaires, the records (10 ft.) include related correspondence and staff memorandums.

17.64 During the 84th Congress the subcommittee investigated campaign contributions and expenditures in Presidential and senatorial elections in 1956. The records (25 ft.) again consist largely of questionnaires that were sent to labor and political organizations and to radio and television stations. Also documenting the investigation are correspondence, hearing and legislative files, exhibits (such as lists of major contributors), lists of State and local political leaders, and computer printout reports of campaign expenditures.

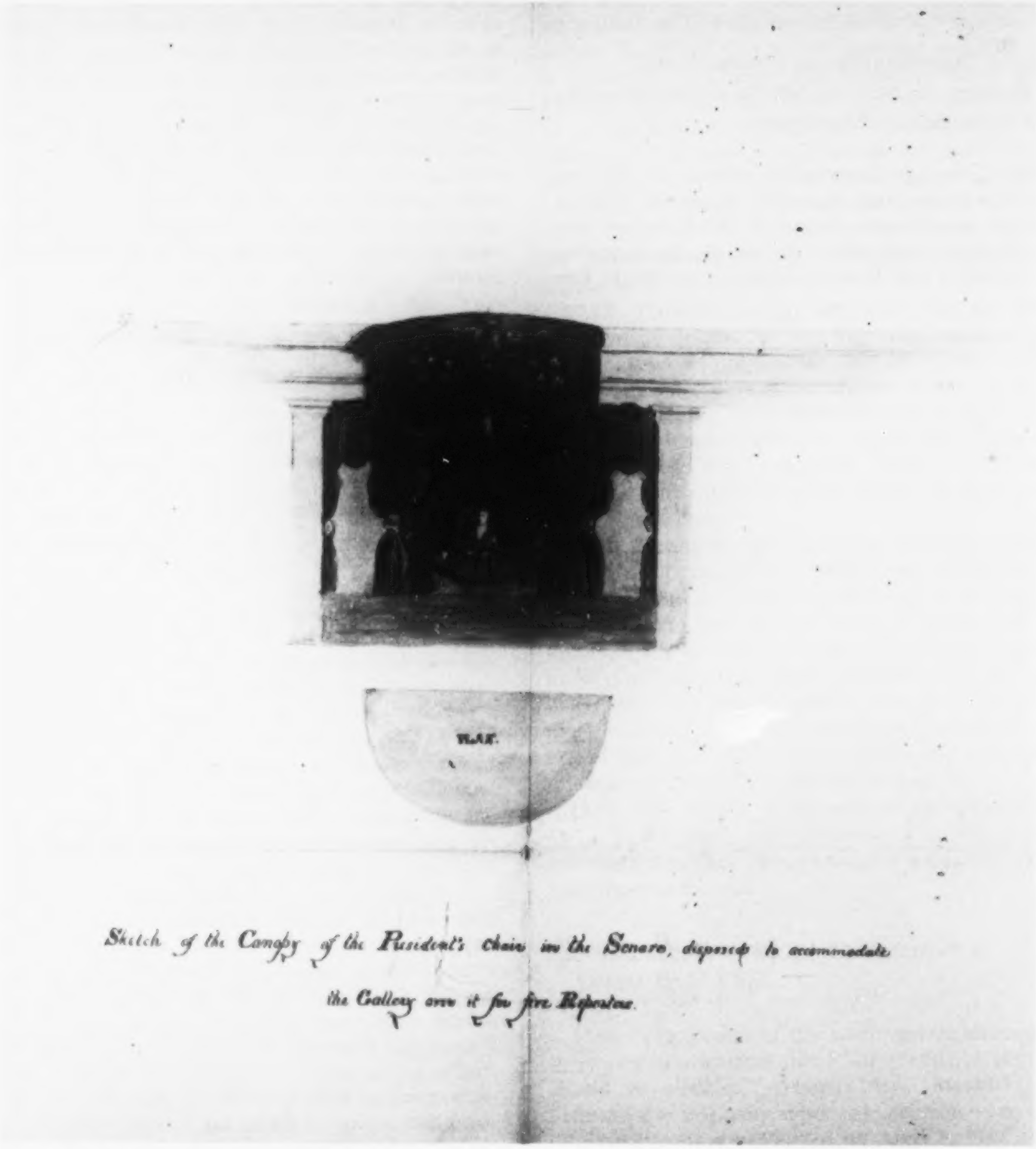
17.65 The records of the subcommittee for 1957-68 (8 ft.) are much less voluminous and include administrative subject files, legislative case files, and miscellaneous records.

Special Subcommittee on Amendments to Senate Rule XXII

17.66 The records of this subcommittee document its inquiry into whether rule XXII relating to cloture should be modified. Although Mike Mansfield of Montana was originally appointed chairman when the subcommittee was established on April 3, 1957, two of its members—Jacob Javits of New York and Herman Talmadge of Georgia—were the key members of the committee and eventually served as cochairmen. While no action was taken in the 85th Congress, in 1959 the cloture rule was modified to permit cloture of debate by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present. The **records, 1957-58** (2 ft.), are arranged alphabetically in a subject file and include correspondence and copies of hearing transcripts, among other records.

Special Subcommittee on Financial and Business Activities of Senate Employees and Former Senate Employees

17.67 A major investigation during the 88th and 89th Congresses relating to ethics issues was conducted by a special subcommittee of the Rules and Administration Committee. The Special Subcommittee on Financial and Business Activities of Senate Employees and Former Senate Employees focused on the charges against Robert G. "Bobby" Baker, secretary to Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and protege of Lyndon B. Johnson. Baker resigned from his position, but the Senate, spurred on by John J. Williams of Delaware, approved S. Res. 212, 88th Cong., and investigated Baker's complex financial dealings. The **records, 1963-66** (19 ft.), consist largely of copies of Baker's financial records and related correspondence, working papers of subcommittee investigators, and copies of transcripts of hearings, among other records. There is no index to these unarranged records.


PLAN.
Sketch of the Canopy of the President's chair in the Senate, disposed to accommodate
the Gallery over it for five Reporters.

"A sketch of the plan to provide for the Reporters gallery over the President's chair. . . ." Sent by Robert Mills to Senator Richard H. Bayard of Delaware, July 28, 1841 (27A-D20). Bayard had been appointed chairman of a select committee concerning reporters on July 3, 1841.

CHAPTER 18

RECORDS OF SENATE SELECT COMMITTEES, 1789-1968

(2,238 ft.)

18.1 The Senate of the United States has always relied on committees as the best means to accomplish its work in an orderly, efficient, and expeditious manner. The first session of the Senate commenced on Monday, April 6, 1789, and the next day the Senate appointed its first two committees. The committee system is now thoroughly ingrained in Senate procedure, with the Senate rules establishing a full range of standing committees and assigning jurisdiction of all legislative issues among them.

18.2 Though committees have been an important part of the Senate from the beginning, the committee system itself has grown and evolved over the years. During the first few Congresses, there were no Senate standing committees, that is, permanent committees established to consider matters regarding a particular subject area. Instead, select committees, created to perform a specific function and expiring upon completion of that task, performed the overwhelming majority of the committee work for the Senate in the earliest Congresses. Though standing committees account for most committee activity today, select committees still have a place in the modern Senate. This chapter examines the records of select committees among the Records of the United States Senate, Record Group 46. These records not only contain information about the individual committees to which they pertain, but, taken as a whole, they reveal the varied and changing roles that select committees have played in Senate history.

18.3 Because of the evolution of select committees and of their recordkeeping practices, the records of 18th-century select committees bear little resemblance to their 20th-century counterparts. For this reason, the chapter is divided into five chronological sections. The breaks between sections reflect changes in the committee structure of the Senate or, in one instance, in the records arrangement. The first section covers records of the period from 1789 to 1815 when the Senate had no standing committees to deal with legislative issues. The second section discusses records dating from 1815 to 1847. The break occurs because committee reports after 1847 are no longer filed by committee (see Chapter 20). The third section runs from 1847 to 1921, ending in the year that a major realignment of the Senate's committee structure went into effect. The fourth section covers the period from 1921 to 1946, the year of the seminal Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Finally, the fifth section discusses the select committee records from 1947 to 1968.

18.4 The five sections deal with the records in two different ways. The first three sections of the chapter consider the records of select committees during the time period as a whole, while the last two sections provide separate discussion of the records of each select committee. This is chiefly a reflection of the enormous expansion in the quantity of records pertaining to each committee after 1920.

18.5 The titles of some select committees are not capitalized. This follows the guidance of the Senate *Journal* and reflects the fluid manner in which select committees were created, served their function, and went out of existence in earlier years. Many committees were known by the date they were created or by a petition or other document that had been referred to them. In a number of instances, the *Journal* does not consistently refer to an individual committee by the same title.

18.6 Some 20th-century select committees are entitled special committees. However, these do not differ in any substantive way from the others.

18.7 Many select committees grew out of, or were absorbed by, standing committees. In addition, some select committees became standing committees. These facts should not be overlooked by the researcher wishing to do a complete search of the records of a particular subject.

18.8 For the records of some select committees, a finding aid is available. These finding aids are mentioned in the chapter and are listed in Appendix G. For guidance on other aids to research, consult Chapter 1, "An Introduction to Research in the Records of Congress," paying particular attention to the discussion of *American State Papers*, the *Congressional Serial Set*, Senate *Journal*, and *Congressional Record* and its predecessors. Certain records of select committees are included in National Archives microfilm publications. Consult Appendix H for information on these publications.

18.9 Finally, National Archives holdings do not include records for all of the select committees created by the Senate during any of the five time periods. In fact, less than half of all the select committees of the 18th and 19th centuries are represented.

RECORDS OF SELECT COMMITTEES, 1789-1815 (1ST-13TH CONGRESSES)

18.10 Virtually every Senate committee during the first 13 Congresses (1789-1815) was a select committee that automatically expired after completion of the specific task for which it had been appointed. A large number of committees resulted. In the second session of the Ninth Congress (1805-7), for example, 98 select committees helped the Senate accomplish its work.

18.11 During these early years, select committees assisted and advised the Senate on myriad subjects and in a variety of ways. Committees might be directed to draft an address to the President, advise the Senate on what legislation might be required in response to a Presidential message to Congress, write a bill reflecting the consensus already reached during Senate debate on a subject, initiate a bill on a particular subject, or propose a legislative agenda for the coming Senate session.

18.12 Most committee reports from this early period differ markedly from modern Senate reports that explain the process and reasoning behind committee recommendations. An early report may consist merely of a draft of a bill, a list of proposed amendments, or an unelaborated comment, such as, "in their opinion the said bill ought to pass without amendment." The manuscript report may appear on a relatively standard sheet of paper or a small scrap of paper, or it may simply be written at the bottom of the loose paper record of the order by which the matter was referred to the committee. Some committee reports were also ordered to be printed.

18.13 The records of the Senate during this period are arranged by Congress and thereunder by types of documents. Two series of records relate most directly to the work of select committees during this period: **Committee reports and papers** (3 ft.); and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures** (5 ft.). In the latter series, the documents are filed together regardless of whether or not they were referred to committee. Therefore, while most documents in the series pertain to the work of early select committees, that is not always the case.

18.14 The committee reports include both original manuscripts and printed copies. The reports relate to a broad range of topics, including private claims, public land, post offices and post roads, admission to statehood, naturalization, canals, violation of neutrality on the high seas, and the Embargo Act of 1807.

18.15 The petitions, memorials, and resolutions are arranged in part by subject matter. Petitions regarding claims appear in every one of the first 13 Congresses. Included is a petition from Thomas Paine, for example, asking for compensation in recognition of his service during the revolutionary era (10A-G1). There are petitions, memorials, and resolutions relating to a wide variety of issues, such as duties and drawbacks, foreign relations, patents and copyrights, and public lands.

18.16 Sundry other types of documents are among the records. Included is John Adams' farewell address to the Senate on the occasion of leaving the Vice-Presidency and becoming President, as well as his personally written and signed response to the Senate's reply to his address (4A-D1). There is a report on the petition of John De Neufville from Thomas Jefferson, acting in his capacity as Secretary of State, dated November 1792 (4A-D1). A letter from Stephen Decatur, James Biddle, and Jacob Jones offers their favorable opinion after examining "the model and plans of a vessel of war submitted . . . by Robert Fulton" (13A-D1). A catalog detailing Col. William Tatham's collection of "official and original British, Spanish, and French military topographical surveys and manuscript maps of the American countries" is part of the papers accompanying the committee report on his offer to sell the collection to the Government (13A-D1).

18.17 A notable example of the variety of documents among the records is the documentation regarding the Senate's first contested election, that of Albert Gallatin. Included are the petition initiating the inquiry into his election (3A-G3), the reports from each of the two select committees to which the matter was referred, a statement of facts about the case, seven depositions, and Albert Gallatin's reply to the challenge (3A-D1).

18.18 The Center for Legislative Archives has a card file listing all Senate records of the first six Congresses that are in its possession.

RECORDS OF SELECT COMMITTEES, 1815-47 (14TH-29TH CONGRESSES)

18.19 The practice of committing several bills involving one general subject to the same committee developed early in Senate history. In 1801, this practice was formalized in a standing rule: "When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a select committee, any other subject of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee."[1] This practice led in 1816 to the adoption of a rule providing for the appointment of 11 standing committees each session, though the Senate continued to rely on select committees to accomplish much of its work.

18.20 The records of select committees of the Senate from 1815 to 1847 are found within two series: **Committee reports and papers** (3 ft.); and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and related documents** (3 ft.). Though many select committees of the period are not documented in these series, the records do reflect a representative cross section of the committees.

18.21 The records contain examples of many of the types of documents received or created by select committees of the period. Both manuscript and printed versions of committee reports appear among the records. Sometimes these have markings that reveal changes made during or after committee consideration. For example, the file of a select committee on proposed Senate rules contains both a manuscript copy of its report of December 27, 1827, and a printed copy of the proposed Senate rules that has been altered by hand to reflect subsequent debate on the Senate floor (20A-D14).

18.22 Many of the select committee documents were received from sources outside the Federal Government. These include petitions, in either manuscript or printed form, sent by a private individual (16A-G15), an organization (15A-G12), or a group of people (19A-G16). There are also memorials of State legislatures and others among the records (20A-G18, 21A-G20). Letters from artist Rembrandt Peale seeking a congressional commission for an equestrian portrait of George Washington (18A-D14) and letters from local Washington printers Blair & Rives, Jonathan Elliott, and Joseph Gales, Jr., commenting on a proposal that the Senate undertake publication of a complete transcript of its proceedings (27A-D20), are examples of the correspondence from private citizens that is distributed throughout the records.

18.23 Indications of the various ways in which select committees gathered data are provided by such documents as the sworn deposition of Charles Bulfinch of Boston, formerly Architect of the Capitol, regarding the privately funded expeditions in 1787 and 1792 that led to discovery of the Columbia River (25A-D19); a report from the Department of the Treasury regarding repairs of the Cumberland Road (17A-D14); annual reports of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company (20A-D14); and copies of newspapers relating to the contested Senate election in New Jersey in 1828 (20A-D14). Journals document the proceedings of the 1838 select committee to investigate corruption charges against Senator John Ruggles of Maine relating to a patent application (25A-D19) and of the 1830-31 Select Committee on the Condition of the Post Office Department. There are also transcripts of hearings of the latter committee (21A-D17).

18.24 The assorted papers of the Select Committee on Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, filed under the date January 9, 1824, document various procedural matters, since they include the resolution creating the committee, the order referring the question to the committee, an order to add two additional members, and a call for a committee meeting. There is also a document that apparently includes the tally of committee votes regarding a constitutional amendment on the elections of President and Vice President, responding to such questions as whether a President should be able to serve a third term (18A-D14).

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[1] U.S. Congress, Senate, "The United States Senate, 1787-1801: A Dissertation on the First Fourteen Years of the Upper Legislative Body," by Roy Swanstrom. S. Doc. 19, 99th Cong., 1st sess., 1985, p. 226.

18.25 The records concern a wide variety of the issues dealt with by select committees of the day. Some relate to such Federal Government activities as apportionment (22A-D17), operating expenses (16A-D13), salaries (14A-D9), and patronage (19A-D16, 23A-D18). Others concern specific Government agencies or officials, such as the papers regarding losses sustained when the Patent Office burned in December 1836 (24A-D18), the papers about and a color drawing of a proposed reporters' gallery for the Senate (27A-D20), and the papers of an investigation of corruption charges against certain Senators in connection with the Oregon boundary dispute (29A-D19).

18.26 Documents of some select committees of the period deal with issues relating to the States, such as the western boundary of Arkansas (18A-D14), the 1833 census of Arkansas (23A-D18), and the assumption of State debts by the Federal Government (26A-D18). Various select committees considered admission of territories to statehood, and the constitution that Alabama submitted with its petition for statehood is among the records (16A-G15).

18.27 Numerous documents concern canals (18A-D14, 18A-G14), the Cumberland Road (19A-D16, 20A-G18), sale of public lands (24A-D18), and other matters pertaining to the internal development of the country. Developments in commerce and industry are reflected in documents of select committees dealing with such issues as duties (21A-D19, 20A-G18), copyrights and patents (25A-D19, 29A-G25), and the Bank of the United States (22A-D17, 27A-G23). An example is the 1837 petition from American authors regarding copyright laws that includes the signatures of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Samuel F.B. Morse (24A-G18). Miscellaneous other topics include French spoliation claims that arose from injuries to American commerce during the 1790's (20A-D14, 22A-D17, 19A-G16), an assassination attempt on President Andrew Jackson (23A-D18), claims for restitution for losses suffered by persons convicted under the Sedition Act (16A-D13, 16A-G15, 18A-D14, 18A-G15), and a special land grant for Martha Randolph, daughter of Thomas Jefferson (22A-D17).

RECORDS OF SELECT COMMITTEES, 1847-1921 (30TH-66TH CONGRESSES)

18.28 Among the records of the Senate from 1847 to 1921 are two series arranged by committee that include select committee records: **Committee papers** (9 ft.)[2]; and **petitions, memorials, and resolutions of State legislatures and related documents** (26 ft.). These records touch upon many of the political, economic, social, and diplomatic issues facing the Nation during the time period.

18.29 The Senate created several select committees to deal with issues and events relating to slavery, the Civil War, and the postwar South. There are records for several of these committees, including the select committee to investigate the invasion and seizure of the U.S. arsenal at Harpers Ferry, VA (36A-E16), the special committee of 13 that was established in response to President James Buchanan's message of December 1860 regarding the sectional strife (36A-H20), the select committee on a bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels (37A-H18), and the select committee on slavery and freedmen (38A-H20).

18.30 The majority of the records are petitions and memorials reflecting the attitude of the public on various aspects of the sectional conflict. Many antislavery petitions reflect a mass petition drive of which Susan B. Anthony was one of the chief organizers. The records of the committee on Harpers Ferry contain the widest variety of types of documents, including committee reports, transcripts of hearings, correspondence, newspapers, the committee journal, and various administrative records. Many of the documents relate to the committee's efforts to compel testimony and to obtain documents.

18.31 Some of the political and social effects of the Civil War are reflected in the records of the select committee on removal of political disabilities (41A-H27, 42A-E22, 42A-H30) that resulted from section 3 of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Under the provisions of that section, political disabilities were imposed on anyone who, as a legislator or officer of the Federal Government or one of the State governments, had taken an oath to support the U.S. Constitution, but who had subsequently supported the Confederacy. Such persons were barred from holding any State or Federal office. Section 3 concludes: "But Congress may by vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

18.32 In the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary originally had jurisdiction over removal of political disabilities (see Chapter 13), but a select committee was appointed on March 20, 1869, when the task proved too burdensome for the standing committee. The records include petitions, mostly from former rebels regarding their individual cases, as well as correspondence for or against certain removals. Some applications for removal aroused considerable controversy. The application of Thomas Hardeman, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Georgia, generated letters, affidavits, and petitions. Many of these refer to an incident at the polls in Macon, GA, on October 2, 1872, that resulted in the death of 7 blacks and the wounding of 30 others.

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[2] Beginning with the records of the 30th Congress, committee reports, which are found with committee papers for earlies Congresses, constitute their own series and are arranged numerically or, when unnumbered, chronologically (see Chapter 20).

18.33 Various select committees that considered private claims are represented in the records. In February 1852, the Senate established a select committee to consider the various memorials that had been received from persons dissatisfied with decisions of the Board of Commissioners on the claims against Mexico. The Board of Commissioners, set up in 1849 in accordance with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, considered claims of U.S. citizens against the Republic of Mexico and awarded more than $3 million to claimants. Many claimants, however, were dissatisfied with the Board's decisions and complained in memorials to Congress; 63 such memorials were referred to the select committee. The committee records include depositions, transcripts of hearings, ledgers, exhibits, correspondence, petitions, memorials, and the committee journal. There is also a journal and other documents of the commission that was sent by the select committee to Mexico to investigate the claims of George A. Gardiner and John H. Mears (32A-H24, 33A-E19). Some documents are in Spanish.

18.34 Papers of the select committee to inquire into the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Nicaragua include depositions and other documents regarding various complaints about incidents that occurred during the 1850's, including insults, threats, robbery, false arrest, and murder (46A-E25, 47A-E25).

18.35 Records of select committees on Indian depredations also include documents on individual cases, most notably that of Amanda M. Fletcher Cook, who had been captured by Indians in Wyoming Territory. In addition, there are petitions from groups of people asking Congress to appropriate funds to pay the claims involving Indian depredations (51A-F30, 51A-J29, 52A-F27).

18.36 During this period, the Senate established some select committees to investigate charges of impropriety on the part of Federal contractors, officials, or others. The select committee of inquiry into abuses, bribery, or fraud in the prosecution of claims, etc., established August 6, 1852, examined the construction of lighthouses on the Pacific coast, extension of the U.S. Capitol, agencies for influencing the legislation of Congress, and the census office. The select committee undertook each of these investigations in response to charges that certain persons had profited improperly from Government activities. Records of the committee include the manuscript copy of the committee report and appendixes, documents submitted to the committee, subpoenas, transcripts of interviews, correspondence, and the committee journal (32A-E17).

18.37 The select committee to investigate charges against J. R. Bartlett, U.S. Commissioner to run and mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico, was established on August 17, 1852. Bartlett was charged with using Government transportation for private purposes and with mismanagement of the public interest and funds. The transcript of committee proceedings, ledgers and payrolls relating to the subject of the investigation, and correspondence, including Bartlett's reply to the charges, are among the records (32A-E18).

18.38 The select committee to investigate the accounts, books, and statements of the Treasury Department was established November 19, 1877, to investigate discrepancies in the annual statements of expenditures, revenue collected, and the public debt. The records include correspondence between the committee and various Federal agencies, reports of examiners sent to review books and accounts of U.S. Assistant Treasurers outside of Washington, ledgers, a register of correspondence with executive departments, notes, transcriptions of certain relevant historical documents, and minutes of committee meetings (46A-E29).

18.39 Senate resolutions, the committee report, subpoenas, correspondence, affidavits, photographs, copies of newspapers, court transcripts, and other documents are among the records of the select committee appointed to investigate corruption charges against Nebraska Senator Charles H. Dietrich in connection with the new post office at Hastings, NE, and the appointment of its postmaster (58A-F31).

18.40 Many of the select committee records of the period pertain to social issues or events. Concern about epidemic diseases, especially yellow fever, is reflected in records of certain select committees dating from 1853 to 1885. The earliest such select committee for which there are records was established in December 1853 at the urging of New York Senator Hamilton Fish to consider the causes and extent of sickness on board emigrant ships. Its records touch upon such issues as the relationship between cholera and the drinking of rain water, the proposal to require the presence of physicians on board the vessels, and the measurements of the ships (33A-H24).

18.41 In the late 1870's, the select committee to investigate and report the best means of preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases sent a circular letter to practicing physicians to ascertain their views on the subject. The replies are among the records (46A-E24). A number of select committee documents pertain to the establishment, funding, and activities of the National Board of Health. They come from a variety of sources, including the Board itself, State and local boards of health, medical societies, and private citizens (45A-H26, 46A-H27, 48A-E25). Geographical patterns of disease in the District of Columbia and proposals for alleviating them are considered in the records of the select committee to investigate and report on the condition of the Potomac riverfront in Washington (47A-E29).

18.42 The records of the select committee on woman suffrage date from 1881 to 1909. The documents include some letters, memorials, and printed materials, but most are petitions in favor of a constitutional amendment to grant women the right to vote. Many States are represented. Occasionally there are petitions or cover letters from such leaders in the movement as Lucy Stone (47A-H31), Susan B. Anthony, Belva Lockwood (first woman candidate for President), and Frances E. Willard and other officers of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union (48A-H29). A letter from Rev. B. Lounsbury outlines reasons for his opposition to woman suffrage (50A-F30). Narrower topics, such as provisions of the proposed territorial constitution for Hawaii (55A-J36), are discussed in a few of the documents.

18.43 Celebrations and expositions commemorating historic events, such as the discovery of America (50A-F27, 50A-J29, 52A-F28) and the founding of Jamestown (59A-J108), or promoting geographic regions, such as the trans-Mississippi (54A-J38) and Alaska (60A-J126), became popular in the late 19th century. Select committee records dating from 1887 to 1909 document congressional involvement in these events. Senate bills and resolutions, reports from organizing commissions, resolutions submitted to Congress by various private groups, petitions, memorials, and correspondence attest to the effort and interest invested in these celebrations. The petitions sometimes promote a particular city as the site of a future exposition (51A-J33). Frequently, however, petitioners were concerned with other matters, such as Sunday closing of expositions, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to "prevent our nation from becoming a rumseller to the world," and managing the art department at the World's Columbian Exposition "according to the American standard of purity in art" (52A-J27). Frances E. Willard and Susan B. Anthony are among the petitioners who sought the appointment of women to the Board of Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1892 (51A-J33).

18.44 Certain select committees during this period dealt with transportation or agricultural issues. The records of these committees are generally very sparse, but they include printed bills and committee reports, transcripts of hearings, petitions, and memorials. Levees on the Mississippi River (39A-H24, 43A-H27), Pacific railroads (33A-H25, 50A-F29, 50A-J30), a Nicaraguan canal (54A-J37, 55A-F31, 55A-J35), and the promotion of irrigation and reclamation of arid lands (51A-F31, 51A-J30) are among the subjects covered. The records of the select committee on transportation routes to the seaboard include testimony by the noted civil engineer James B. Eads regarding jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi and a proposed ship canal to connect the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays (45A-E22, 46A-E28), as well as a variety of petitions and memorials on water or land transportation issues (43A-H28, 44A-H28).

RECORDS OF SELECT COMMITTEES, 1921-46 (67TH-79TH CONGRESSES)

18.45 Twentieth century advancements in technology, increasing governmental and economic complexity, and the employment of specialized committee staff combine to account for an enormous increase in the volume of records generated by individual committees during the period from 1921 to 1946. Because of their volume and complexity, the records of each select or special committee of this period are described here separately, in order of the date of establishment of the committees. There are two exceptions: The records relating to the various committees on campaign expenditures, though filed as separate units, are described collectively; and the records of five other committees, which comprise a combined total of approximately 1 linear foot, are described briefly at the end of this section under the heading "miscellaneous committees."

18.46 In the Senate, select investigative committees flourished during the period from 1921 to 1946. Such committees investigated Government agencies, Government contractors, industries, and important issues of national concern. A select investigative committee could not only perform a useful service but also provide an enormous boost to the personal reputation of its chairman, as evidenced by the remarkably successful Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program and its chairman, Harry S. Truman.

Select Committee on Investigation of the United States Veterans' Bureau (March 2, 1923)

18.47 The Select Committee on Investigation of the United States Veterans' Bureau (68A-F22) was established on March 2, 1923, in response to numerous complaints about improper treatment of disabled veterans or the survivors of deceased veterans and to charges of maladministration by the Bureau. Using a large network of volunteer lawyers, physicians, and other experts throughout the country, the committee investigated hundreds of individual cases and gathered information on hospitals and vocational training institutions that were providing services for disabled veterans. The committee drafted the World War Veterans' Act of 1924 (Public Law 68-242) that revised and consolidated the laws affecting the Veterans' Bureau.

18.48 The records of the committee (17 ft.) include correspondence, memorandums, individual case files, hearings transcripts, charts, reports, and other documents relating to individual cases or to overall Bureau policies and operations. There are also cross-reference slips, form letters, and file cards among the committee's records.

Special Committee To Investigate Air Mail and Ocean Mail Contracts (February 25, 1933)

18.49 Early in the Great Depression, with the economy in shambles and the New Deal not yet begun, ocean mail and air mail contracts came under attack as examples of extravagant Government spending designed to benefit a chosen few. S. Doc. 210, 71st Cong., 2d sess., *The Truth about the Postal Contracts under Title VI, Merchant Marine Act 1928 and Its Application as a Subsidy to Shipping*, provided a comprehensive exposition of the allegations concerning the Government's ocean mail contracts. Written by a former official of the U. S. Shipping Board, S. Doc. 210 charged that ocean mail contracts amounted to excessive subsidies of U.S. merchant vessels, even though many ship owners were already being subsidized for the purchase of the vessels. In addition, the charge was made that postal contracts were frequently awarded without competitive bidding. Air mail contracts also were attacked as being tailored to help bankrupt or failing companies rather than to encourage competition.

18.50 In response to these allegations, the Special Committee to Investigate Air Mail and Ocean Mail Contracts (74A-F25) was established on February 25, 1933, with Hugo Black of Alabama as chairman, to investigate all such contracts and the "individuals, associations, partnerships, or corporations" involved. The committee's activity ceased after the submission of its preliminary report regarding ocean mail contracts on June 18, 1935.

18.51 The records of the committee (72 ft.) include extensive financial, operational, and organizational information that individuals and companies involved with ocean or air mail contracts were required to furnish during the course of the investigation. Data from Federal income tax returns are among the records, as well as correspondence, investigative memorandums, notes, reports, vouchers, and subpoenas. Copies of the committee's published hearings and prints are included, as well as transcripts of the separate hearings regarding ocean mail contracts that were held in 1934 by the Postmaster General. Additional material received from the Post Office Department, historical information on various ocean mail routes, speeches by Black, and various news clippings are also included.

18.52 A finding aid is available for the records of this committee.

Special Committee To Investigate Receivership and Bankruptcy Proceedings in the Courts of the United States (June 13, 1933)

18.53 The large number of bankruptcies during the depression years, as well as the widespread perception that the interests of creditors were often disregarded in the proceedings, prompted the establishment of the Special Committee to Investigate Receivership and Bankruptcy Proceedings in the Courts of the United States (75A-F24). The committee, which was created by S. Res. 78 on June 13, 1933, and continued until 1938, was authorized to conduct its investigation "with particular reference to the appointment of receivers and trustees in bankruptcy in such proceedings, and the fees received in the course of such administration, and generally of all matters concerning which information would be desirable in order to correct by legislation such abuses as may be found."

18.54 Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona served as the original chairman. He later resigned and was succeeded by William G. McAdoo of California. The committee identified abuses and inequities in the existing system regarding receivership and bankruptcy proceedings. When Congress drafted legislation to revise bankruptcy and receivership laws, the special committee played an indirect role in the process by making material it had gathered available to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives. The Securities and Exchange Commission and certain committees of the American Bar Association also were given access to some of the special committee's records.

18.55 The committee held hearings in Washington, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Phoenix; transcripts of these were printed in nine parts. In addition, the committee made detailed statistical surveys of all receivership cases heard in the Southern District of California during a 2-year period and of all cases involving section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act in the Southern District of New York during a 1-year period. The committee sent questionnaires or invitations to comment to Federal district judges, judges of circuit courts, lawyers active in reorganization practice, and other interested parties.

18.56 The records of the committee (17 ft.) include correspondence, minutes, memorandums, subpoenas and subpoena returns, published and unpublished hearings transcripts, and investigative reports. There are also reports or completed questionnaires from referees, receivers, and judges, as well as reports and court documents regarding certain corporations involved in bankruptcy or receivership proceedings, photostatic copies of income tax returns and audit returns, and newspaper clippings and other published materials used by the committee for reference purposes.

Special Committee Investigating the Munitions Industry (April 12, 1934)

18.57 Continuing public disillusionment over the final outcome of World War I, distrust of those who had profited from the war, and dismay over the Great Depression created the atmosphere that led, on April 12, 1934, to Senate establishment of the Special Committee Investigating the Munitions Industry (74A-F27). The committee, chaired by Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, had broad authority to examine the structure and activities of the munitions industry, to investigate and report on controlling the traffic in munitions, to recommend legislation to "take the profit out of war," and to consider establishing a Government monopoly of arms manufacture.

18.58 The investigative staff, working from offices in Washington and New York City, functioned under the direction of committee secretary Stephen Raushenbush. Alger Hiss served as legal assistant to the committee. The committee held its first hearings in September 1934 and its final hearings in February 1936. There were 93 hearings in all, covering four topics: The munitions industry, bidding on Government contracts in the shipbuilding industry, war profits, and the background leading up to U.S. entry into World War I. The published records of the committee include hearings, reports, and prints, totalling almost 20,000 pages.

18.59 The records of the committee (160 ft.) reflect the work of both the Washington and New York offices and include documents subpoenaed or otherwise acquired by the committee from Government agencies (especially the Departments of State, Treasury, and War), munitions companies, shipbuilding firms, banks, and individuals. Information from income and profits tax returns of certain individuals and corporations was furnished to the committee by the Department of the Treasury and is among the records. Correspondence, memorandums, reports, case files, directives, briefs, printed informational materials, graphs and charts, as well as administrative records of the committee, are included. There are also minutes of meetings, both of the committee itself and of groups being investigated. Subjects covered include war profits, bidding on Government contracts, lobbying activities, and the period of neutrality preceding U.S. entry into World War I.

18.60 A finding aid is available for the records of this committee.

Special Committee To Investigate the Administration of the Virgin Islands (March 13, 1935)

18.61 In response to complaints about Governor Paul M. Pearson's administration of the Virgin Islands, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes sent Paul Yates to serve as Pearson's administrative assistant. Yates eventually resigned and filed detailed charges of more than 60 incidents of maladministration or corruption in the Pearson government. Acting upon Yates' charges, the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs called for a special investigation. On March 13, 1935, the Special Committee to Investigate the Administration of the Virgin Islands (74A-F24) was established, with Millard Tydings of Maryland as chairman. During the course of the investigation, Governor Pearson resigned.

18.62 The records of the committee (8 ft.) include the charges made by Yates and an index and digest of the charges. There are also affidavits, transcripts of hearings, exhibits, investigative reports, correspondence, memorandums, working papers, and records concerning committee expenses. Included are documents obtained by subpoena from the Government of the Virgin Islands, the Department of Interior, and the Naval Radio Station at St. Thomas. Some of the correspondence was originally encoded and has been deciphered. A diary for the period from May 15 to June 6, 1935, details committee activities in the Virgin Islands.

Special Committee To Investigate Production, Transportation, and Marketing of Wool (July 10, 1935)

18.63 The Special Committee to Investigate Production, Transportation, and Marketing of Wool (79A-F33) was established on July 10, 1935, by S. Res. 160. The committee was necessary, according to the resolution, because "proper methods of marketing wool are essential to the establishment and maintenance of the prosperity of the industry; and . . .existing methods of marketing the wool crop have proved unsatisfactory to the wool producers of America."

18.64 Alva B. Adams of Colorado served as chairman of the committee until his death in December 1941. The committee dealt with such issues as concentration in the marketing phase of the wool industry, consignment problems, and estimates of shrinkage during cleaning of the wool. Adams suggested legislation designed to remedy the situation, but no bills were introduced before the onset of World War II interrupted the work of the committee.

18.65 The records (10 ft.) pertain only to the period from 1935 to 1938 when the committee made a comprehensive, 3-year, nationwide investigation of the wool industry. During this period, the committee sent questionnaires on technical and financial matters to wool dealers, manufacturers, and warehouses. It also examined the records of a number of important woolen mills and trade associations and, in 1938, held hearings relating to industry practices alleged to be harmful to growers.

18.66 Among the records are committee correspondence, memorandums and notes of chief investigator Earl S. Haskell and others, minutes of committee meetings, and financial records of the committee. The comprehensive staff report of January 4, 1938, "General Report on the Production, Transportation, and Marketing of Wool," is included along with accompanying exhibits and draft materials for the report. Also included are copies of correspondence and other documents from the files of companies, trade associations, or Government agencies that dealt with the wool industry, as well as reports and other materials on specific wool dealers and completed questionnaires. Charts, tables, and printed materials, including a newspaper issued as a spoof of the wool situation, also appear among the records.

Special Committee To Investigate Lobbying Activities (July 11, 1935)

18.67 The Special Committee to Investigate Lobbying Activities (75A-F26) was established by S. Res. 165 on July 11, 1935, in reaction to an intensive mass lobbying effort by utility companies against the Wheeler-Rayburn Utility Holding Company Act. The committee was directed to investigate "all efforts to influence, encourage, promote, or retard legislation, directly or indirectly." The committee had the power and authority to investigate the finances and political contributions of any groups or individuals who had attempted to influence legislation or public contracts. The committee was also to investigate efforts to control "the sources and mediums of communication and information." Hugo Black served as chairman until his appointment to the Supreme Court in 1937, when he was succeeded by Sherman Minton of Indiana. The committee continued until December 1940.

18.68 The voluminous records (120 ft.) include committee questionnaires completed by corporations and by individuals who had opposed the holding company bill, copies of income tax returns, correspondence files, administrative materials, and hearings transcripts. Case files created in connection with the lobbying investigation contain investigative memorandums and analyses, information regarding company finances, and copies of documents found in company files or supplied by a company on request. Other types of documents among the records of the committee include newspaper clippings, press releases, memorandums, notes, samples of documents relating to mass lobbying, annual reports, copies of subpoenaed telegrams, and documents concerning William Randolph Hearst's First Amendment challenge of the committee's right to subpoena his telegrams.

18.69 The records also contain certain correspondence files of Senators Black, Minton, and Lewis

Schwellenbach of Washington. These files concern various topics, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "courtpacking" proposal, the Connery-Black wages and hours bill, and the holding company bill.

18.70 A finding aid is available for the records of this committee.

Special Committee To Investigate Unemployment and Relief (June 10, 1937)

18.71 The Special Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief (75A-F27) was established on June 10, 1937, to study, survey, and investigate the problems of unemployment and relief. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina served as chairman.

18.72 The records of the committee, though scanty (6 in.), include documents relating to a variety of committee activities. One such activity was the compilation of tables of total costs of public relief, public assistance, Federal work programs, and emergency public works for the 5-year period, 1933-37. Explanatory notes for these tables are among the records. There are also records relating to the committee's study of the "security wage" in the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in certain cities of the United States, a study that focused in part on private employment of workers during periods when they were employed on WPA projects. Also among the records is a summary of an opinion poll conducted by the committee regarding unemployment and relief policy and the impact of technology on unemployment. Correspondence, staff memorandums, printed materials, legislative drafts, and a few typewritten papers on pertinent topics, such as "Congressional Relief Programs: A Record of Action in the Congress of the United States, 1803-1933," are also among the records of the committee.

Special Committee To Investigate Conditions in the American Merchant Marine (February 25, 1938)

18.73 During January and February 1938, the Senate Committees on Commerce and on Education and Labor held joint hearings on S. 3078, a bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Bitter charges made by witnesses during the hearings provided ample evidence of the serious labor-management conflict in the maritime industry, an industry that experienced 589 strikes from 1934 through 1938. The hearings raised concerns that the shipping industry was being victimized through racketeering by labor, exploitation by owners, and disruption by radical and criminal elements.

18.74 In light of these charges, the Special Committee to Investigate Conditions in the American Merchant Marine (76A-F25) was created by S. Res. 231 on February 25, 1938. The committee was given broad authority to "make a full and complete investigation of all matters relating to existing conditions in the American merchant marine." In practice, the committee limited its inquiry to matters affecting the labor-management relationship. The chairman of the Committee on Commerce served as chair of the special committee. Accordingly, Royal S. Copeland of New York served as chairman until his death when he was succeeded by Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina.

18.75 The records of the committee (7 ft.) include unpublished transcripts of hearings before the Committee on Commerce regarding maritime labor unions and communist activities among seamen, replies to questionnaires from maritime employers and unions, statistical charts, printed materials, and news clippings, as well as correspondence with Federal agencies, steamship owners, maritime unions, and other interested parties. There are various staff memorandums and reports, such as the 1941-42 reports of James T. Broughton, the special committee's confidential representative, regarding labor conditions in the maritime industry in various ports around the country. Many of the records relate to the controversy over the possible deportation of Alfred Renton (Harry) Bridges, leader of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, as an alien engaged in subversive activities.

Special Committee To Investigate the Administration and Operation of the Civil-Service Laws and the Classification Act of 1923 (April 1, 1938)

13.76 At the beginning of fiscal year 1938, 532,000 of the 841,000 Federal employees in the executive branch came under the merit system of the classified civil service. Congress was under considerable pressure to extend the system to include virtually all Federal Government positions except those involved in policy formation. At the same time, however, Members of Congress were besieged daily by civil service employees charging superiors with favoritism and other violations of the purpose and intent of the civil service law.

18.77 Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana became keenly interested in learning the truth of the situation. In a letter to members of the Senate Committee on Civil Service, he analyzed the complaints that he had received from civil servants, citing problems regarding the methods used for rating job performance, awarding promotions, and administering reprimands. Ellender also introduced a resolution to establish a special committee to investigate the charges. The Committee on Civil Service agreed with Ellender's call for a special committee, referring in its report on the resolution to "a clique of 'bureaucratic czars' who . . . have worked out a system of 'personal politics'" (Sen. Rept. 1311, 75th Cong., 3d sess.).

18.78 The Senate established the Special Committee to Investigate the Administration and Operation of the Civil-Service Laws and the Classification Act of 1923 (77A-F30) on April 1, 1938. Ellender served as chairman. The committee was authorized to determine "(1) the extent to which discrimination is practiced by appointing and supervisory officials with respect to appointments, promotions, [and] transfers, . . . and (2) the adequacy of the opportunity for impartial hearing given to employees who are discriminated against" (S. Res. 198, 75th Cong.). The committee sent out thousands of questionnaires, held hearings, and even held unofficial mediation conferences to settle certain ongoing disputes. It also succeeded in shaping some sections of Public Law 76-880, an act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States. The committee continued until 1945.

18.79 The records of the committee (10 ft.) consist largely of correspondence and replies to questionnaires from civil servants or civil service applicants, as well as correspondence with Government agencies (most notably the Civil Service Commission) and other interested parties. There are also memorandums, materials relating to committee hearings, newspaper clippings, press releases, copies of relevant executive orders, cards detailing the Federal employment history of certain individuals, and publications of the Civil Service Commission and other printed materials.

Special Committee To Investigate the National Defense Program (March 1, 1941)

18.80 Between June 1 and December 1, 1940, as the nation viewed the war in Europe with growing alarm, the Federal Government awarded nearly $10.5 billion in defense-related contracts. Noting concerns that had developed regarding the awarding of these defense contracts and alleging that he had "never yet found a contractor who, if not watched, would not leave the Government holding the bag,"[3] Harry S. Truman of Missouri introduced a resolution in early 1941 to establish a new special committee to monitor defense procurement and production so that corruption and waste could be averted and problems could be identified and resolved.

18.81 The Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program (79A-F30) was created on March 1, 1941, to study and investigate procurement and manufacture or construction of articles and facilities needed for national defense. The committee was specifically directed to investigate the terms of defense-related contracts, the methods of awarding them, the utilization of small business concerns, the geographic distribution of contracts and facilities, and the effect on labor, as well as other matters. Truman served as the first chairman of the committee, which is commonly known as the Truman Committee.

18.82 The committee earned a high reputation for thoroughness and efficiency. From its creation in 1941 until its expiration in 1948, the committee held 432 public hearings and 300 executive sessions, went on hundreds of field trips, and issued 51 reports. Throughout World War II, the committee was principally concerned with monitoring and improving production programs, contract procedures, and, eventually, reconversion plans. Much of the committee's work involved the discovery and exposure of corruption and mismanagement in the wartime production program. After the end of the war, the committee turned its attention to an analysis of wartime experiences in order to make recommendations that would improve postwar and future national defense programs.

18.83 The media showered the committee with favorable publicity. Especially notable was the national attention brought to its first chairman, resulting in his selection as the running mate of President Roosevelt in 1944 and his subsequent succession to the Presidency.

18.84 The extensive records (775 ft.) are arranged in five major series: Administrative records, operational records, records of hearings, records relating to the preparation of committee reports, and public relations records. A subject-numerical filing scheme is used.

18.85 Among the administrative records are correspondence, directives, memorandums, reports, ledgers, time sheets, vouchers, sample copies of forms, and other records. They deal with such topics as personnel matters, office procedures, staff assignments, and committee finances.

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[3] *Congressional Record*, 77th Cong., 1st sess., Feb.10, 1941, p. 837.

18.86 The **operational records** form the core of the archival holdings from the committee, comprising 95 percent of the total volume. Correspondence, memorandums, replies to questionnaires, financial materials, contracts, reports, notes, charts, tables, exhibits, agency press releases, photographs, drawings, and news clippings are among the many types of documents included. The subjects represented in these records reflect the magnitude of the committee's investigation. There are records regarding manpower issues, such as training programs, military personnel, labor organizations, and the so-called "dollar-a-year men" who left important positions in the private sector to work for the Government for an annual salary of one dollar or no compensation at all. Other records deal with ships and shipbuilding, military establishments and facilities, shortages of materiel, reserve supplies of strategic and other materials, transportation, contracts and procurement, conversion and reconversion. Records dealing with such topics as food, housing, racial discrimination, war films, disposal of surplus property, war profiteering, lobbying of Government agencies by private enterprise, and specific charges of fraud and corruption indicate the breadth of the committee's interest. Some records concern committee trips around the globe or committee consideration of such issues as the treatment of prisoners of war and the military government in Germany. The records relate to many Federal agencies, most notably the War Department, Navy, U.S. Maritime Commission, and War Production Board.

18.87 The remaining committee records consist of separate files regarding specific committee activities. **Records of hearings** contain transcripts of both the 432 public and the approximately 300 executive sessions, as well as some digests of hearings and weekly indexes of proceedings. **Records relating to the preparation of committee** reports include original drafts, galley proofs, correspondence, memorandums, reports, completed questionnaires from former committee investigators, and other working papers used in preparing committee reports. Lastly, the **public relations records** consist of press releases, texts of speeches by committee members and staff, and pertinent speeches and statements by other Government officials.

18.88 A finding aid is available for the records of this committee. It is indexed and includes various appendixes consisting of lists of folder headings.

Special Committee To Investigate Gasoline and Fuel-Oil Shortages (August 28, 1941)

18.89 Fear of impending gasoline scarcity along the Atlantic seaboard gripped the American public during the summer of 1941. Members of Congress were deluged with letters and telegrams from concerned constituents. In August, the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply ordered 10 percent cuts in supplier deliveries of gasoline to eastern States and the District of Columbia. Authorities cited the diversion of 50 petroleum tankers to the besieged British as the cause. They sought to quiet public concern with statements that the problem was only one of transportation and that the country had adequate oil and gasoline. These statements failed to stop the hoarding of gasoline and the deterioration of public confidence.

18.90 In response to the confusing situation, the Senate established the Special Committee to Investigate Gasoline and Fuel-Oil Shortages (78A-F31) on August 28, 1941. The committee, chaired by Francis T. Maloney of Connecticut, was to investigate the shortage of fuel in the various States, the methods of delivery, and the means to ensure an adequate supply for national defense without undue hardship to the private sector.

18.91 Information was drawn from many sources. The committee, which continued through 1944, held hearings at which various Government officials and representatives of business and industry offered their views. The committee also requested and received written information or comments from the governor and other appropriate officials of each State, Members of Congress, oil companies, railroads, and others.

18.92 The records of the committee (18 ft.) include correspondence with State and Federal officials or agencies, members of business and industry, and private citizens. There are also memorandums, staff reports, replies to questionnaires, tabulations of questionnaire returns, transcripts of hearings, press releases, newspaper clippings, and printed materials.

18.93 Among the subjects mentioned in the records are fuel oil, gasoline, coal, the rationing program and its problems, the shortage of rubber, and cooperation between military and civilian authorities. A major focus of the committee was the petroleum distribution system. Accordingly, many of the records relate to that topic.

Special Committee Investigating Petroleum Resources (March 13, 1944)

18.94 In February 1944, the Petroleum Administrator for War, Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, announced that the Arabian-American Oil Co. would construct a refinery to produce petroleum war products for the Allied Nations, and that the U.S. Government would construct a petroleum pipeline from the Persian Gulf area to the eastern shore of the Mediterranean and would obtain a crude oil petroleum reserve of one billion barrels in the Gulf area.

18.95 Concerned that this announcement constituted a major reorientation of foreign policy without congressional consideration or consultation, the Senate created the Select Committee Investigating Petroleum Resources (79A-F31) on March 13, 1944. The committee was instructed to "make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to petroleum resources, and the production and consumption of petroleum and its products, both within and outside the United States, in their relation to our national welfare and security, . . . [and to report] its recommendations for the formulation of a nation petroleum policy" (S. Res. 253, 78th Cong.).

18.96 Francis T. Maloney served as chairman until his death on January 16, 1945, when he was succeeded by Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming. The 11 committee members included 2 each from the Committees on Foreign Relations, Interstate Commerce, Commerce, and Public Lands and Surveys.

18.97 The committee dealt with the pipeline proposal, certain questions regarding the Anglo-American Oil Agreement, the disposal of Government-owned pipelines and refineries as surplus properties, tidelands oil, and other issues related to petroleum supplies. It held hearings on such subjects as national petroleum requirements, new sources of petroleum in the United States, American petroleum interests in foreign countries, review of wartime petroleum policy, the Oil and Gas Division of the Interior Department, and international petroleum cartels.

18.98 The records of the committee (20 ft.) include transcripts of executive and public hearings, minutes of executive meetings of the committee, correspondence, witness statements, press releases, charts, tables, and photographs, as well as notes, memorandums, outlines, drafts, bill files, and other committee work papers. There is a variety of informational materials from agencies or private sources, such as agency publications, the minutes of the Anglo-American Conversations on Petroleum held by the two Governments in the summer of 1944 to discuss the future of the international oil trade, and part of a report on "American Petroleum Interests in Foreign Countries." The collection of news clippings covers such topics as Middle East oil, antitrust matters, the Canol Project to develop the Norman Wells oil field in northwest Canada, cartels, pipelines, tidelands oil, and international accords.

18.99 A finding aid is available for these records.

Special Committee on Reconstruction of Senate Roof and Skylights and Remodeling of Senate Chamber (July 23, 1945)

18.100 In 1940 Congress authorized the reconstruction of the roofs over the Senate and House wings of the Capitol Building. Engineering surveys had disclosed that the 1850's cast iron and wrought iron roof trusses above the ceilings fell far short of modern safety requirements. Because of the war and the necessity for Congress to remain in continuous session, however, the permanent reconstruction work was not completed and unsightly temporary steel supports remained in the two chambers for 5 years.

18.101 In July 1945, Congress enacted additional legislation (Public Law 79-155) authorizing the replacement of the skylight portions of the roof areas with reinforced concrete roof slab and the cast iron and glass ceilings with acoustically treated plaster ceilings, and the installation of new indirect lighting systems. The 1945 act vested approval of the plans for remodeling the Senate and House Chambers in five Senators and five Representatives, who were specially appointed for the purpose. Charles O. Andrews of Florida served as chairman of the Senate committee until his death in September 1946 at which time William Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia assumed the position.

18.102 The records (3 in.) contain detailed minutes of committee meetings from July 28, 1945, to March 25, 1948, some of which were joint meetings with the committee from the House of Representatives, as well as minutes of certain meetings of the House committee only. Included are attachments to the minutes, such as reports from Architect of the Capitol David Lynn and various copies of correspondence. Other correspondence and lists regarding items removed during the reconstruction and remodeling in the Senate are also among the records.

Special Committee on Atomic Energy (October 22, 1945)

18.103 On October 3, 1945, President Truman sent a message to Congress urging the enactment of legislation formulating a national policy for the development and control of atomic energy. The Senate approved S. Res. 179 on October 22 establishing the Special Committee on Atomic Energy (79A-F29) to study problems relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy and to consider all bills and resolutions coming before the Senate proposing legislation relating to atomic energy. The resolution also specified that the committee would terminate at the end of that Congress.

18.104 Brien McMahon of Connecticut served as chairman of the 11-member committee. Dr. Edward U. Condon served as scientific adviser.

18.105 From November 27, 1945, through April 8, 1946, the committee heard nearly one million words of testimony from scientists, engineers, military officials, Cabinet members, and other witnesses in public and executive hearings. In executive session, the committee used S. 1717 as its working basis to develop proposals for legislation. S. 1717 incorporated many features discussed in the hearings, and the committee's version of the bill became, with relatively minor changes, the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. The act created both the Atomic Energy Commission and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

18.106 The records (15 ft.) consist mainly of letters, telegrams, petitions, and resolutions from private citizens and organizations. There is also correspondence with members of the committee, Cabinet officers, and staff personnel. There are committee personnel records, transcripts of public hearings, the committee report, copies of the committee monograph *Essential Information on Atomic Energy*, the committee workbook, staff reports, charts, and various summaries and digests concerning the work of the committee. Speeches, press releases, articles, newspaper clippings, and other publications regarding atomic energy also are included.

18.107 Among the subjects discussed are the testing of atomic weapons at Bikini Atoll, civilian versus military control of atomic energy on the national level, international control of atomic energy to further the cause of world peace, outlawing the use of atomic bombs, peaceful uses of atomic energy, and proposed legislation.

Committees To Investigate Campaign Expenditures

18.108 A feature of many election years during this period was a Senate special committee to investigate campaign expenditures. Such committees monitored senatorial campaigns and, when appropriate, Presidential and Vice-Presidential campaigns. Records of such committees exist, in widely varying quantities, relating to the elections of 1924, 1930, and every election year from 1936 to 1946 (68A-F21, 71A-F28, 74A-F26, 75A-F25, 76A-F26, 77A-F31, 78A-F30, 79A-F32). The largest collections concern the elections of 1938, 1940, and 1944.

18.109 The campaign expenditures committees generally received broad authority to investigate contributions and expenditures, as well as any other means used to influence campaigns. The committees systematically collected information and monitored campaign activities, often through the use of questionnaires directed to specific groups active in the election process. By this means, officials of State governments submitted lists of the candidates for election, candidates and political parties provided information on campaign receipts and expenditures, contributors responded to questions regarding Federal employment, the media answered queries about each candidate's expenditures on campaign advertising, and independent political and educational groups submitted answers to questions about their purposes and activities. The committees also compiled information on State election laws and Federal departmental regulations regarding political activity.

18.110 The work of the committees was not limited to the systematic collection of information. They also responded to numerous individual complaints or information brought to their attention by interested parties. If warranted, the committees held hearings and conducted investigations both in Washington and in the field.

18.111 The committees investigated a wide assortment of complaints, including charges of registration irregularities, fraudulent voting, denial of voting rights, electioneering by Government officials, and political pressure on Federal employees or Government relief program workers. Among other issues addressed were the Senate franking privilege, use of congressional employees for campaign work, controversies over attempts to place candidates of the Communist Party on ballots, and the Hatch Act.

18.112 The records (93 ft.) include reports or completed questionnaires from the various targeted groups, as well as complaints received, memorandums, investigators' working papers and reports, printed summaries of investigators' reports, minutes of committee meetings, published and unpublished hearings transcripts, and committee reports. General correspondence, news clippings, campaign literature, ballots, poll books and various administrative records, including many related to committee finances, are also among the records.

18.113 Finding aids are available for the campaign expenditure committee records relating to the elections of 1940, 1942, 1944, and 1946.

Miscellaneous Committees

18.114 Five additional committees of this period are represented only minimally among the records of the U.S. Senate. The records of these committees are described briefly here.

18.115 The Select Committee on Investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (69A-F26) was established in March 1924 to investigate and report on conditions in the Internal Revenue Bureau in preparation for Senate consideration of a tax revision and reduction bill. The records (4 in.) include correspondence between citizens and the Internal Revenue Bureau regarding claims for refund or abatement of taxes, as well as related charts prepared by the committee. There are also typescript transcripts of hearings.

18.116 The Select Committee on Post Office Leases (71A-F27.1) was established in response to charges of fraud, misrepresentation, and corruption in connection with post office leases. The records (1 in.) consist of one bound volume of printed transcripts of hearings dating from November 1930 to December 1931.

18.117 The Special Committee to Study Reorganization of the Courts of the United States, and Reform Judicial Procedure (76A-F27) was established in August 1937 and drew its members from the Committee on the Judiciary. The records (2 in.) relate to the need for appointing additional judges in certain districts. Included are transcripts of meetings held in Los Angeles by Patrick A. McCarran of Nevada with Federal judges and with the trustees of the Los Angeles Bar Association regarding appointment of an eighth judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, as well as hearings transcripts, minutes of committee meetings, charts regarding the workload in various U. S. district and circuit courts, correspondence, and various printed materials.

18.118 In April 1938, President Roosevelt proposed elimination of both the reciprocal exemption from income taxation granted to public officials of national, State, and local governments and the exemption granted to holders of public securities. To consider this proposal, the Senate established the Special Committee on the Taxation of Governmental Securities and Salaries (76A-F28) with Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan as chairman. The records (2 in.) include correspondence from agencies and interested groups or individuals, notes, statements of witnesses, partial transcripts of public hearings, vouchers, and assorted printed documents.

18.119 There are a few petitions (1/4 in.) from 1940 referred to the Select Committee on Government Organization (76A-J25). For the most part, they sought to have the Farm Credit Administration restored to its former status as an independent Bureau.

RECORDS OF SELECT COMMITTEES, 1947-68 (80TH-90TH CONGRESSES)

18.120 During consideration of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (S. 2177, 79th Cong.), the practice of establishing select committees to investigate specific issues of particular concern met with strong opposition. The original Senate-passed version of the bill stated, in section 126: "No bill or resolution, and no amendment to any bill or resolution, to establish or to continue a special or select committee, including a joint committee, shall be received or considered in either the Senate or the House of Representatives." If the jurisdictional boundaries of the various standing committees were properly delineated in the Senate rules, there would be little likelihood, it was argued, that an issue of critical concern would not fit clearly within the jurisdiction of a standing committee. Clear and comprehensive jurisdictional assignments could cover every conceivable subject of legislative concern and provide continual oversight of Federal agencies by the standing committees rather than sporadic monitoring by the select committees. The result would be less duplication of effort and a generally more efficient Congress.

18.121 The House of Representatives, on the other hand, was not ready to relinquish the practice of establishing select committees, so their version of the Legislative Reorganization Act did not include the section prohibiting select and special committees. When the act was signed as Public Law 79-601, the House version had prevailed. As a result, in the 80th Congress, the Senate rules for the first time defined the jurisdictions of the standing committees; the rules did not, however, prohibit select committees.

18.122 As the 80th Congress began, therefore, the Senate's attitude toward select or special committees was clearly unfavorable. The standing committees carefully guarded their newly delineated jurisdictional prerogatives. Although the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program and the Special Committee to Study Problems of American Small Business were allowed to continue for the moment, proposals to establish new select committees usually encountered formidable resistance. The relatively few select committees that were established sometimes owed their existence to jurisdictional conflicts between standing committees. In many such cases, compromises resulted in the establishment of select committees composed of members from two or more designated standing committees.

18.123 In this section, as in the previous one, the records of each select or special committee are described separately and arranged in order of the date of establishment of the committee.

Select Committee on Small Business (February 20, 1950)

18.124 On February 20, 1950, the Senate passed S. Res. 58, which created the Select Committee on Small Business "to be appointed by the President of the Senate as soon as practicable after the date of adoption of this resolution and at the commencement of each Congress" to study and survey all problems of American small business. The resolution specified that the committee would not consider proposed legislation, or report by bill, or otherwise have legislative jurisdiction. This was in accord with the usual practice that had developed during the preceding era of select investigative committees.

18.125 The Select Committee on Small Business was the first of the "permanent" select committees, and its creation was the subject of considerable controversy. The Special Committee to Study Problems of American Small Business, a select committee, had been established in 1940. When the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 did not provide a standing committee on small business in the Senate, the select committee was allowed to continue. Nevertheless, the Committee on Banking and Currency established a Subcommittee on Small Business in January 1947. The select committee and the subcommittee existed simultaneously until January 31, 1949, when the select committee was terminated because the Senate did not renew its authorization.

18.126 Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska and James Murray of Montana, the former chairmen of the defunct select committee, pressed for establishment of a full standing committee to deal with small business issues. Wherry argued that the subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency could not consider all the needs of small business without usurping jurisdiction from other committees. The Senate agreed and responded by limiting the subcommittee's jurisdiction. Wherry's call for a regular standing committee on small business threatened, however, to curtail the jurisdiction of a number of established standing committees, such as Commerce, Banking and Currency, and Finance. Therefore, in order to avoid jurisdictional conflicts but still provide a regular Senate forum where American small businessmen could be assured a hearing, the Senate created the Select Committee on Small Business without legislative jurisdiction but with a certainty of continuation in future Congresses.[4]

18.127 John Sparkman of Alabama was appointed chairman and served in that capacity until 1967, except for the 83rd Congress (1953-54) when the Republicans controlled the Senate. The committee pursued its unique mandate through various activities. One of the most important, in terms of impact and effort, was individual case work. In the last half of 1950, for example, the committee sought to aid 2,100 businessmen who had been referred by Senators and advised 6,700 more who asked for help by mail. Occasionally, the committee conducted clinics or seminars for small businessmen, such as the clinics held throughout the country in 1950 to acquaint small businessmen with the routine methods of securing Government contracts and the 1966 seminar on the application of automatic data processing to small business. The committee also held many hearings and studied a variety of issues of concern to small business. Between 1950 and 1966, the Senate published 81 reports of the select committee and issued many transcripts of hearings and committee prints. These publications covered a wide range of topics, including procurement practices of certain Government agencies, tax depreciation allowances, the impact of imports on American small business, food marketing, and the emergence of shopping centers.

18.128 Because of the continuing nature of the select committee, its records (215 ft.) have been sent to the National Archives in several lots. The first group of records (81st Cong.) of the Select Committee on Small Business bears particular mention because it consists chiefly of records of the committee's predecessors, though not generally labelled as such. Included are the records of the Special Committee to Study Problems of American Small Business that was chaired by Murray and Wherry, as well as records of the Banking and Currency Committee's Subcommittee on Small Business. Other lots generally cover certain time spans of the later select committee's existence.

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[4] In 1955 the requirement for biennial appointment of the committee's members by the President of the Senate was dropped, and the committee was officially given permanent status. This had the effect of removing the hiatus at the beginning of each Congress during which the President of the Senate selected the members of the committee. After this, the committee was also treated in the same way as the standing committees with regard to using funds and receiving appropriations.

18.129 The records contain correspondence with Government agencies, small businessmen, business associations, and others. There are staff memorandums and reports, committee bulletins and newsletters, studies, notes, plans for upcoming committee activities, data regarding issues of interest to the committee, drafts of committee reports and prints, Government publications, and administrative materials, such as payroll lists, personnel applications, and resumes of staff members. Among the many documents received by the committee are printed promotional materials from the business community, company prospectuses, corporation annual reports, industry reports, and, occasionally, legal documents relating to particular cases. Other materials include committee vote tallies, witness lists, prepared questions, witness statements, statements of Senators, transcripts of a variety of meetings and hearings, press releases, and news clippings.

18.130 The records reflect both the complexity of American small business and changes over time. Records from the earlier special committee, for example, pertain to the impact of the war on small business and legislative responses to it. Many records concern the assistance the small business committees provided to small firms vying for Government loans and contracts, attempting to obtain materials in short supply due to the war, registering complaints against the Government, or seeking redress of grievances. Other records relate to committee hearings and studies, legislative proposals, and Federal agency activities affecting small business.

18.131 Subjects addressed in the records include Government procurement policies and procedures, the availability of credit, tax problems of small business, Government competition with private enterprise, the impact of imports on American small business, and technology and the effect of technological developments. Other topics include export controls, discount stores, price wars, monopolies and cartels, concentration in banking, motion picture distribution, battery additive AD-X2, food marketing, and radio broadcast hours. Many documents relate to problems of specific types of small businesses, such as Ford tractor distributors, tire dealers, or newspaper publishers.

18.132 Folder title lists are available for approximately one-fourth of the total volume of the records.

Special Committee To Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce (May 3, 1950)

18.133 In late 1949, a spate of articles in newspapers and magazines warned that a national crime syndicate was gaining control of many American cities by corrupting local government officials. Crime commissions in Chicago and California also reported official corruption under the influence of syndicated crime. Though Federal law enforcement statutes provided few weapons against this criminal activity, voices arose calling for Federal action. Requests for Federal assistance came from the mayors of Los Angeles, New Orleans, Portland, and other cities. The American Municipal Association asked the Federal government to investigate efforts of organized national racketeers to gain control of municipal law-enforcement agencies.

18.134 On January 5, 1950, Estes Kefauver of Tennessee introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate interstate racketeering activities and the use of the facilities of interstate commerce for purposes of organized crime. The resolution led to a jurisdictional conflict between the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. A compromise worked out in the Democratic Policy Committee called for a special investigative committee of five Senators to be drawn from the membership of both standing committees. During Senate debate the compromise ran into objections that it violated the spirit of the Legislative Reorganization Act, was politically motivated, and left unstated which of the two standing committees would furnish the majority. Nevertheless, the compromise resolution was accepted with Vice President Alben Barkley casting the tie-breaking vote on May 3, 1950.

18.135 The Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce was directed to study and investigate "whether organized crime utilizes the facilities of interstate commerce or otherwise operates in interstate commerce in furtherance of any transactions which are in violation of the law . . . and, if so, the manner and extent to which, and the identity of the persons, firms, or corporations by which such utilization is being made . . . ." (S. Res.

202, 81st Cong.). The resolution specifically prohibited the committee from interfering in any way with the rights of the States to regulate gambling within their border. Kefauver served as chairman, and the committee was sometimes referred to as the Kefauver Committee. For chief counsel and chief investigator, he relied on men who had served in those same positions for the Truman Committee. On May 1, 1951, Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland assumed the chairmanship and occupied that position for the final few months until the committee ended on September 1, 1951.

18.136 The committee's work generated considerable public interest, due to the subject matter and to the fact that it was the first committee to hold televised hearings. The committee held hearings in Washington and in cities throughout the country, questioning governors, mayors, sheriffs, policemen, and reputed underworld figures. The committee's work led to many citations for contempt of the Senate and a number of local indictments for criminal activities. The committee issued four reports, concluding that nationwide organized crime syndicates did exist and that they depended on the support or tolerance of public officials. The committee suggested various legislative remedies, though only one passed the Senate.

18.137 The records (90 ft.) are arranged under six headings: Records relating to the administration of the committee and its personnel, records relating to crime in general, records relating to investigative files directly within the committee's jurisdiction, records relating to all phases of public relations, records relating to all phases of hearings, and records relating to the preparation of committee reports. The administration, crime, and public relations records are filed according to a subject-numerical scheme.

18.138 The **records relating to the administration of the committee and its personnel** include correspondence, memorandums, daily reports, staff summaries, and worksheets, as well as financial and personnel records. Substantive matters regarding the committee's investigation are addressed in the records, as well as the committee's policies and procedures, staff, applicants, office space, equipment, and travel.

18.139 Filed under **records relating to crime in general** are correspondence, memorandums, investigative files, minutes of executive and public hearings, documents providing tax information, lists of telephone calls furnished to the committee by the phone company, and various other types of documents. There are replies to committee inquiries from public attorneys; police departments; Federal agencies; and stevedore, steamship, and other companies. Various printed materials are among the files, such as copies of committee publications, bills and resolutions, State statutes or legislative proposals regarding organized crime, and press clippings about gamblers and racketeers. Subjects appearing in the records include the committee's investigative program and plans, prostitution, narcotics, gambling, racketeering, homicides, juvenile delinquency, distribution of alcoholic beverages, New York waterfront activities, and alien criminals residing in the United States.

18.140 **Records relating to investigative files directly within the committee's jurisdiction** comprise almost 40 percent of the volume of the committee records and are organized in two series: The name files, and the geographical State files. These series contain correspondence, memorandums, reports, work papers, copies of criminal records or reports furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) or local police, subpoenas, testimony, sworn statements, exhibits, cross-reference slips, and news clippings and other informational material. There are responses from State attorneys general, mayors, newspaper editors, and others regarding organized crime. The records deal with the activities of known criminals, gamblers, narcotics peddlers, public officials, and law enforcement officers previously implicated in organized crime or corruption. Some documents from the public provide information or leads for the committee investigators.

18.141 Among the **records relating to all phases of public relations** are correspondence from the public expressing favorable or unfavorable views of the committee, press releases, speeches of Senator Kefauver and other Government officials, invitations for public speaking engagements, news clippings, correspondence regarding broadcasts of committee hearings and other committee publicity, and mailing lists used by the committee to contact officials for information.

18.142 **Records relating to all phases of hearings** consist mainly of transcripts of all executive session hearings, of some committee meetings held in executive session and of public hearings, along with the related exhibits. Also included are digests of hearings, subpoenas, and related documents, materials regarding contempt citations and warrants for arrest, correspondence, memorandums, schedules of witnesses, prepared questions, and proposed agendas.

18.143 **Records relating to the preparation of the committee reports** include drafts, galley proofs, and printed copies of the four committee reports, together with related correspondence, memorandums, and work papers. There are also reports and background material of field investigations, requests for reports and records, and replies from State and local officials to a committee form letter regarding steps taken either as a direct or indirect result of the committee's work. Other records filed under this heading relate to committee investigations during O'Conor's tenure as chairman.

18.144 An untitled draft preliminary inventory, which includes a list of folder headings for the alphabetical name segment of the investigative files, is available for the records of this special committee. There is also a list of committee hearings, giving date, place, and names of persons giving testimony.

Special Committee on Investigation of Cover on Mail of Senators (December 1, 1954)

18.145 In 1951, William Benton of Connecticut introduced a resolution requesting an investigation to determine whether Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin should be expelled from the Senate. The Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections of the Committee on Rules and Administration decided to hold hearings on the resolution beginning September 28, 1951. Within a few months, McCarthy introduced a resolution for an investigation into Benton's conduct as a Senator, and a dual investigation was underway.

18.146 Two years later, on December 1, 1954, Joseph McCarthy charged that, as part of the earlier investigations, the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections had illegally requested the post office to furnish names and addresses of addressers, names of addressees, and postmarks of all mail received at McCarthy's home address and at the addresses of certain of his staff members. Such activity is referred to as a mail cover. A committee of two members, Homer Ferguson of Michigan and Walter F. George of Georgia, was appointed to determine whether a cover on the mail of Senator McCarthy or any other Senator had been maintained and, if so, to ascertain the details regarding this activity.

18.147 The committee held hearings on December 2 and submitted its report the next day. It concluded that mail covers had been maintained during various periods on four different addresses, that none of the subcommittee members or the chairman of the full committee had authorized the mail cover, and that chief counsel Paul J. Cotter was responsible. The report condemned the use of mail covers during Senate investigations.

18.148 The records (less than 1 in.) contain documents obtained from the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, including the correspondence requesting the cover on mail and lists of mail received by certain persons. There is also a list of names and background information on employees of the subcommittee from September 1952 to January 1953 who worked on the Benton-McCarthy investigation conducted pursuant to S. Res. 187, as well as a memorandum detailing the chronology of appointments to the subcommittee during 1952.

Select Committee On Contribution Investigation (February 7, 1956)

18.149 On February 3, 1956, as Senate debate on the bill to amend the Natural Gas Act drew to a close, Francis Case of South Dakota rose to deliver a speech that would result in the creation of two select committees and lead to a Presidential veto. Case explained in his speech that he would vote against the bill because of a $2,500 contribution made to his campaign by a person who had contacted him regarding support for the pending natural gas bill to exempt natural gas producers from regulation by the Federal Power Commission.

18.150 Four days later, on February 7, the Senate established a select committee to investigate the circumstances involving the alleged attempt to influence Senator Case's vote on the natural gas bill. The four-member committee included two Senators from each political party. Walter F. George of Georgia served as chairman and Styles Bridges of New Hampshire as secretary. The committee held hearings at which 22 witnesses testified.

18.151 The records (2 ft.) include summaries of investigative interviews, subpoenas, lists of questions to be asked of certain witnesses (sometimes including indications of expected answers), digests of the testimony of various persons, and exhibits. There are also certified copies of the statements of contributions received that were submitted to the secretary of state of South Dakota by political party State central committees from 1940 through 1954, a memorandum from the Senate legislative counsel regarding the various statutory provisions pertinent to the special committee's inquiry, and copies of relevant congressional publications, including the committee report.

Special Committee To Investigate Political Activities, Lobbying, and Campaign Contributions (February 22, 1956)

18.152 The Act to Amend the Natural Gas Act passed Congress despite the speech delivered by Francis Case in the closing days of the Senate's consideration of the bill (see Select Committee on Contribution Investigation, above). President Dwight D. Eisenhower favored the legislation but chose to veto the bill. His veto message noted that, as both Congress and the Department of Justice were investigating allegations of inappropriate activity on the part of certain private citizens who supported the bill, it would be a disservice to the Nation and to Congress to approve the legislation while the investigations were pending.

18.153 In this context and even before the Select Committee on Contribution Investigation had reported its findings, the Senate adopted a resolution to establish the Special Committee to Investigate Political Activities, Lobbying, and Campaign Contributions. The bipartisan eight-member committee was directed to investigate attempts to influence improperly any Senator or employee of the executive branch. The committee elected John L. McClellan of Arkansas as chairman and Styles Bridges of New Hampshire as vice-chairman. In its report (S. Rept. 395, 85th Cong., 1st sess.) submitted on May 31, 1957, the committee offered its recommendations for remedial legislation.

18.154 The committee began by investigating the lobbying activities concerning the natural gas bill, hearing witnesses who had supported or opposed the bill. The committee also considered the lobbying pertaining to the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 and the 1956 amendments to the Sugar Act of 1948, investigated certain trade associations, and studied and investigated activities relating to Federal election laws and campaign finances.

18.155 The records (18 ft.) are filed according to a numerical classification scheme. Included are applications for committee employment, staff personnel files, reports to the Secretary of the Senate, and vouchers. There are replies to questionnaires to gas and oil companies regarding lobbying activities, replies to questionnaires to former Members of Congress and political scientists regarding recommendations to improve Federal statutes relating to political campaigns, and copies of the 1956 general election financial reports filed with the Secretary of the Senate by candidates and political committees. Memorandums reporting on investigations, discussing certain organizations, summarizing testimony, or tracking committee work also are among the records. Other documents include correspondence, committee minutes, minutes of staff meetings, transcripts of public and executive sessions, exhibits, subpoenas, news clippings, and informational materials. There is an alphabetical name and subject card index to individual documents among the records.

18.156 The oil and gas lobby, airline industry lobbying, efforts to influence Congress regarding the sugar bill, tax aspects of lobbying and campaign finances, and State laws on lobbying and political campaigns are subjects appearing among the documents. A variety of other topics are addressed, such as committee housekeeping functions, committee procedures and agenda, expenses for the special congressional election in New Mexico in April 1957, charges against Sen. Milton R. Young of North Dakota, British political practices, and organized labor's role in political campaigns.

18.157 There is a finding aid to the records of this committee. Included are appendixes giving folder titles for the various series among the records.

Special Committee To Study the Foreign Aid Program (July 11, 1956)

18.158 Between 1945 and 1956, the United States extended grants and loans totalling $50 billion to foreign countries. The aid program, which had its beginning in the highly successful Marshall Plan for postwar Europe, had become very complex. Military assistance to Western European countries had increased markedly in light of the cold war, and U.S. economic and military assistance to other parts of the world had also expanded.

18.159 The foreign assistance program was, however, no longer as popular as the Marshall Plan had been; nearly one-third of the Senate voted against it in 1956. The objectives of the program were no longer clearly defined, it was charged, and S. Res. 285 was introduced calling for a study to "clarify the relationship of the purposes, scope, and methods of the economic, military, and technical aid programs of this Government to our foreign policy and to our national interest."

18.160 On July 11, 1956, the Senate established the Special Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program. Its membership included all members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, as well as the chairman and ranking minority members of both the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees. The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee served as chairman of the special committee.

18.161 The committee was directed to undertake exhaustive studies of the goals and effects of foreign assistance vis-a-vis the national interest. Among the points to be considered were the proper objectives of the aid program and how to measure the level of accomplishment, the Nation's capacity to extend aid, other countries' needs and willingness to receive aid, their ability to use it, the various kinds of foreign aid and conditions attached to it, and actions required to enable the foreign aid program to accomplish its objectives. The committee was directed to consult a variety of experts in the course of its study, including private organizations, institutions, and individuals, as well as Federal agencies. The Senate wanted to have the final report available by the time the Mutual Security Act of 1957 was to be considered by the Senate in mid-1957.

18.162 Walter F. George of Georgia served as chairman of the special committee during the 84th Congress and Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island during the 85th. At an organizational meeting held on July 20, the committee agreed to certain rules and goals, including one stipulating that the chairman might designate several members to act on behalf of the committee during adjournment. Faced with a 6-month Senate adjournment, George appointed a six-member executive committee, with Green as chairman, for the purpose of obtaining all the information necessary for the full committee to carry on its work when it reconvened. This executive committee performed the leadership role for the special committee, determining requirements, overseeing contracts, and analyzing reports.

18.163 The committee relied on a variety of sources and methods to fulfill its mandate. It entered into contracts with various domestic research organizations and institutions for 11 studies of specific aspects of the issue. Prominent individuals were recruited to conduct surveys of foreign aid programs in different geographic regions of the world. Employees of 50 private American business firms, religious institutions, and news organizations with substantial overseas activities received a committee questionnaire concerning foreign aid programs. The committee also invited all Senators to submit their own views and suggestions or any received by them. Finally, the committee held public hearings in March and April 1957.

18.164 The records (3 ft.) include substantial information on committee policies, procedures, plans, and programs. There are agendas, memorandums, notes, and press releases, as well as correspondence with members of the committee, other Senators, Federal agencies, persons doing work for the committee, and the public. Many documents relate to the contracts or reports that the committee authorized. These include correspondence, research proposals, lists of organizations or notable individuals whose services might be useful, and lists of projects and contractors. The actual studies or reports, are printed (S. Doc. 52, 85th Cong., 1st sess.) and are not included. There are also lists of previous studies done by consultants under contract to Federal agencies. Among the documents relating to the committee hearings are background information reports on witnesses, prepared questions, witness statements, and stenographic transcripts. There are also a few completed questionnaires, as well as congressional publications, articles and clippings, and a variety of informational materials.

Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field

(January 30, 1957)

18.165 During its Government procurement investigations, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations uncovered evidence that racketeers had invaded the business of supplying uniforms to the U.S. Government and that certain local unions were cooperating with the racketeers. The subcommittee subsequently discovered that the reports to Federal agencies filed by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America were not accurate.

18.166 Subcommittee chairman John L. McClellan of Arkansas believed a full-scale investigation of improper activities in the whole field of labor or management was needed but that such an investigation was not within the jurisdiction of the permanent subcommittee. Consequently, he introduced a resolution for additional authority to conduct such an investigation. Meanwhile, a resolution was pending that would direct a subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to conduct such an investigation. In a compromise, the Senate created the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field whose bipartisan membership was derived from the two standing committees. McClellan was named chairman, with Irving Ives of New York as vice chairman.

18.167 The select committee was directed to study the extent of criminal or other improper practices in the field of labor-management relations or in groups of employees or employers. It was also to suggest any changes in the laws of the United States that would provide protection against such practices or activities.

18.168 The committee pursued its investigation for 3 years. During that time, it conducted 253 active investigations, served 8,000 subpoenas for witnesses and documents, held 270 days of hearings with 1,526 witnesses (343 of whom invoked the Fifth Amendment), compiled almost 150,000 pages of testimony, and issued various interim reports. At its peak of activity in 1958, 104 persons were engaged in the work of the committee, including 34 deployed on field investigations and approximately 40 accountants and investigators from the General Accounting Office. Robert F. Kennedy served as chief counsel.

18.169 The committee's investigations covered a wide range of labor unions and corporations in the United States, such as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the United Automobile Workers, Anheuser-Busch, Sears, and Occidental Life Insurance. The committee established contacts with the FBI, Internal Revenue Service, Federal Narcotics Bureau, Department of Labor, and other Federal agencies, as well as with the New York district attorney, police commissioner, and with the Waterfront Commission and other local and State offices and officials involved in law enforcement. Prosecutorial activity increased throughout the country, and a rash of grand jury indictments resulted. On the legislative front, the select committee's influence was reflected in the enactment of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (Public Law 86-257) on September 14, 1959.

18.170 The final report of the committee was issued on March 31, 1960. At that time, the authority granted by the Senate to the select committee was transferred to the Committee on Government Operations.

18.171 The records (488 ft.) contain correspondence, interview reports, investigative memorandums, memorandums regarding committee policies and procedures, transcripts of hearings, subpoenas, contempt citations, proposed legislation, resumes, press releases, and news clippings. There are also many documents gathered by the committee in the course of its investigations, such as hotel records, telephone toll tickets, contracts, tax returns, receipts, invoices, and documents regarding bank and brokerage accounts.

Select Committee on National Water Resources (April 20, 1959)

18.172 On April 20, 1959, the Senate established the Select Committee on National Water Resources, authorizing it to study water resources activities in the United States and their relationship to the national interest. The select committee was also directed to analyze activities necessary to provide adequate water for use by population, agriculture, and industry through 1980, including recreational, fish, and wildlife needs. The committee consisted of 17 members, including 3 each from the committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Agriculture and Forestry, and Public Works. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma served as chairman and Thomas H. Kuchel of California as vice chairman. The committee issued its final report on January 30, 1961.

18.173 During its existence, the select committee had 90 studies made covering all aspects of water resources activities in the United States. These studies were undertaken primarily by Federal agencies, though some were by State agencies or private groups. Included are general background studies, projections of future demands, and reports on new techniques and means for meeting demands. All are published in a series of 32 committee prints; a brief summary of each of the studies appears in the final report (S. Rept. 29, 87th Cong., 1st sess.).

18.174 The committee also solicited the States for their views on water resources issues and held extensive hearings throughout the country, from Montana to Florida and from Maine to California. In all, 3,920 pages of testimony were given by 972 witnesses. The transcripts are printed in 23 parts.

18.175 The records (12 ft.) include the committee report and its draft, the preliminary staff report presented to the committee in May 1960, printed hearings, and committee prints. There are also unpublished transcripts of committee proceedings, State reports and reports from Federal agencies regarding water problems, digests of testimony, memorandums, charts, correspondence, and press releases. Additional documents include schedules, attendance lists, and outlines of the work plans of the committee. The records address various administrative matters, such as committee finances, personnel, and printing, as well as water resources, water requirements projections, pollution, flood control, and techniques for meeting water demands.

18.176 An unpublished list of folder titles is available for the records of this committee.

Select Committee on Standards and Conduct (July 24, 1964)

18.177 On October 7, 1963, Secretary for the Senate Majority Robert G. "Bobby" Baker resigned his post in the face of conflict-of-interest charges and questions about his financial dealings. In the midst of the ensuing investigation by the Rules and Administration Committee, the Senate, on July 24, 1964, authorized the creation of a six-member, bipartisan permanent Select Committee on Standards and Conduct. The committee was directed to receive and investigate complaints of unethical and illegal conduct by a Senator or employee of the Senate, to recommend disciplinary action if necessary, and to suggest reforms to ensure ethical conduct. Appointment of the members of this watchdog committee was delayed for many months; the first meeting of the committee occurred 15 months after authorization. John C. Stennis of Mississippi served as chairman and Wallace F. Bennett of Utah as vice chairman.

18.178 In its first investigation, the select committee considered charges that Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut had used money raised at political dinners to pay personal bills, had purposely billed both the Senate and private organizations for seven trips, and had improperly exchanged favors with a public relations representative of West German interests. For more than a year, the committee probed the allegations through interviews, reviews of bank account records and other financial documents, correspondence with those who received disbursements from Dodd's accounts, and committee hearings.

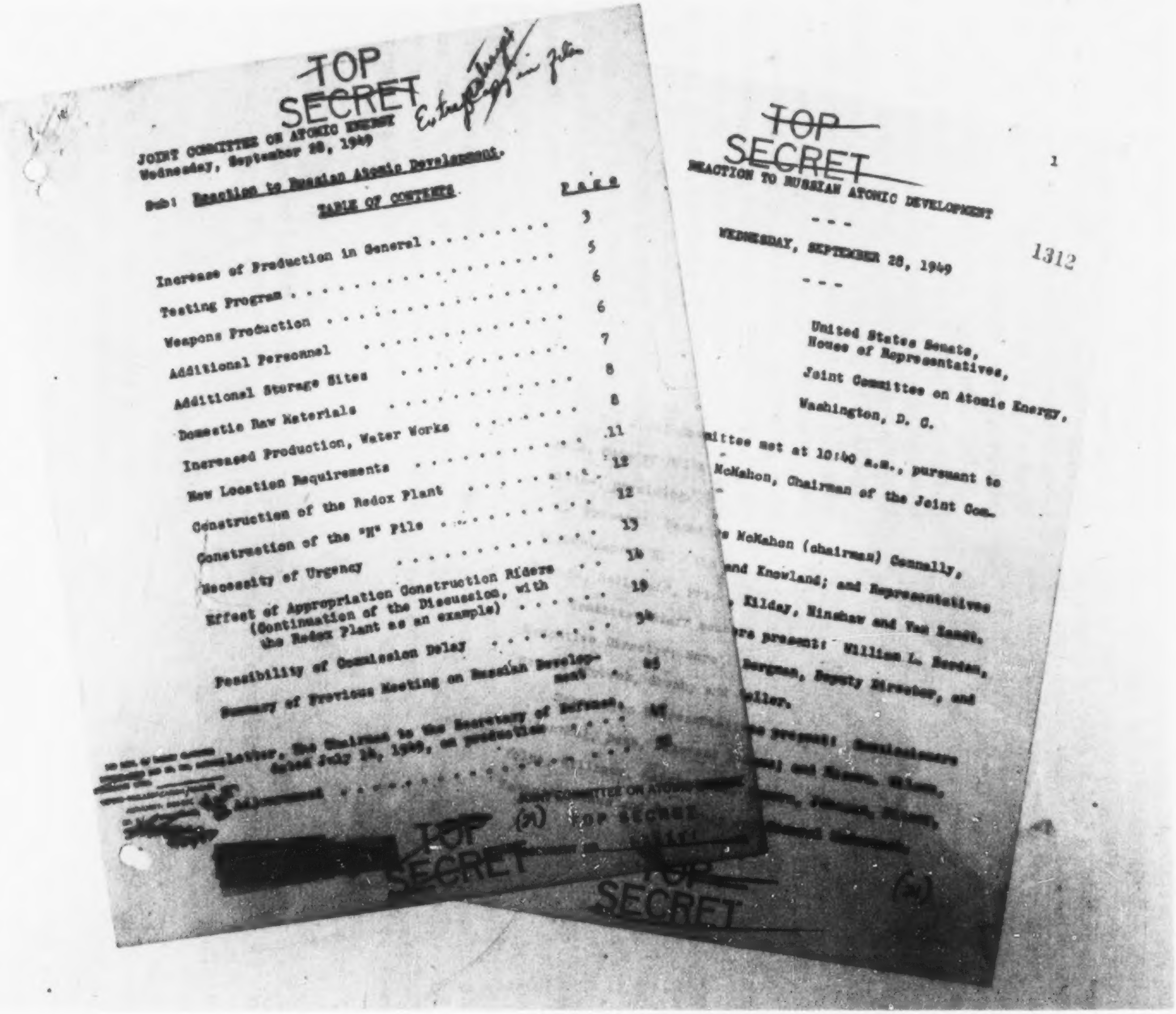
18.179 The resulting committee report recommended censure of Dodd for the expenditure of political funds and double-billing. The Senate rejected the recommendation of censure regarding double-billing. On June 23, 1967, the Senate did, however, vote to censure Dodd for using political funds for his personal benefit. Dodd was the seventh Senator ever to be officially censured.

18.180 One month after the committee issued its report on the Dodd investigation, Life magazine carried an article by William Lambert charging that Edward V. Long of Missouri had used his position as chairman of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure to aid James R. Hoffa, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The article asserted that a key motive for the subcommittee's 2-year investigation of alleged invasion of privacy by Federal agencies was to give Hoffa an opportunity to have his March 1964 conviction thrown out. Furthermore, it charged that Long had accepted $48,000 in legal fees from a close friend who was Hoffa's lawyer in the trials that led to his imprisonment on March 7, 1967.

18.181 The select committee investigated these charges and held 14 executive sessions on the matter. In its report to the Senate, the committee indicated it found no basis for holding public hearings.

18.182 The records (17 ft.) relate to the investigations of Dodd and Long. There are personnel files, notes, memorandums, correspondence, interview reports, subpoenas, depositions, witness statements and digests, and exhibits. Transcripts of committee meetings, hearings, and press conferences are also included, as well as copies of committee reports, press clippings, bank documents, election reports, telephone bills, vouchers, and income tax returns.

18.183 Unpublished folder title lists are available for the records of both the Dodd and Long investigations.



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JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY
Wednesday, September 28, 1949

Sub: Reaction to Russian Atomic Development.

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REACTION TO RUSSIAN ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT 1

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1949 1312

- - -

United States Senate,
House of Representatives,
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy,
Washington, D. C.

...mittee met at 10:40 a.m., pursuant to ...McMahon, Chairman of the Joint Com...

...s McMahon (chairman) Connally, ...and Knowland; and Representatives ... Kilday, Hinshaw and Van Zandt.

...re present: William L. Borden, ...Bergman, Deputy Director, and ...eller.

...present: Commissioners...

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Table of contents and first page of a declassified, formerly Top Secret, transcript of the executive session of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy concerning the reaction to Russian atomic development, September 28, 1949 (Record Group 128, JCAE, Document LXXXVI).

CHAPTER 19

RECORDS OF JOINT COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS, 1789-1968

(1,259 ft.)

19.1 This chapter describes the records comprising Record Group 128, Records of Joint Committees of Congress. Joint committees are committees whose membership is drawn from both the Senate and the House of Representatives. When the records of the Senate and the House of Representatives were initially transferred to the National Archives, the decision was made to unite the identifiable records of joint committees in a single, distinct record group but to maintain the records in two collections within the record group.

19.2 The Senate collection includes those records of joint committees that were transferred to the National Archives by the Senate, and the House collection contains those transferred by the House of Representatives. Certain joint committees are represented in only one of the collections, while records of other committees may be found in both the Senate and House collections. Sometimes copies of the same document are found in both collections. There is no general rule that can be applied to explain these discrepancies. Neither is there any clear distinction between the collections regarding types of documents or subjects considered. For these reasons, this chapter considers the records of joint committees as a whole. Researchers should note, however, that access to the Senate collection is governed by the standard rules governing access to Senate records, while the House access provisions apply to the House collection. Information regarding access is provided in Chapter 1.

19.3 There are no assigned file numbers for the committees. The lack of file numbers for the records of individual and distinctive modern joint committees does not constitute any particular difficulty. The records are arranged by committee, and the relatively large quantity of material ensures that they are identifiable. Earlier committees, however, may be represented by only one document found in records that are arranged by Congress and only thereunder by committee. For these earlier committees, the chapter uses reference notations that designate either the House collection (H.C.) or the Senate collection (S.C.), followed by the number of the Congress under which the records can be found. "S.C. 45," for example, indicates the records may be found in the Senate collection for the 45th Congress.

19.4 There is a tremendous range in the amount and type of documentation available regarding individual joint committees. Records from over 160 joint committees[1] are available for the entire period from 1789 to the Civil War in both the Senate and House collections, but they comprise less than 4 feet. The records of the 20th-century Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, on the other hand, total 406 feet. Because of the discrepancy in the amount and kinds of material relating to individual joint committees, this chapter describes the records in two parts. The first part of the chapter presents an overview of the records of joint committees whose records are very sparse, dating generally from the 18th and 19th centuries. In the second part of the chapter, committees with more substantial records, most of which date from the 20th century, are discussed individually in chronological order by date of creation.

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[1] This figure includes conference committees.

19.5 The two Houses have relied on joint committees to undertake a wide variety of assignments involving representational, administrative, investigative, oversight, and legislative duties. For many of these committees, no unpublished records remain. Records of relatively perfunctory representational joint committees, as well as conference committees, appear among records of the 18th and 19th-century Congresses. Though these types of committees continue to be used today, no records exist for them among 20th-century joint committee records.

19.6 Certain records of RG 46 (Records of the U.S. Senate) and RG 233 (Records of the U.S. House of Representatives) are closely related to records described in this chapter. There are various reasons for this, which a few examples may explain. Many 20th-century joint committees drew their members exclusively from the membership of certain standing committees. An example is the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, which was composed of members of the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance. In contrast, sometimes (especially in the 18th and 19th centuries) the Senate members and House members of a joint committee would function autonomously as committees in their own chambers for certain purposes. For many years, for example, this was true of the Joint Committee on the Library, but that is by no means an isolated example. The committee system in Congress is now defined quite clearly, but that is a relatively recent development. Because of the more fluid committee system and because the records of joint committees were previously interspersed among the records of the House and the Senate, the separation of the records to form RG 128 was sometimes inexact. Original manuscripts of several of the reports of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, for example, are among Senate records (SEN 37A-D1, SEN 38A-D1). Certain records of the House Select Committee on Reconstruction that was appointed on July 3, 1867, on the other hand, are among the joint committee records (H.C. 40, 41).

19.7 Some of the records described in this chapter are published in *American State Papers*, the *Congressional Serial Set*, or as printed hearings or committee prints. For information on such publications and available indexes, see Chapter 1.

19.8 The Joint Commission on the Ford's Theater Disaster and the Congressional Aviation Policy Board, while they were not called joint committees, nevertheless drew their membership entirely from Congress and reported to it. For this reason, their records are in RG 128 and are described here.

PART ONE: A DESCRIPTIVE OVERVIEW OF THE RECORDS OF CERTAIN JOINT COMMITTEES

19.9 Joint committees date from the earliest days of Congress. On April 9, 1789, 3 days after the United States Congress first achieved a quorum of both Houses, the House of Representatives received word that the Senate had appointed a committee to confer with a House committee "in preparing a system of rules to govern the two Houses in cases of conference, and to regulate the appointment of Chaplains" (*House Journal*, 1st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 11-12). The House likewise appointed a committee and, within a week, the two groups met and agreed to a report, which read in part:

> That in every case of an amendment to a bill agreed to in one House, and dissented to in the other, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committees shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed on by their Chairmen, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall chuse, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

Other than the Senator and two Representatives who were appointed to sit at the clerk's table to tally the votes of the electoral college, this was the first joint committee of Congress. The committee's manuscript report is among the records in RG 128 (S.C. 1).

19.10 Most of the records of early joint committees are committee reports. The reports are usually in manuscript form, though they are sometimes printed, and they often contain strikeouts or inserts. Occasionally, the report will have a notation to indicate House or Senate action on the report. In the case of the reports from the joint committee dealing with newspapers for Members of Congress and with printing arrangements, the House disagreed to the conference report on the newspaper issue and amended the report concerning printing. An extract of the House Journal detailing these actions was sent to the Senate. That document is filed with the committee reports and includes a notation showing the Senate's response (S.C. 1). Other documents appearing occasionally among the early records include resolutions to establish a particular committee and orders appointing committee members.

19.11 Many joint committees of the early Congresses were established to consider administrative or housekeeping details for Congress. Some such assignments were unique, such as that of the joint committee charged with viewing the rooms in city hall that had been offered to Congress and deciding on whether they would be needed (S.C. 1). Other assignments were recurring. There are records in several Congresses, for example, relating to committees on the business necessary to be finished prior to recess or adjournment. The reports of these committees usually consist of lists of bills by categories: those that have passed the House, those that have passed the Senate, those in committee in the House, and so forth (S.C. 1, 2; H.C. 11, 12).

19.12 Records of committees to examine votes for President and Vice President and records of committees to notify the President of his election appear regularly among the records. The records of these two types of committees tend to be quite predictable, but this is not always the case. In 1837, in response to certain allegations in the press, the committee that examined the votes was also instructed to investigate whether there was any violation of the constitutional prohibition that "no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector" (article II, section 1). The records include lists of electors, letters from the various Cabinet officials in response to committee inquiries regarding the matter, and the committee report (S.C. 24).

19.13 In 1849, the joint committee appointed to inform the Whig candidate Zachary Taylor of his election to the Presidency noted that Taylor, in response to the committee's message, alluded to the fact that the committee chairman "represented a public body, a majority of whom was opposed in political opinion, to the President Elect." He "expressed an ardent wish that he might be able, in any degree, to assuage the fierceness of party, or temper with moderation the conflicts of those who are only divided as to the means of securing the public welfare" (H.C. 30).

19.14 There are records for joint committees that had more unique mandates, including committees that focused on a particular event or issue, such as George Washington's death (S.C. 6) or the depressed state of American shipbuilding (S.C. 40, 47). Others studied a subject, such as yellow fever and cholera (S.C. 45), or investigated some problem, such as charges of wrongdoing in the government of the District of Columbia (S.C. 40, 43).

19.15 While the single type of document most likely to be among the records of any joint committee is a committee report, other types of documents occasionally appearing include letters, exhibits, minutes, and printed reference materials. There is a February 1832 letter from the venerable Chief Justice John Marshall regretfully declining an invitation to deliver an oration in honor of the centennial of Washington's birth and explaining that, though flattered by the request, his voice had "become so weak as to be almost inaudible even in a room not unusually large. In the open air it could not be heard by those nearest" to him (H.C. 22). An inventory of the furniture and other property in possession of the President in February 1801 contains the suggestion that, since the President planned to leave Washington early on the morning of March 4, someone might be designated to spend the night of March 3 at the President's House in order to receive the keys the next morning (S.C. 6). A letter of February 17, 1868, from the Director of the Bureau of Statistics provides a historical and technical review relating to the revenue collected on distilled spirits (H.C. 40).

19.16 The records of some joint committees include a wide variety of documents, as is the case with an 1874 committee dealing with the District of Columbia. The committee resulted from a memorial of certain residents of the District of Columbia, charging that unlawful contracts had been let and unlawful assessments and taxes had been levied. Some documents among the records were submitted by the counsel representing the memorialists, such as lists of persons to be subpoenaed and papers indicating what would be proved by calling individual witnesses. Other records include receipts, assessor's notices, transcripts of correspondence and other papers of the Board of Public Works, and reports on the work done on various projects in the District, as well as memorials of citizens, contractors, and the governor of the District of Columbia (S.C. 43).

Conference Committees

19.17 When bills pass the House and Senate in different forms, conference committees may be appointed to resolve the differences. Conference committees are always select and expire when their reports are acted upon by the two Houses. The members, who are known as managers, are usually drawn from the committees that considered the bill in the two Houses. Conference committees are distinctive in that the managers from each House vote as a unit while the members of other joint committees cast individual votes.[2]

19.18 Conference committees usually are documented only by their reports. The Senate collection includes reports of certain conference committees through 1843.[3] Included are the reports of the conference committees on the acts that led to the Whiskey Rebellion (S.C. 1), banned the importation of slaves to the United States beginning in 1808 (S.C. 9), and established the Tariff of 1824 (S.C. 18). There is also the manuscript report of the conference committee that finally reached the Missouri Compromise (S.C. 16).

19.19 There is only one conference committee report among the House collection. It is the February 12, 1818, report of the managers appointed by the House regarding the military appropriations bill for 1818. The conference did not resolve the disagreement between the Houses. The report of the House members outlines in some detail the House objections to the Senate amendment regarding the pay of brevet officers, as well as the Senate's arguments and the attempts at compromise (H.C. 15).

Committees Relating to the Civil War and Reconstruction

19.20 The special demands placed on the Federal Government by the Civil War and its aftermath led to the establishment of several joint committees. Few unpublished records of these committees are among RG 128, however.

19.21 The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War was established on December 9, 1861, at the instigation of Senator Zachariah Chandler of Ohio and continued until May 1865. Senator Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio served as chairman. During the committee's existence, it held 272 meetings and received testimony in Washington and at other locations, often from military officers. Though the committee met and held hearings in secrecy, the testimony and related exhibits were published in the numerous committee reports of its investigations. The records include the original manuscripts of certain postwar reports that the committee received from general officers. There are also transcripts of testimony and accounting records regarding the military administration of Alexandria, VA (S.C. 38).

19.22 On December 13, 1865, the two houses reached agreement on an amended version of a House concurrent resolution introduced by Representative Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania to establish a joint committee of 15 members known as the Joint Committee on Reconstruction to "inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether they, or any of them, are entitled to be represented in either house of Congress." Senator William Pitt Fessenden of Maine served as chairman. The joint committee divided into four subcommittees to hear testimony and gather evidence regarding the situation in each of four groups of Southern States. In all, 144 witnesses were called to testify. The records contain part of the committee report, as well as a few petitions concerning restoration of the former Confederate States to representation in Congress. The petitions are from Iowa, Kansas, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. There is also a resolution of the legislature of New York regarding this issue and advocating equality of suffrage in the District of Columbia for all adult males (S.C. 39; H.C. 39).

19.23 The Joint Committee on Reconstruction was not revived in the next Congress. The House of Representatives, however, established its own Select Committee on Reconstruction on July 3, 1867. Records of the House select committee are among RG 128 and include the resolution instructing the committee to investigate Ku Klux Klan activities. There are also letters, petitions, and a memorial from Tennessee detailing the situation in that State. They indicate that, under the new constitution, former rebels were regaining control of the government and intimidating or attacking supporters of the Union and blacks. Also among the records are the printed proceedings of a convention at Nashville on February 16, 1870, aimed at revitalizing and reorganizing the Republican Party in Tennessee.

19.24 Concern about Ku Klux Klan activities led to establishment of another Joint Committee to Inquire into the Condition of the Late Insurrectionary States on April 17, 1871. A portion of the committee's minute book, covering the period from February 10 to 19, 1872, is among the records.

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[2] Asher C. Hinds, *Hinds' Precedents of the House of Representatives of the United States* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907), vol. iv pp. 879-80; vol. v, p. 685

[3] Later conference reports are filed with engrossed bills (see Chapter 20). In rare instances, papers relating to conferences may be found among committee papers or bill files.

PART TWO: DESCRIPTIONS OF THE RECORDS OF INDIVIDUAL JOINT COMMITTEES

Joint Committee on the Library (February 21, 1806)

19.25 On April 24, 1800, under an act to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the Government of the United States (2 Stat. 55), $5000 was appropriated to purchase books for the use of Congress and to prepare an "apartment" for them in the Capitol. The act specified that the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House were to make the purchase under the direction of a joint committee of both Houses and place the books in one apartment for the use of both Houses, "according to such regulations as the committee aforesaid shall devise and establish."

19.26 The joint committee was appointed within a week, but no further reference to it appears in either the House or Senate *Journal* or the *Annals of Congress*. The Secretary did proceed with the purchase, however, because, in December 1801, another joint select committee was appointed "to take into consideration a statement made by the Secretary of the Senate, respecting books and maps purchased pursuant to a late act of Congress, and to make report respecting the future arrangement of the same." On December 21, the committee submitted its report, which indicated the room in which the books and maps would be placed, described the cases to be used for them, and specified loan policies and procedures, hours of operation, and other details. A manuscript copy of the report is among the records (H.C. 7).[4]

19.27 The Joint Committee on the Library became a standing committee by an act of February 21, 1806 (2 Stat. 350), which established an annual appropriation for the purchase of books for Congress under the direction of a joint committee "to be appointed every session of Congress, during the continuance of this appropriation." In time, the committee's jurisdiction expanded beyond its original, narrow focus to include matters relating to the Botanic Garden, the Smithsonian Institution, works of art in the Capitol, and other subjects.

19.28 Records of the Joint Committee on the Library (7 ft.) are available, in either the House or the Senate collection, for most Congresses before 1900 and infrequently thereafter. The records include manuscript committee reports, minutes of committee meetings, petitions and memorials, correspondence, bills, and resolutions on assorted topics.

19.29 Some of the records reflect the historical development of the Library. There are a few annual reports of the Librarian of Congress, ranging from one dated April 11, 1807, to one for the fiscal year ending in 1962 (S.C. 10; H.C. 88-90). The earliest reports list the books donated to the library during the preceding year and indicate the donor of each. From the period immediately following the burning of the Capitol during the War of 1812, there is a letter from Samuel H. Smith, agent for Thomas Jefferson, offering to sell Jefferson's library to Congress. In addition, three committee reports among the records deal with this transaction (S.C. 13). A report from January 1816 addressed the question of where to house the books while Congress met in its temporary quarters (S.C. 14).

19.30 Many of the letters and memorials among the records are from publishers seeking financial support from Congress for specific publications designed to inform the public about history or government. Some of the publications, such as *Statutes At Large* and the *Dictionary of the United States Congress*, developed into notable series of reference works (H.C. 28, 35). There are various papers relating to the publication of *American State Papers* by Gales and Seaton,[5] including a report of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House detailing their activities in selecting and transcribing the congressional documents that were to appear in the publication (H.C. 22). Certain reports, memorials, and letters deal with the purchase or publication of personal papers, including those of James Madison (S.C. 25), Alexander Hamilton (S.C. 29, 30), Thomas Jefferson (S.C. 28; H.C. 29), and General Nathanael Greene (H.C. 32).

19.31 There are memorials and petitions relating to the dissemination of compilations of laws, congressional publications, and books. The New York Chamber of Commerce and the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (H.C. 23, 28) were among the groups that asked Congress to donate books or publications to their libraries. Other memorials, such as the one from William Brent, Jr., of Virginia, called for systematic distribution of such materials to all court houses, schools, or other entities (H.C. 25). Regular and systematic distribution of laws of the United States did occur, in fact, as a result of an act of April 20, 1818. The communication from Secretary of State Henry Clay that is attached to the joint committee's report of May 16, 1828, (H.C. 20), explained that no State received fewer than 110 copies of the annual publication of acts of Congress passed at the preceding session.

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[4] From markings on the document, it is clear that this copy of the committee's report was used in the preparation of *American State Papers*. The report is published there in *Miscellaneous*, vol. 1, p. 253, no. 149. See para. 19.30 for information on the role of the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate in the publication of *American State Papers*.

[5] See Chapter 1 for information on this publication and other reference works regarding Congress and its history.

19.32 Alexandre Vattemare, a French citizen and elector of the Department of the Seine and Oise, was interested in an even wider distribution of printed materials. He worked for years to establish an international system of exchange of government publications and of scientific and learned materials. Included among the records are memorials, letters, reports, and printed materials prepared by Vattemare (S.C. 26, 28, 30, 31; H.C. 26, 30). As a result of Vattemare's efforts, on June 26, 1848, Congress passed an act to regulate exchanges (9 Stat. 240), and Vattemare himself was appointed as the agent. A manuscript copy of his report on the exchanges is among the records (S.C. 31), as well as two letters of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney regarding certain exchanges with the French Government (S.C. 28).

19.33 The 19th century witnessed widespread interest in the quest for scientific knowledge, and this is reflected in the unprecedented and unsolicited bequest of James Smithson, a wealthy Englishman who died in 1829. Under the terms of the will, Smithson's $500,000 estate was given to the United States, "to found, at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an Establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Accordingly, on August 10, 1846, Congress created the Smithsonian Institution. Joint committee documents relating to the Smithsonian include petitions (H.C. 28-33), a committee report that includes a letter from Secretary of the Smithsonian Joseph Henry (H.C. 33), and letters regarding the international documents exchange program (S.C. 49).

19.34 An interest in science is also evident in petitions from organizations such as the American Statistical Association (S.C. 28) and the American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (S.C. 25). The National Institute for the Promotion of Science, a leading contender for receiving grants from the Smithson bequest, figures in several joint committee documents, including a committee report that reviews its history, organization, and extensive collections (S.C. 28; H.C. 28, 29).

19.35 From 1838 to 1842, the Government-sponsored United States Exploring Expedition traveled to South America, Antarctica, the South Pacific, and Oregon Territory under the command of Lt. Charles Wilkes. Its scientists and crew charted and surveyed unknown waters and terrain, made meteorological and geological observations, and amassed significant collections of specimens and artifacts. The collections of the exploring expedition, and Government efforts to publish its findings, are discussed in the records (S.C. 29; H.C. 28, 33, 34). A petition from expedition naturalist Titian Peale details the personal articles that he lost when the *U.S.S. Peacock* sank as the expedition was entering the Columbia River (H.C. 33).

19.36 Artists and their work appear regularly as topics among the records of the Joint Committee on the Library because of the committee's role in approving and purchasing artwork for the Capitol and because of its jurisdiction over the Smithsonian. Among the documents is a letter from sculptor Horatio Greenough defending his controversial statue of George Washington, seated and draped in a classical manner, and asking that it be moved outside to a location on the Capitol Grounds (S.C. 27). There are various letters advocating the purchase of Gilbert Stuart's portraits of the first five Presidents that were on display in the Capitol, including some reminiscences of the painter at work on them (S.C. 33). Memorials and petitions, printed press excerpts, letters, committee reports, and a descriptive catalog are among the materials relating to George Catlin's collection of 300 portraits, 200 other paintings, and writings relating to his travels among 48 tribes of North American Indians (S.C. 30; H.C. 29). Catlin's efforts to sell the collection to the United States for the Smithsonian Institution's art gallery eventually failed by one vote in the 32d Congress.

19.37 The 20th-century records of the joint committee that are among RG 128 are relatively limited. They include committee minutes, 1912-13 and 1926-33, regarding artwork in the Capitol, the Botanic Garden, memorial commissions, and certain historical monuments and markers in the District of Columbia and elsewhere (S.C. 62 and bound volume 69th-72d Cong.). Correspondence, petitions, minutes, transcripts of hearings, memoranda, printed materials, and other papers are available for the years 1959-68. These dealt with numerous subjects, including the James Madison Memorial Building, facilities for the use of individual scholars, loans of books to Members of Congress and their staff, a Brookings Institution survey of federal departmental libraries, and codification of federal statutes regarding the Library of Congress (H.C. 88-90).

19.38 Related records are in RG 233 and RG 46. Until 1947, the members of the Joint Committee on the Library comprised separate standing committees in each of the Houses they represented.[6] Records of the House Committee on the Library date from 1857 and are in RG 233, while records of the Senate Committee on the Library dating from 1873 are in RG 46.

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[6] After the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, members of the Joint Committee on the Library were drawn from the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the House Committee on House Administration.

In contrast to the joint committee's records, the records of the separate standing committees are more complete for the 20th century.

Joint Committee on Printing (August 3, 1846)

19.39 Among the records of the First Congress is a May 1789 report from a joint committee established in part to receive proposals for printing the acts and other proceedings of Congress (S.C. 1). Congress has traditionally issued numerous publications not only regarding its own activities, but also concerning the operation of the executive agencies and other matters. During the 19th century, for example, the annual reports of executive Departments were published as congressional documents.

19.40 Until 1819 the public printing, as it was called, was contracted out to the lowest bidder. In that year, however, a resolution (3 Stat. 538) was passed setting fixed rates of compensation for the printing and specifying that each House would elect a printer to execute its work during the next Congress. This system was followed until 1846 when, by the terms of a joint resolution (9 Stat. 113), Congress reverted to the lowest bid system and established the Joint Committee on Printing with power to adopt the necessary measures "to remedy any neglect or delay on the part of the contractor to execute the work ordered by Congress, . . . or to refuse the work altogether, should it be inferior to the standard." The committee was also directed to audit all printing accounts. The resolution further specified that any motion to print extra copies of an item should be referred for consideration and a report to the members of the printing committee of the House where the motion occurred. Over the years, the joint committee has been assigned a variety of additional administrative functions relating to the general supervision of Government printing.

19.41 The bulk of the records (98 ft.) are among the Senate collection and date from 1900 to 1968. They consist mainly of proposals submitted to the Joint Committee on Public Printing by private companies in response to requests for bids to furnish paper to the Federal Government during the coming fiscal year. The first such documents relate to the year from March 1900 to February 1901. There are also ledgers and charts showing a comparison of the bids.

19.42 There are a few records dating from the first 50 years of the joint committee. The earliest record is a committee report of June 14, 1848, arising from an apparent misunderstanding on the part of the printing firm of Wendell and Van Benthuysen who held the printing contract from Congress, about whether the firm was promised certain binding jobs as part of the contract. A petition from the firm, dated a year later, seeks compensation for losses incurred in the execution of the contracts (H.C. 30). Other private printers also appealed to Congress for relief in connection with congressional printing. In a March 1878 petition, Franklin Rives and other proprietors of the *Congressional Globe*, noting that their business had suffered substantially because Congress had directed the public printer to undertake publication of congressional proceedings, asked Congress to purchase the plates and back volumes that they had in their inventory (H.C. 45).

19.43 In April 1878, H.R. 4292, a bill to reduce the expense of the public printing and binding, was introduced by Representative Otho R. Singleton of Mississippi, chairman of the House Committee on Printing. A variety of documents relate to this measure. Before the bill was introduced, letters were sent to heads of Federal agencies and other officials soliciting information concerning what congressional documents they received, how they were used, how many copies were absolutely necessary for Department business, what the Government Printing Office (GPO) printed for the Departments, and whether forms and other supplies could be ordered several months in advance. Replies to the inquiries are among the records, as well as the report of an interdepartmental group that considered how Government documents might be supplied to Departments more efficiently and economically. Because H.R. 4292 would abolish virtually all Federal printing offices and binderies except the GPO, the War Department submitted documents to the committee asking permission to continue certain printing operations in the Department. There is, accordingly, material relating to the office that compiled the records of the Civil War, including samples of correspondence concerning the acquisition and publication of Confederate records (H.C. 45).

19.44 In order to institute paper standards for the GPO, the joint committee on August 15, 1911, established the Paper Specifications Committee, comprised of representatives of the Bureau of Standards, Bureau of Chemistry, and the Government Printing Office, as well as the clerks and the inspector of the Joint Committee on Printing. The Paper Specifications Committee was directed to prepare standard specifications and samples of paper for submission to the joint committee, along with recommendations for a uniform method of testing paper for the Government. There are notes, memorandums, correspondence, minutes, and annual reports of the Paper Specifications Committee (S.C. 62, 63). The transcript of a joint committee hearing of January 4, 1930, regarding paper specifications is included, as well as a few paper and board samples and copies of trade journals of the paper industry (S.C. 60, 62, 65). There also are GPO monthly reports regarding authorities granted to Federal agencies to purchase work from commercial sources (S.C. 76).

19.45 The records of the joint committee among the House collection are scanty and begin in 1934. They include correspondence, printed materials, staff reports, clippings, minutes, and memorandums. Among the subjects considered are the establishment of the Federal Register, the rule regarding insertion of material in the *Congressional Record* that is not spoken on the floor (H.C. 73), and contracts.

Joint Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers (February 16, 1889)[7]

19.46 In March 1887, the Senate established a select committee to examine and analyze the methods and work of the executive Departments and determine the causes of alleged delays in transacting the public business. The committee proceeded by addressing letters of inquiry to the heads of the Departments. The select committee submitted its report on March 8, 1888 (S. Rept. 507, 50th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 2521), including the responses from the Departments. The report noted that, during the course of the committee's investigation in the various Departments, "it became manifest that there were large masses of files of papers, which have been accumulating for a long series of years and now occupy much room." The committee noted that many of the papers were not used for current business and had neither permanent value nor historical interest. Further investigation revealed that statutes authorizing disposal of the unneeded, nonpermanent papers existed only for the Post Office and the office of the auditor for the Post Office Department. Accordingly, the committee proposed legislation to provide a system of disposition of such papers throughout the Federal Departments.

19.47 On February 16, 1889, an act was approved to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the executive Departments (25 Stat. 672). Under its provisions, heads of Governmental Departments that had an "accumulation of files of papers, which are not needed or useful in the transaction of the current business . . . and have no permanent value or historical interest" were instructed to send a report to Congress regarding the papers. When Congress received the report, a joint committee would be appointed to consider and report on it.

19.48 The records (53 ft.) consist primarily of transmittal letters to Congress accompanied by lists of records proposed for destruction. The earliest example is the letter of September 11, 1893, from the Postmaster General asking for the appointment of a joint committee to authorize disposal of records of the Post Office that were no longer useful (S.C. 53). Changes in the procedures are reflected in the documents. The early transmittal letters came from the heads of the Departments that created or received the papers. At first, the disposition recommendations were solely the responsibility of those Departments. Executive Order 1499 of March 16, 1912, however, required that lists had to be submitted to the Librarian of Congress and evaluated for historical interest before being referred to Congress. This process is reflected in the transmittal letters. Later, in accordance with 1934 amendments, the newly established National Archives, rather than the Library of Congress, assumed the review responsibility. Beginning in 1936, the actual transmittal came from the Archivist of the United States.

19.49 Also among the records are various committee reports regarding disposition of the records appearing on the lists, as well as the first annual report of the National Archives (for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935) and the transcript and minutes of the first meeting (February 10, 1936) of the National Archives Council (S.C. 74).

Joint Commission on the Ford's Theater Disaster (August 18, 1894)

19.50 On June 9, 1893, while 490 clerks of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department were working at their offices in the Ford's Theater building, workmen in the basement were removing portions of the building's foundation. The building collapsed. Eighteen employees were killed immediately and several more died later. Many more were injured.

19.51 In December 1893, the Senate established a select committee to investigate the disaster and report whether the Government should compensate the victims (S. Rept. 528, 53d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 3192). A few months later, the sundry civil appropriations bill of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 392), created a joint commission of the existing Senate select committee and five Members of the House of Representatives. The commission was directed to investigate the disaster and report to the two Houses "whether in equity and justice the Government should compensate the sufferers of that disaster for the injuries sustained by them." If such compensation seemed appropriate, the act required the commission to investigate each case to determine the amount that should be paid.

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[7] The name changed to the Joint Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers on April 9, 1935.

19.52 Upon investigation, the commission unanimously concluded that compensation should be made "by reason of the fact that in the contract for removing the underpinning of said building no provision whatever for shoring up the building during the excavation was made, and the fact that no provision was made for expert superintendence, the building at the time containing about 500 Government clerks" (S. Rept. 908, 54th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 3366).

19.53 The commission proceeded to consider individual claims of death or injury due to the disaster, taking testimony and affidavits from claimants and witnesses. The commission referred all claims for permanent injury to a medical board. An abstract of each case was appended to a commission report of May 11, 1896. The committee completed its task on February 25, 1897, with the issuance of its final report (S. Rept. 1548, 54th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 3476), including synopses and recommendations on three new cases and some reconsidered claims. Among the records (3 in.) are the original claim forms and transcript of questions regarding the last few claims considered by the commission, as well as transcripts of coroner's inquests into the deaths of Frederick B. Loftus and J.H. Chapin. There are also letters, resolutions, an investigative report, and a printed copy of H. Exec. Doc. 61 (53d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 3223) consisting of a January 1894 letter from the Secretary of War regarding the condition of the building (S.C. 53, 54).

Joint Committee on the Revision of the Laws (March 2, 1907)

19.54 Beginning in 1845, Little and Brown began publishing *Statutes at Large*, a series containing all the laws of the United States in order of enactment from the First Congress to the present. Such an arrangement is not necessarily the most convenient format for researchers. A compilation and codification of laws, for example, groups all laws by subject, with obsolete sections deleted. Such a publication is called a code, revised code, or revised statutes. The first official codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States was issued in 1874 and revised or updated in 1878.

19.55 No further revisions occurred during the 19th century, and so, from 1897 to 1906, a Commission to Revise and Codify the Laws labored over a new codification of the laws. The commission's original assignment was limited to the criminal and penal laws but later expanded to include the judiciary act and its amendments as well. Eventually the commission was directed that it "shall bring together all statutes and parts of statutes relating to the same subjects, shall omit redundant and obsolete enactments, and shall make such alterations as may be necessary to reconcile the contradictions, supply the omissions, and amend the imperfections of the original text; and may propose and embody in such revision changes in the substance of existing law; but all such changes shall be clearly set forth in an accompanying report which shall briefly explain the reasons for the same" (H. Doc. 783, pt. 1, 61st Cong., 2d sess., Serial 5830).

19.56 Three months after the commission submitted its final report, Congress established the Joint Committee on the Revision of the Laws "to examine, consider, and submit to Congress recommendations upon the revision and codification of the laws reported by the statutory revision commission." John L. Lott from the Department of Justice served as assistant to the joint committee. The committee first considered the commission's work regarding the penal code and proposed the codification and revision of the penal laws that was approved on March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1088). The following year, the committee presented S. 7031, 61st Cong., a bill to codify the laws relating to the judiciary. It was enacted as Public Law 61-475. The committee terminated on March 15, 1910, with its presentation of the judiciary code.[8]

19.57 The records of the joint committee (1 ft.) consist primarily of reports and correspondence. Many of the documents were sent by executive Departments in response to commission-prepared drafts of revision of the laws. The Navy, Forest Service, Civil Service Commission, and Department of Commerce and Labor are among the agencies represented. The laws considered relate to a wide variety of subjects, such as public lands, tariffs, immigration, the administration of the Philippine Islands, and the Smithsonian Institution. There are letters sent to Lott by William White, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane (St. Elizabeths Hospital). These discuss the District of Columbia's requirement of "an inquisition by jury to admit a feeble-minded person" to the hospital, as well as such topics as the admission of alcoholics as insane persons, proposed features of an insanity law for the District of Columbia, and the various State requirements for a determination of questions of insanity.

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[8] The revised codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States was not completed until 1925. That code is volume 44, part 1, of *Statutes at Large*.

19.58 Some materials among the records reflect the work of the commission, predating the establishment of the committee. Included are the commission's journal for the period from June 1898 to July 1901, correspondence of the commission, responses from Federal attorneys in various parts of the country to the commission's request for suggestions regarding the revision and codification of criminal and penal laws, comments of the Chicago Bar Association on the proposals for legislation, and a 1901 report of the New York Bar Association on the proposed revision of the criminal and penal laws (S.C. 61).

Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation (February 26, 1926)

19.59 With the exception of the Civil War period, before 1913 the United States Government had derived most of its revenue from indirect taxes, such as duties and excise taxes. On February 25, 1913, however, the 16th Amendment was added to the Constitution, clearing the way for Federal income taxes. In October of that year, under section 2 of an act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government (Public Law 63-16), the Federal Government imposed an income tax and began relying on direct taxation for its main source of revenue. The years immediately following brought a flurry of other tax laws, due in part to the demand for Government expenditures associated with World War I. The revenue collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Federal agency assigned to collect the income tax, increased 956 percent from 1916 to 1920. It was admittedly a period of experimentation regarding tax policy, and problems abounded.

19.60 In 1924, the Senate established the Select Committee on Investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in response to problems in the administration of the tax system. In its report of February 6, 1926 (S. Rept. 27, 69th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 8529), the select committee called for Congress to develop expertise in this area and to maintain close contact with the Bureau.[9] Accordingly, on February 26, the Revenue Act of 1926 (Public Law 69-20) established the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to investigate the operation, effects, and administration of Federal internal revenue taxes and to study ways the system might be improved.[10] Its 10 members were evenly drawn from the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Ways and Means Committee.

19.61 The committee was given no legislative authority. Instead, it retained a professional staff of lawyers, economists, accountants, statisticians, and other tax experts to study and analyze the tax system and recommend improvements in it. Within a short time, the staff of the joint committee had become trusted advisors on tax issues for the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the joint committee, Representative Daniel A. Reed of New York summarized this important role in the *Congressional Record*:

> The Joint Committee staff generally has furnished the entire technical assistance to both the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate on every item of tax legislation, large and small, irrespective of which party happened to be in control of the Congress at any particular time. Thus, the staff has been a truly nonpartisan one, providing an extraordinary reservoir of professional talent available to all Members of the Congress regardless of party.[11]

19.62 In the course of its consideration of tax laws and tax policy, the joint committee staff worked both jointly with agency personnel and independently. They conferred with businessmen, economists, lawyers, individual taxpayers, and representatives of various tax organizations. Besides studies and analysis, the committee was given the additional duties of reviewing proposed individual tax refunds in excess of $75,000 and codifying the internal revenue laws.

19.63 The records of the committee from its inception through 1968 total approximately 460 linear feet.[12] They were transferred to the National Archives in lots over a period of years, beginning in 1973. The records are in several series, in part reflecting the periodic nature of the transfers. A few series are limited to certain document types, such as publications of the joint committee or publications of other committees. Most, however, are large, general series containing a mixture of document types. Among these general series, the arrangement may be alphabetical by subject or by section of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition, there is considerable overlapping of dates covered and types of documents included, and some records have no discernable arrangement.

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[9] Records of the Senate Select Committee to Investigate the Bureau of Internal Revenue are among Records of the U.S. Senate (RG 46). For further information, see Chapter 18.

[10] The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation is currently known as the Joint Committee on Taxation. The name change occurred in 1976 (90 Stat. 1835).

[11] *Congressional Record*, 84th Cong., 2d sess., (27 July 1956) vol. 102, pt. 11, p. 15341.

[12] The records are, in general, not arranged by date. Therefore, many folders contain records from both before and after the 1968 end date for this chapter. Because of this, the volume of records mentioned here is approximate.

19.64 The records include correspondence (much of it with Members of Congress), memorandums, staff working papers, studies, statistical data, congressional and agency publications, pamphlets and other informational materials, press releases, news clippings, administrative papers, and binders regarding specific tax legislation. There is material on the Federal budget, public debt, tax reform, the administration and operations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue or (after 1953) the Internal Revenue Service, social security, estate taxes, sales taxes, withholding, antitrust activities, life insurance companies, political campaign financing, specific tax cases, and myriad other subjects relating to Federal taxation policy and practices.

19.65 A manuscript, informal list that provides some indication of the topics covered in 1067 boxes of the records of the joint committee now in the National Archives is available for use.

Joint Committee on Muscle Shoals
(March 13, 1926)

19.66 Section 124 of the National Defense Act of 1916 (Public Law 64-85) authorized the President to provide for the generation of power and the production of nitrates in order to manufacture munitions and fertilizers. The facilities were to be constructed and operated solely by the Federal Government. Accordingly, two nitrate plants were built on the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, during World War I. The Wilson Dam was constructed to supply power for the plants.

19.67 The advent of peace ended the need for munitions, but the plants were not used to manufacture fertilizer as promised. Instead, by the end of 1925, the plants had been standing idle for 7 years, and their future was a controversial issue. In his annual message to Congress of December 8, 1925, President Calvin Coolidge pressed for transfer of the property to private management. He recommended "appointment of a small joint special committee . . . to receive bids, which when made should be reported with recommendations as to acceptance, upon which a law should be enacted, effecting a sale to the highest bidder who will agree to carry out these purposes."

19.68 Shortly thereafter, on March 13, 1926, Congress established the Joint Committee on Muscle Shoals consisting of three members each from the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the House Committee on Military Affairs. The committee was charged with negotiating for the lease of the nitrate and power properties of the United States at Muscle Shoals. To fulfill this mandate, the committee issued a request for bids for a lease of 50 years or less to maintain the nitrate plant, produce fertilizer, and distribute surplus power. After consideration, the committee recommended acceptance of the offer by the Muscle Shoals Fertilizer Company and the Muscle Shoals Power Distributing Company, two corporations created by a consortium of southern power companies. Bills were introduced to this effect, but no action was taken on them.

19.69 The records of the joint committee (4 in.) contain the nine proposals received in response to the request for bids. Also available is the committee minute book, which includes newspaper clippings and press releases.

Joint Committee on Veterans Affairs
(June 30, 1932)

19.70 Part II of the Legislative Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1933 (Public Law 72-212) presented measures designed to reduce Government expenditures. The Senate Committee on Appropriations, in its report on the bill (S. Rept. 756, 72d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 9488), included veterans benefits among the programs singled out for such reductions. These provisions failed to win congressional approval, however. Instead, the statute established a joint committee to "investigate the operation of the laws and regulations relating to the relief of veterans of all wars and persons receiving benefits on account of service of such veterans and report a national policy with respect to such veterans and their dependents, . . . and recommend such economies as will lessen the cost . . . of the Veterans' Administration."

19.71 The records of the committee (5 ft.) consist mainly of documents related to its hearings, such as witness statements, requests for permission to testify, original transcripts of the hearings, and printers' galleys. Certain summary statistics, tables displaying inequalities in veterans benefits, and a list of Veterans Administration employees receiving disability compensation or emergency pay are among the records. There are copies of printed congressional materials, such as rules of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, extracts from the *Congressional Record* regarding the Disabled Emergency Officers' Retirement List, and a "strictly confidential" print of certain papers submitted to the House Committee on Invalid Pensions of the 71st Congress. Other documents among the records include a proposed resolution, draft report, and correspondence.

Joint Committee to Investigate Dirigible Disasters (April 20, 1933)

19.72 The *U.S.S. Akron*, a dirigible designed for the Navy by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, Ohio, made its maiden flight on September 23, 1931. The design of the *Akron* supposedly had resolved previous safety problems involving rigid airships, but, on April 4, 1933, the *Akron* crashed just off the coast of New Jersey under stormy conditions. Of the ship's company of 77 officers and men, 74 servicemen, including Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, lost their lives.

19.73 The Joint Committee to Investigate Dirigible Disasters was created by H. Con. Res. 15, 73d Cong., to investigate the cause of the *Akron* disaster and the wrecks of other Army and Navy dirigibles and to determine responsibility. The committee was also directed to inquire generally into the question of the utility of dirigibles in military and naval establishments and make recommendations to the Senate and House of Representatives regarding their future use. Its final report was submitted on June 14, 1933 (S. Doc. 75, 73d Cong., 1st sess., Serial 9748). Col. Henry Breckenridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, served as counsel for the joint committee. Senator William H. King of Utah served as chairman, though Representative John J. Delaney of New York was chairman of the subcommittee that gathered the data and facts and arranged a program as to the method of investigation.

19.74 The records (1 ft.) include minutes of committee meetings, correspondence, memorandums, notes, working papers, staff reports, statements and narratives, digests of testimony, and questions for witnesses. There are also many documents used by the committee in its investigation, such as maps, photographs, pamphlets, newspaper clippings and articles, and a bound volume of the nearprint *Key to the Development of the Super-Airship Luftfahrzeugbau Schuette-Lanz* collated and edited by Frederick S. Hardesty in 1930. Copies of various congressional publications regarding the committee's work and copies of the findings of facts and opinions of the Navy's *U.S.S. Akron* Court of Inquiry are included.

19.75 Among the subjects covered by the records are the wreck of the *Akron*, the history and development of lighter-than-air craft in Germany and elsewhere, airship patents, the merits of various types of rigid airships, the committee's methods of investigation, and administrative matters.

19.76 There is a finding aid available to the records of this committee.

Joint Committee on the Tennessee Valley Authority (April 5, 1938)

19.77 The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was created by Public Law 73-17, approved May 18, 1933, to promote the social and economic welfare of the Tennessee Valley, an area encompassing parts of seven States. Through a series of dams and related programs, the TVA would generate and sell power, control floods and soil erosion, promote navigation, develop fertilizers, and encourage industry.

19.78 In early 1938, Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the three-man Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, charged that dissension existed among the board and that there had been inefficient and uneconomical administration of the TVA Act. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt held hearings on the matter in March and then removed Morgan.

19.79 The Joint Committee on the Tennessee Valley Authority was created in the wake of these events on April 4, 1938 (S. J. Res. 277, 75th Cong.). The committee was directed to investigate the administration of the TVA Act, particularly "any interference or handicaps placed in the way of the prompt, efficient, and economical administration of [TVA's] functions by internal dissension." They were to investigate allegations of partiality to large corporations, interference with the Comptroller General's audits of the TVA, and dissipation of funds through extravagance and mismanagement, as well as activities of private power companies opposed to TVA and the possibility of the production of sodium nitrate at a lower price.

19.80 Senator Vic Donahey of Ohio was elected chairman. Francis Biddle served as general counsel, Thomas A. Panter as chief engineer, and W. O. Heffernan as secretary. The committee held hearings in Washington, Knoxville, and Chattanooga at which 100 witnesses testified, including all 3 board directors.

19.81 The records of the committee (80 ft.) contain a good deal of duplicate material, reflecting the fact that they are comprised of separate files of the committee secretary, auditor, general counsel, assistant general counsel, and chief engineer, as well as the general files of the committee.

19.82 Many types of documents appear among the records. There are minutes of committee meetings, some of which were held in executive session, as well as copies of the committee report (S. Doc. 56, 76th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 10308), the preliminary report (S. Doc. 22, 76th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 10315), hearings transcripts, and committee press releases. Correspondence, memorandums, and reports and data prepared for the committee by TVA divisions and others are among the records, along with weekly reports of the general counsel, chief engineer. and secretary. There are transcripts and summaries of testimony, as well as reports, exhibits, and witness statements relating to the committee's hearings. Many items retained for reference purposes are among the records, including a copy of the Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of the TVA, President Roosevelt's message dismissing Morgan, and a compilation of speeches and statements by Morgan. There are TVA pamphlets, bulletins, and reports, including a two-volume compilation of TVA administrative bulletins, as well as maps, plans, tables, and other documents relating to TVA projects and the Memphis and Chattanooga, TN, power systems. Administrative material of the committee among the records includes vouchers, ledgers, personnel files, and documents containing information on the committee's budget, equipment, and supplies.

19.83 The records provide information on the activities and complaints of power companies opposed to the TVA program, complaints regarding TVA labor practices and land acquisitions, cooperation between TVA and State agencies, alleged changes made in TVA board minutes, and many other subjects relating to the TVA, including its board members and accounting methods. Also included is information on more general subjects, such as power rates, rural electrification, flood control, and regional conservation and development,

19.84 A finding aid to the records of the committee and some informal notes listing folder titles of certain portions of files are available.

Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress (December 15, 1944)

19.85 As World War II ended and the atomic age began, a consensus developed among Members of Congress that the committee structures by which the two Houses disposed of their business were antiquated, inefficient, and generally ill-suited to the new era. Committees frequently had overlapping jurisdictions, and there were too many committees, according to the prevailing view.

19.86 The Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress was established by S. Con. Res. 23, 78th Cong., with a mandate to study and make proposals to improve the organization and effectiveness of Congress. The committee held 39 public hearings between March 3 and June 29, 1945, as well as 4 executive sessions. Over 100 witnesses testified, including 45 Members of Congress. An additional 37 Members submitted statements. The final result of the committee's efforts was the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

19.87 The records (1 ft.) include copies of resolutions and other documents relating to the committee's establishment, a suggested agenda for the committee, the minutes of the committee's first meeting, a copy of the printed hearings of the committee, and a conference committee print showing the differences between the two versions of the Legislative Reorganization Act. There is correspondence with the public and with Members and staff of Congress, as well as files of documents containing suggestions from Members of Congress, congressional employees, organized groups, and private citizens. Lists of the resolutions and bills that were introduced within the preceding 6 years proposing changes in the legislative organization and operation are supplemented by newspaper clippings and letters regarding the proposals, as well as copies of them. Also included is a typewritten paper entitled "On Reforming Congress" and news notes prepared by staff director George B. Galloway.

Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack (September 11, 1945)

19.88 At dawn on December 7, 1941, Japanese bombers staged a surprise attack on U. S. military and naval forces in Hawaii. In a disastrous and humiliating defeat, the United States suffered 3,435 casualties and loss of or severe damage to 188 planes, 8 battleships, 3 light cruisers, and 4 miscellaneous vessels. Japanese losses were less than 100 personnel, 29 planes, and 5 midget submarines.

19.89 After the defeat of Japan almost 4 years later, Congress established the Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack to "make a full and complete investigation of the facts relating to the events and circumstances leading up to or following the attack." (S\Con. Res. 27, 79th Cong.) In its investigation, the committee sought to determine whether shortcomings or failures on the U.S. side might have contributed to the disaster and, if so, to suggest changes that might protect the country from another such tragedy in the future. The committee's public hearings commenced on November 15, 1945, and continued to May 31, 1946. Testimony was received from 43 witnesses and ran to 15,000 pages.

19.90 The records of the committee (40 ft.) include records relating to the seven previous governmental investigations of the Pearl Harbor attack. These were the Roberts Commission undertaken by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts in 1941 at President Roosevelt's request; the investigation conducted by Admiral Thomas C. Hart in 1944 at the behest of the Secretary of the Navy; the 1944 Army Pearl Harbor Board; the 1944 Navy Court of Inquiry; the 1944-45 investigation by Col. Carter W. Clarke for Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall; Maj. Henry C. Clausen's 1944-45 investigation for the Secretary of War; and Admiral H. Kent Hewitt's 1945 study for the Navy Secretary. In all, these investigations produced 9,754 pages of testimony from 318 witnesses. The joint committee published the proceedings of all seven as exhibits.

19.91 Among the records are galleys of the proceedings and reports, as well as other records, of the seven inquiries. There are transcripts and exhibits relating to the joint committee hearings, and a copy of the committee report (S. Doc. 244, 79th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 11033). The documents include correspondence with the public and with current and former Governmental agencies and officials, memorandums of the committee counsel, copies of correspondence and memorandums of executive Departments (much of it formerly classified), copies of intercepted Japanese messages, replies to interrogatories, photographs, notes, and excerpts from newspapers dated November 20 to December 7, 1941. There are explanatory memorandums prepared by the retiring counsel for the new counsel and also receipts regarding documents borrowed, returned, and distributed. The records include various documents regarding the committee's plans, rules of procedure, and activities, as well as the committee's briefing book.

19.92 There is a finding aid to the records of this committee.

Joint Committee on the Economic Report (February 20, 1946)

19.93 The Employment Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-304) reflected both the lingering wounds of the Great Depression and the confident aspirations of the immediate postwar era. Section 2 declared it to be "the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means . . . for the purpose of creating and maintaining . . . conditions under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities . . . for those able, willing, and seeking to work, and to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power." To achieve this policy, section 3 required the President to send Congress an annual report reviewing the economic program of the Federal Government and current conditions in the Nation, and outlining a program for implementing the policy proclaimed in section 2.

19.94 Section 5 of the act established the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, now known as the Joint Economic Committee.[13] The committee's functions were outlined in the Employment Act and included studying the economic report, exploring means of coordinating programs to further the Government's policy regarding employment, and providing guidance to congressional committees regarding the economic report. In short, the mandate enabled the committee to consider and make recommendations on the whole range of economic policy. Over the years, the committee provided facts and analyses to Congress on developing economic trends, offered advice regarding the mix of public and private policies most likely to achieve full employment, and issued annual reports to assist committees in dealing with legislation relating to the President's economic report.

19.95 The records of the joint committee (18 ft.) include 26 volumes of unpublished transcripts of hearings held by the committee's eastern, mid-continent, and western subcommittees during September and October 1947. These hearings were authorized by S. Con. Res. 19, 80th Cong., to study the high prices of consumer goods in order to make recommendations to Congress regarding legislation. The subcommittees held hearings in 26 cities in the 3 regions. They heard from hundreds of witnesses, representing producers, processors, wholesalers and retailers of farm products, as well as manufacturers and distributors of consumer goods, labor organizations, civic and consumer groups, economists, and research organizations. The transcripts are arranged by city.

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[13] The name was changed by section 2 of Public Law 84-591 of June 18, 1956.

19.96 Correspondence among committee members and staff, with other Members of Congress, and with interested citizens is also among the records. For the years 1965 to 1968, there is a chronological file that includes copies of outgoing letters, staff reports, and press releases. Other records of the committee include memorandums and speeches of committee members and staff, and information on committee activities. There are assorted materials regarding the February 1966 symposium held to honor the 20th anniversary of the Employment Act of 1946, as well as correspondence, memorandums, magazines, statements, charts, and press releases concerning the annual report of 1967.

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (August 1, 1946)

19.97 The complex technology and high-level security classifications peculiar to atomic power led Congress to make special provisions for dealing with it. As a result, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-585).[14] The committee was created to "make continuing studies of the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and of problems relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy." Unlike other joint committees created during the modern era, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was given the authority to report legislation. Indeed, the Atomic Energy Act directed that "all bills, resolutions, and other matters in the Senate or the House of Representatives relating primarily to the Commission or to the development, use or control of atomic energy" should be referred to the joint committee.

19.98 Created to serve as a "watchdog" of the U.S. atomic energy program, the committee monitored the Government's classified and unclassified activities involving peaceful and military applications of atomic energy. The committee held hearings in both public and executive sessions, reported bills, undertook studies, and published reports, committee prints, and hearings transcripts that sometimes included testimony taken in executive session with classified material deleted. Through hearings and other public informational activities, the committee played a significant role in encouraging peacetime uses of atomic energy. The committee dealt with such subjects as the budget authorization bills for the Atomic Energy Commission, international agreements regarding atomic energy stemming from President Dwight D. Eisenhower's "Atoms-For-Peace" speech of December 1953, and various mutual defense agreements.

19.99 The records of the committee (406 ft.)[15] are divided into eleven series. The **unclassified general subject file** comprises 75 percent of all the records. The series includes documents dating from 1946 to 1977, filed alphabetically by subject. There is correspondence with Members of Congress, the AEC and other executive agencies, utility companies, plant construction firms, research institutions, and private citizens. Also in this series are memorandums, printed reports, studies, brochures and pamphlets, minutes of meetings, transcripts of hearings, copies of committee prints, bills and accompanying papers, speeches, press releases, maps, photographs, and news clippings, as well as committee administrative materials. The entire range of subjects considered by the committee is represented here, including atomic weapons, nuclear weapons tests, atomic power, civil defense, nuclear facilities, radiation, research, nuclear accidents, nuclear propulsion, raw materials, foreign relations, legislation, and the Atomic Energy Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

19.100 The **classified general subject file**, like its unclassified counterpart, is arranged alphabetically by subject. It contains national security classified materials dating from 1947 to 1977. Among the many subjects considered in the documents are activities and weapons of foreign nations, international negotiations, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the reactor development program, weapons tests, the thermonuclear program, ores and raw materials, and radiation. Types of documents include correspondence, memorandums, reports, photographs, charts, and training manuals. There is a **classified index to classified general subject file**, arranged alphabetically by subject. The index lists the subject of the document, document number, date, and a description of the document (including sender and recipient, where applicable).

19.101 Unclassified transcripts of hearings and meetings held in executive session, 1954-61, and **classified transcripts of meetings and hearings in executive session, 1947-77**, are among the records and filed chronologically. There is also a classified **index to classified transcripts of meetings and hearings in executive session** that includes the date of the hearing or meeting, its subject, the file number, and a brief description of the document. **Investigative records dealing with the nomination of David E. Lilienthal to be chairman of the AEC, January-March 1947**, were created or received by the committee during its consideration of the nomination. Lilienthal served as chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority from 1941 to 1946, and the committee's investigation centered on conflict of interest charges raised as a result of his previous position with TVA. Lilienthal was confirmed, nevertheless, and served as AEC chairman until 1950. The records consist of correspondence, including various attachments such as reports and newspaper clippings, as well as printed hearings regarding the nomination and other matters.

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[14] See Chapter 18 for information on the records of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy, which drafted this legislation.

[15] This figure includes some records created after 1968. Because of the arrangement of the general subject files, it is impossible to provide a figure that represents the volume of records of the committee that date from 1968 or earlier.

19.102 Investigative records regarding the nomination of Allen Whitfield to be commissioner of the AEC consist of documents dating from 1937 to 1955, arranged by subject. Whitfield was nominated in 1955, and the joint committee investigated allegations of financial irregularities. There are copies of wills and other documents relating to estate settlement, financial records, hearings and interview transcripts, and a committee staff report on the results of the investigation.

19.103 Files of Senator Brien McMahon of Connecticut, first chairman of the joint committee, date from 1945 to 1950. McMahon served as chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy and introduced the bill that became the Atomic Energy Act. In 1945, he became the chairman of the joint committee, relinquished the post from 1947 to 1948, and then returned to it from 1949 until his death in 1952. Included among the records is correspondence with Members of Congress, executive Departments, businessmen, and private citizens. There are also reports, bills, memorandums, and news clippings and other printed materials. Some of the materials relate to noncommittee responsibilities.

19.104 Records of the Panel on the Impact of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, March 1955-March 1956, are arranged in part by chapter number of the panel's report and in part by subject. The joint committee appointed the panel on March 26, 1955, to conduct a comprehensive study of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and to recommend to the committee legislative or administrative action to promote such uses.

19.105 The panel's members were nine private citizens drawn from science, education, industry, labor, and the press; it was chaired by Robert McKinney, editor and publisher of the *Santa Fe New Mexican*. The panel surveyed the fields of power, medicine and public health, agriculture, food preservation, propulsion, and industry. It considered the organization of the AEC, control of information, research and development, manpower, education, hazards, protection and insurance, ownership of materials, licensing and regulation, financing, and patents. The results were published in January 1956 as a two-volume joint committee print, entitled *Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Volume 1: Report of the Panel on the Impact of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Volume 2: Background material for the Report of the Panel on the Impact of Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.*

19.106 Among the records is correspondence with the AEC, other executive Departments, and officials of interested industries. There are also reports and surveys submitted to the panel, and partial drafts and galley proofs of the panel's report.

19.107 General administrative and financial records, 1945-76, are arranged chronologically by year and thereunder by type. They include bank statements, payroll records, petty cash receipts, vouchers, travel account ledgers, staff leave and attendance records, guard registers, and visitor logbooks.

19.108 A finding aid is available for the records of this committee, including folder title lists for the unclassified general subject file, unclassified transcripts, records relating to the nominations of David E. Lilienthal and Allen Whitfield, the files of Senator McMahon, and the records of the Panel on the Impact of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

19.109 Many records of the committee remain classified. Some have recently been declassified. Others, no doubt, could be declassified upon review. A researcher interested in a topic that appears in the classified records of the commmittee may request such a review.

Joint Committee on Labor Management Relations (June 23, 1947)

19.110 The National Labor Relations Act (Public Law 74-198), also known as the Wagner Act, was enacted as part of the New Deal on July 5, 1935. It guaranteed workers the right to organize and join labor unions and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. It also established the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to enforce the act.

19.111 The Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (Public Law 80-101), known as the Taft-Hartley Act, passed despite President Harry Truman's veto. The act reaffirmed the Wagner Act's basic guarantees but contained certain provisions designed to correct the perceived imbalance of the Wagner Act in favor of labor. The Taft-Hartley Act also created the Joint Committee on Labor Management Relations, with members drawn from the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and the House Committee on Education and Labor. The committee was authorized to study and investigate "the entire field of labor-management relations," including ways to secure "permanent friendly cooperation between employers and employees," the means for an individual employee to produce more and benefit more, the organization and administration of labor unions, the impact of the closed shop, labor relations policies and practices of employers, the desirability of employee welfare funds, best procedures for collective bargaining, and the administration and operation of Federal laws regarding labor relations.

19.112 The records of the committee (15 ft.) include correspondence of committee members and staff, memorandums, a research report, notes, minutes, and press releases, as well as witness statements, original transcripts, and galleys relating to committee hearings. Among the records concerning the committee's study of labor relations in specific industrial establishments are materials from plant studies of B.F. Goodrich, Botany Worsted Mills, International Harvester, and R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. Also included are printed promotional materials of corporations and documents regarding welfare fund and pension plans.

19.113 Many of the documents pertain directly to National Labor Relations Board activities. These include briefs and other legal documents regarding cases before the NLRB, speeches by Board personnel, letters and other correspondence, memorandums by NLRB general counsel and staff, a statistical summary of NLRB casework, a summary of Board decisions, and documents regarding legal proceedings pursuant to various sections of the Labor Management Relations Act. Nine binders contain NLRB printed materials, such as laws, regulations, decisions, and weekly analyses of significant developments.

19.114 Newspaper clippings, magazines, committee press releases, and applications for positions on the committee staff are also among the records.

Joint Committee on Housing (July 25, 1947)

19.115 Home building virtually stopped during World War II as supplies and labor were diverted elsewhere. When the veterans returned to civilian life at the end of the war, an acute housing shortage developed. In an effort to deal with this crisis, Congress established the Joint Committee on Housing, with members drawn from the House and Senate Committees on Banking and Currency. The committee conducted hearings in 33 cities, receiving testimony from 1286 witnesses. It also undertook extensive studies on specific subjects and conferred informally with industry and labor leaders. The committee submitted its final report (H. Rept. 1564, 80th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 11210) on March 15, 1948.

19.116 The records (4 ft.) consist of the committee's minute book, as well as original and printed transcripts of the hearings, and other printed materials of the commmittee.

Congressional Aviation Policy Board (July 30, 1947)

19.117 The new and terrible threat posed by modern aircraft carrying atomic weapons, coupled with the threatened bankruptcy of the aircraft and air carrier industries, raised grave concerns about the country's air defenses in the period immediately following World War II. Accordingly, on July 18, 1947, President Harry S. Truman appointed a panel of private citizens, the President's Air Policy Commission, to assist him in formulating a national policy on aviation.

19.118 By act of July 30, 1947 (Public Law 80-287), the Congressional Aviation Policy Board, a similar body but composed of five Members of each House of Congress, was established. The Congressional Aviation Policy Board was directed to study current and future needs of American aviation, both civil and military, and to develop a national aviation policy that would meet the needs of national defense, interstate and foreign commerce, and the postal service. It was to study the current and future needs of the aircraft and related industries, determine the aircraft and air transportation industries necessary to provide for these needs, and suggest the proper role of the Government in aviation matters.

19.119 At the first meeting of the Congressional Aviation Policy Board, held on September 15, 1947, Senator Owen Brewster of Maine was elected chairman, and Representative Carl Hinshaw of California, vice chairman. The Board worked closely with an advisory council composed of aviation experts drawn from Government, industry, military, and other sources. In addition, the Board consulted with the President's Air Policy Commission in order to prevent a duplication of effort and to provide for the mutual exchange of data and information.

19.120 The Congressional Aviation Policy Board established four subcommittees to consider different components of a coordinated aviation policy. The subcommittees dealt with combat aviation, Government organization, manufacturing, and transportation.

19.121 The Board held intermittent executive sessions from September 15, 1947, to February 23, 1948, at which high-level Government and military officials discussed the problems facing U.S. military and civil aviation and possible solutions. On March 1, 1948, the Board issued its report (S. Rept. 949, 80th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 11206), which contained 92 recommendations in 5 areas: combat aviation, air transport, aircraft manufacture, research, and Government organization. Although it had issued its report, the Board continued to function until the end of the 80th Congress on December 31, 1948, working to translate its recommendations into national policy.

19.122 The records of the Policy Board (24 ft.) include administrative materials, documents concerning the executive hearings and meetings of the Board, correspondence, legislative files, and certain records relating to the President's Air Policy Commission. There are also records of the subcommittees on combat aviation, Government organization, and transportation. Two card files index certain records of the Board. A few of the records are security classified.

19.123 Types of documents include correspondence, memorandums, minutes, agenda, reports, studies, charts, working papers, copies of bills and resolutions, press clippings, and printed informational materials, as well as payroll and personnel records. There are transcripts of the hearings and meetings of the Board and of the press conferences held by the chairman and vice chairman. The records relate to proposed legislation, Government aviation activities, aviation requirements of the Air Force and Navy, methods of maintaining a strong aircraft industry, the financial position of the air transportation industry, ground facilities, safety issues, and many other issues involving aviation.

19.124 A finding aid is available for these records. For related records, see records of the President's Air Policy Commission among Record Group 220, Records of Presidential Committees, Commissions, and Boards.

Joint Committee on Defense Production (September 8, 1950)

19.125 Rising wages and prices during the Korean War caused serious economic difficulties within the United States. In an effort to expand production and insure economic stability, the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-774) authorized Governmental activities in various areas, including requisition of property for national defense, expansion of productive capacity and supply, wage and price stabilization, settlement of labor disputes, control of consumer and real estate credit, and establishment of contract priorities and materials allocation designed to aid the national defense. Under section 712, the Joint Committee on Defense Production was established to serve as a "watchdog" over Federal agencies administering the various programs authorized by the act. The members of the committee were drawn from the Senate and House Committees on Banking and Currency.

19.126 The committee undertook continuing studies and reviews of progress achieved under the various programs established by the Defense Production Act. It received quarterly reports from each Department or agency performing functions under the act, as well as a summary of yearly activities for inclusion in the committee's annual report of the committee to Congress. The agency reports provided information regarding authorities and responsibilities, progress and problems of current defense programs, future objectives, mobilization readiness, cooperation with small business, advisory committees, and related matters. Committee staff reviewed the reports and undertook interviews in the Departments. The committee held hearings on programs, activities, and problems, and it monitored expenditures of funds authorized by the act to purchase materials to expand supplies of strategic and critical materials and to provide loans to private enterprises for capital expansion or the production of essential materials. By the mid-1950's, the focus of the committee had changed from mobilization activities to preparation for future emergencies.

19.127 The records of the committee (37 ft.) include correspondence with small businesses, 1950-53, regarding problems arising from the imposition of various controls deriving from the Defense Production Act. Other records for the same period include reports from Federal agencies, agency regulations, and executive orders, as well as a general subject file, comprised mainly of correspondence, regarding such issues as price controls, export licenses, Federal procurement policies, and other activities under the Defense Production Act. There are records regarding various legislative proposals relating to the work of the committee from 1950 to 1953 and to the steel strike of 1952. These include working papers, analyses, memorandums, extracts from the *Congressional Record*, correspondence, and press releases.

19.128 Legislative oversight records, 1951-74, relate to machine tools, transportation, rationing, the borrowing authority, and stockpiles and consist of correspondence, memorandums, reports to the committee, executive orders, staff reports and summaries, and printed materials used for reference purposes. Unpublished transcripts of hearings, 1951-59, as well as certain reports and studies from executive Departments and others, are among the classified records of the committee. There is also a classified subject file that includes reports, memorandums, correspondence, and commodity fact sheets and inventories.

19.129 A manuscript, informal folder title list is available for most of these records.

Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems (August 30, 1957)

19.130 The Department of Interior Appropriations Act for FY 1957 included funds for the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council to conduct a joint "survey of the present and future mass transportation needs of the National Capital region" (70 Stat. 271). As the survey proceeded, those involved became convinced that a more wide-ranging and comprehensive study was required. Accordingly, a joint congressional committee was established to study the problems created by growth in the greater District of Columbia region and to make recommendations regarding them. Members of the committee were drawn from the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia.

19.131 The committee's work proceeded in two phases. During the first phase, until January 1959, the committee studied and prepared staff reports on the region's water supply, pollution, economic development, park areas, and governmental organization. Transportation problems were not a special focus of the committee during the first phase because the mass transportation survey was not yet completed. The second phase, beginning in November 1959, concentrated on transportation issues and resulted in the National Capital Transportation Act (Public Law 86-669).

19.132 The only records of the committee are two volumes of transcripts of committee meetings held in executive session (4 in.). These cover the entire life of the committee, dating from October 30, 1957, to August 23, 1960.

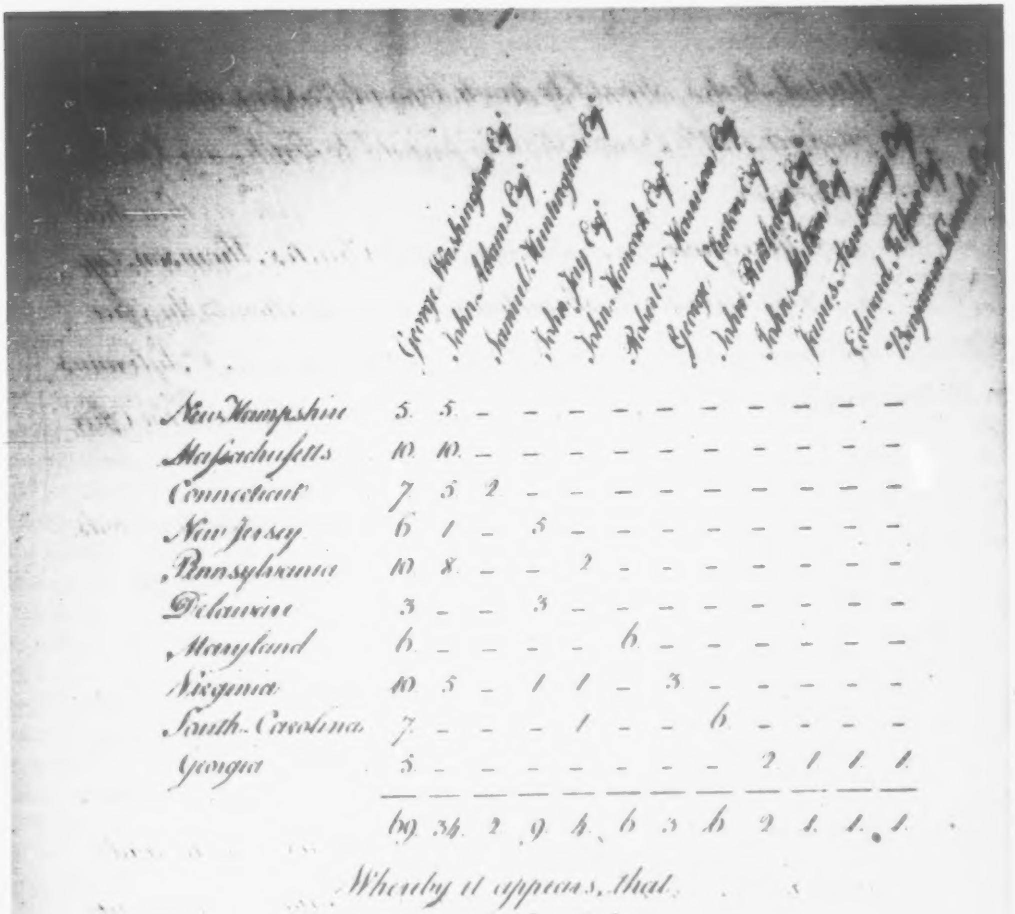
Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress (March 11, 1965)

19.133 The Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress was established by S. Con. Res. 2, 89th Cong., on March 11, 1965, to study the organization and operation of Congress and recommend improvements "with a view toward strengthening the Congress, simplifying its operations, improving its relationship with other branches of the United States Government, and enabling it better to meet its responsibilities under the Constitution." For 5 months, the committee held hearings at which 199 witnesses testified, including 106 Members of Congress. The committee issued its final report (S. Rept. 1414, 89th Cong., 2d sess., Serials 12712-2) on July 28, 1966.

19.134 The committee's work led eventually to the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-510). Among other provisions, the legislation opened committee proceedings to more public scrutiny by mandating that committee meetings and hearings be open to the public unless the committee specifically voted to close them and requiring that all committee roll call votes should be made public.

19.135 The records (3 ft.) include correspondence, memorandums, analytical reports, committee agenda, texts of speeches, press releases, and copies of committee publications and other printed materials. Various papers pertain to the committee hearings, including statements and summaries of hearings. There are memorandums, proposals, analytical reports, and a bibliography regarding "The Press and the American Political Scene" prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. A dissertation on evasiveness of governmental administrators when answering questions is also among the files.

19.136 Subjects covered include possible applications of computer technology to assist Congress in its work, as well as proposals regarding fiscal controls, congressional authority, ethics, and staffs.



	George Washington Esq	John Adams Esq	Samuel Huntington Esq	John Jay Esq	John Hancock Esq	Robert H. Harrison Esq	George Clinton Esq	John Rutledge Esq	John Milton Esq	James Armstrong Esq	Edward Telfair Esq	Benjamin Lincoln
New Hampshire	5.	5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	10.	10.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Connecticut	7	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Jersey	6	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pennsylvania	10	8.	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delaware	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryland	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virginia	10.	5	–	1	1	–	3.	–	–	–	–	–
South Carolina	7.	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Georgia	5.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.	1.	1.	1.
	69.	34.	2	9.	4.	6	3	6	2	1.	1.	1.

Whereby it appears, that

George Washington, Esq.

Was unanimously elected President, — And

John Adams Esq.

Was duly elected Vice-President,

Of the United States of America.

Mr. Madison came from the House of Representatives with the following verbal message: —

Mr. President,

I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate, that the House have agreed, that the notifications of the election of the President and of the Vice-President of the

Page 7 of Senate Journal, April 6, 1789, showing the electoral vote in the first Presidential election (IA-A2).

CHAPTER 20

GENERAL RECORDS OF THE U.S. SENATE, 1789-1968

(5,763 ft.)

MANUSCRIPTS OF PRINTED SENATE RECORDS

20.1 Among the records of the Senate are several series of records, most of which have appeared in printed form. Many of the original manuscripts of these records are with the unpublished records of the Senate and are described in the following section of this guide.

20.2 The Constitution provides that "each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same." The **original Senate Journals and minute books, 1789-1968** (250 ft.), consist of handwritten (or typescript after 1890) manuscripts of the Senate Journal in either the rough (first draft) version or more often the smooth (final) version that was sent to the printer. There is usually one volume for each session of Congress.

20.3 The Journal gives a narrative summary of the day-by-day proceedings of each session, recording all bills introduced, the committees to which they were referred, and all subsequent floor action. Also recorded are all roll-call votes with the names of Senators voting yea or nay. The Journal is well indexed by subject and serves as the basic finding aid for unpublished legislative case (bill) files. By means of the subject index, bill numbers and committees of referral can be located so that searches can be made for related records. Petitions, memorials, and executive communications are also recorded in the Journal and are indexed. The Journal does not include any record of debate on the floor, although the texts of some Presidential messages are printed.

20.4 This series also includes minute books for the first 36 Congresses (1789-1861) and for the 66th through the 90th Congresses (1919-1968). These are the rough notes made on the floor by clerks working for the Secretary of the Senate, who is the official actually responsible for the production of the Journal. After 1890, printed sections of the **Congressional Record** are often pasted in the original typewritten Journal volumes to show the results of votes. Printed copies of bills and proposed amendments were often added in the same way.

20.5 The **Executive Journal, 1789-1898** (16 ft.), is a separate series that records proceedings of the Senate when it considers treaties and Presidential nominations. It has been printed also, in limited quantities at irregular intervals. The records of the Senate in the National Archives include the manuscript Executive Journal for the 1st through the 56th Congresses. Since that time, the Executive Clerk has reportedly disposed of the original after the printed edition appears.

20.6 **Original Senate bills, resolutions, motions, and bills originating in the House and transmitted to the Senate, 1789-1968** (1,970 ft.), are in various forms, reflecting the stages of the legislative process. There are first the original bills, that is, the papers "dropped into the hopper" by the Senator introducing the bill. Most bills were handwritten until the use of the typewriter became common in the late 19th century, but some were printed because a printed copy of an identical bill submitted in a previous Congress may be introduced again as a new bill and given a new number.

20.7 After the original bills, there are frequently "Senate bills on which further action was taken" or "Senate bills reported and placed on the calendar"; these are printed, sometimes with handwritten annotations as to further action taken. There may be still other versions, such as "desk copies of Senate bills passed." There may also be a series of amendments "intended to be proposed to Senate bills and resolutions." There are finally the engrossed bills, which are those actually passed by the Senate, certified by the

Secretary of the Senate, and usually bound into volumes.

20.8 The bills and resolutions originating in the House and considered in the Senate are printed. They may also be found in several versions reflecting their legislative progress.

20.9 The completeness of the series of original Senate bills, resolutions, and so forth varies. There are major gaps from the 40th through the 56th Congresses (1867-1901). For example, the records of the 40th-41st, 44th-46th, and 53d-55th Congresses include no series of Senate bills except for the engrossed bills, and even those are missing for the 44th Congress. For the 43d Congress, there are only copies of S. 200 through S. 298. There are no House bills in Senate records for the 43d, 52d-54th, and 56th Congresses. Before and after this 1867-1901 period, the series is complete.

20.10 **Presidential messages transmitted to the Senate, 1789-1875** (145 ft.), are a separate entity among Senate records during this period (1st through 43d Congresses). Included are the annual messages of the Presidents, customarily sent to Congress at the beginning of each session (now usually referred to as the State of the Union Messages), and other messages suggesting specific legislation or providing information. For example, a message from President Franklin Pierce was received on January 7, 1857, "communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 23rd ult., information respecting the condition and prospects of a plan for connecting this continent and Europe by submarine wires" (34A-F2). On February 13, 1847, President James K. Polk sent a message to the Senate "recommending certain measures as necessary for the prosecution of the war with Mexico" (29A-E2).

20.11 Such messages were at first referred to appropriate committees, and many of them were then printed. They were returned to the Secretary of the Senate after being printed and then kept together as a separate record series. On occasion, documents transmitted by Presidential message were not printed, and these may be of some significance. On December 11, 1862, President Lincoln sent the Senate, in response to a resolution of that body, a message giving information on the trials of various Sioux Indians in Minnesota for crimes committed during an uprising earlier that year. The President's message itself is printed as Senate Executive Document 7, 37th Cong., 3d sess. The accompanying documents that were not printed include the transcripts of the 392 individual trials that are in this series of Senate records (37A-F2).

20.12 One subseries of this series is "messages transmitting reports." In this group the President's message is basically a transmittal note for a letter from the head of an executive Department in which that official supplies the information sought or suggests the legislation desired. The message will often be accompanied by numerous supporting documents, copies of correspondence, exhibits, and so forth.

20.13 After 1875, these original Presidential messages are found in other series, primarily **messages tabled or read, 1875-1970** (32 ft.), **original Senate executive documents, 1875-1964** (665 ft.), or as executive communications among the records of the committees to which they were referred. These series are described elsewhere in this guide.

20.14 The original messages were usually printed contemporaneously and are also found in such published document collections as the *American State Papers* (first 14 Congresses) and the *Congressional Serial Set* (15th Congress to the present). Their primary interest is for use as exhibits, and they are of high intrinsic value because of their origin. For example, this series includes George Washington's first inaugural address, and the original Monroe Doctrine, which is contained in certain paragraphs of President James Monroe's annual message of 1823.

20.15 **Original reports and communications transmitted to the Senate, 1789-1875** (279 ft.), are similar to the preceding series of Presidential messages transmitted to the Senate, and, like that series, are maintained as a separate group of records from 1789 until 1875. These are mainly messages from executive branch officials, both heads of major Departments and some officials of lower rank (e.g., the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Director of the Mint), transmitting information to the Senate in response to senatorial inquiries, making suggestions for legislation, or submitting annual reports and other information required by law.

20.16 As is the case with Presidential messages, most of these communications were printed as Senate documents in the *Congressional Serial Set*. Some, however, were not printed. For example, the records of the 38th Congress contain a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands recommending legislation and enclosing the draft of a bill to reserve certain sections of public lands "on the Pacific slope" for the use of the Government. The letter is endorsed "referred to the Committee on Public Lands" on February 29, 1864, and the Senate Journal notes this, but there is no indication that it was ever printed or that any other action was taken (38A-G8).

20.17 Although nearly all of these messages are from executive agencies, the records of most Congresses also include a formal report from the Secretary of the Senate on the annual payments from the Senate's contingency fund (a fund appropriated each year for unplanned administrative expenses of the Senate). These reports were also printed as Senate documents. After 1875, messages and reports of the kind found in this series are found in the series of original Senate documents or in messages tabled or read, described below. Others may be among committee records as a series called executive communications.

20.18 Since the 15th Congress (1817-19), the Senate and the House of Representatives have published a numbered series of records collectively known as the *Congressional Serial Set,* consisting of what are called House and Senate reports and documents. The reports are those of House and Senate committees; the documents are messages and reports transmitted to Congress from executive agencies as well as anything else that either House thinks fit to print. Examples of such documents are **Index to Private Claims Before the Senate, 14th-46th Congress**, (S. Misc. Doc. 14, 46th Cong., 3d sess., Serial 1945-1946); *Guide to Research Collections of Former United States Senators, 1789-1982,* (S. Doc.41, 97th Cong., 1st sess.); and the *Biographical Directory of Members of Congress, 1789-1949* (H. Doc. 607, 81st Cong., 2d sess., Serial 11414).

20.19 The **original Senate documents, 1875-1964** (665 ft.), are the manuscripts or typescripts that were sent to the Government Printing Office (GPO) to be printed. After the documents were printed the originals were bound by the GPO and returned to the Senate. They are arranged numerically for each session of each Congress. Research use of these records is mainly limited to a comparison of the printed version with the original; this is most often done by researchers interested in maps or some other nontextual items included as part of a document.

20.20 **Original committee reports, 1847-1964** (545 ft.), are reports made by committees of the Senate on proposed legislation or reports giving the results of investigations. Each report is printed when first presented to the Senate, and they are numbered serially. Later they are printed as part of the *Congressional Serial Set*. These originals are the records returned to the Secretary of the Senate's office from the Government Printing Office.

20.21 Before 1847, original committee reports, some of which may not have been printed, are often found among other records of the committee making the report. The reports for 1847 through 1851 are filed separately and are in chronological order by date of report. After 1851, the reports are arranged numerically for each Congress. There are some gaps in the series. The original reports were bound by the Government Printing Office beginning with the 48th Congress (1883).

20.22 **Messages, reports, and communications tabled or read, 1875-1968** (32 ft.), consist of some Presidential messages, communications from executive agencies, and some communications from nongovernmental sources—none of which were, for some reason, referred to a committee. In recent years many of the annual reports of different agencies have not been referred to the relevant standing committee but have simply been printed at once as Senate documents. Many of the messages in this series were printed as Senate or House documents, and many of them were submitted to both Houses. The unprinted items tend not to be of great research interest—for example, a letter from the family of Adm. David Porter written to the Vice President in 1891 thanking the Senate for their resolution of sympathy on the admiral's death, or a 1952 letter from the State Department transmitting a resolution of the Colombian Senate in honor of Pan American Day (51A-H2, 82A-H1).

20.23 Some of the Presidential messages in this series have high intrinsic value. Annual (State of the Union) messages are sometimes found in this series, as are veto messages, accompanied by the enrolled bill that is being vetoed signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. President Franklin Roosevelt's "Day of Infamy" speech asking for a declaration of war in 1941 is in this series (77A-H1).

UNPUBLISHED RECORDS RELATING TO PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

20.24 A private bill, in legislative terminology, is a bill to grant a pension, authorize payment of a claim, or grant another form of relief to a private individual, as opposed to public bills of general application or that apply to a class of persons. Private bills were common in the 19th and early 20th centuries, when the governmental framework to handle such claims in a standardized way was not nearly as extensive as it became later. Before 1887, such records are found with other series of the committees that considered them, such as the Committees on Claims, Pensions, and Military Affairs. From 1887 until 1901 they were kept in the separate series **supporting papers**, 1887-1901 (144 ft.), filed by Congress and thereunder alphabetically by surname of the individual. After 1901, private bills and related papers formed case files that were filed by Congress and thereunder numerically by bill number in a series that also included papers relating to general public bills, the **accompanying papers, 1901-46** (1,048 ft.).

20.25 The majority of these case files relate to bills arising from service in or claims originating in the Civil War. Federal pensions could only be obtained on the basis of U.S. military service. Between 1862 and 1907, Congress passed five laws providing for pensions based on Civil War service, each law tending to make eligibility for pensions more liberal. If a veteran were still not able to secure a pension under the terms of these acts by applying to the Bureau of Pensions, he often arranged to have a private bill introduced into Congress in his behalf. Also, many bills were introduced to increase pensions already granted, and many were introduced to alter military personnel records. Many bills provided for the granting of pensions to widows and orphans of veterans.

20.26 A private bill file may be voluminous or may contain only a copy of the bill and one or two letters. A file may have correspondence and affidavits from other veterans who knew the soldier. There is generally a report from the War Department Record and Pension Office giving the military record of the veteran as shown in his personnel files. Many private bills to grant pensions did become law in this period, although the majority did not. These records can be of great value to genealogists or social historians.

20.27 Many private bills were not pension applications but were claims against the Government. Many of these claims were submitted to each Congress from the Civil War years to 1900 and later. The documentation can be very bulky, and in some cases many of the papers in the claim were printed as Senate documents; for example, see both printed and unprinted records in the claim of Norman Wiard for over $200,000 for ordnance furnished the Army and Navy (51A-E1). A not untypical claim of an individual is that of David Allen, who asserted that backpay was due to him as an Army teamster from 1862 until 1864 (S. 746, 51st Cong.) although War Department records show him as discharged in 1862. Allen's file contains over 20 letters from the War Department alone.

20.28 In order to see if a private bill was introduced in behalf of a given individual, researchers should check the index found in each volume of the Senate Journal for the 50th through the 56th Congresses. The Senate has also published, as Senate documents, *Indexes to Private Claims Before the Senate*. The six volumes covering the period in which these records were created are S. Misc. Doc. 266, 53d Cong., 2d sess., Serial 3175, covering the 47th-51st Congresses (1881-90); S. Doc. 449, 56th Cong., 1st sess., Serial 3881, covering the 52d-55th Congresses (1891-98); and S. Doc. 221, 57th Cong., 2d sess., Serial 4433, covering the 56th-57th Congresses (1899-1902).

20.29 After the 56th Congress, the supporting papers are replaced by a similar series known as **papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions, 1901-46** (1,048 ft.), often called **legislative case files** or **bill files**. This series is arranged numerically by bill or resolution number (S. 1, S. 2, and so forth) for each Congress from the 57th through the 79th (1901-46). The series includes files for House bills and joint resolutions if they passed the House and were then referred to Senate committees. Unlike the supporting papers, these records relate to both public and private bills. They were created and maintained by the committees to which the bills were referred, but were collected at the end of each Congress by the Secretary of the Senate and filed as a single series; it is therefore difficult to determine how many records are present in any Congress for any specific committee.

20.30 These accompanying papers are among the Senate records most useful to researchers even though there are gaps in the series; sometimes no records are found even when the legislation is of great significance. The contents of one file may vary greatly from those of another. There is usually a copy of the printed bill and the committee report, if any. There may be original correspondence between the committee and executive agencies, interest groups, and the general public. There may be committee staff memorandums. The incoming letters are usually addressed to the chairman, and the outgoing letters are sent over his signature, but such letters are committee records, not personal papers. Printed hearings and transcripts of unpublished ones are sometimes found in this series. The unpublished hearings have now been reproduced on microfiche by a commercial firm (see the information on published sources in Chapter 1).

20.31 Since these files are retrievable only by bill number, it is important for the researcher to note that in any Congress a number of bills that are practically identical in language may be introduced. Any important records are normally filed with the bill selected for attention and are also more likely to be filed with the Senate version of the proposed legislation, if there is one, even though it may be the House bill that becomes law. There are exceptions, however, to all of these generalizations.

20.32 A major piece of proposed legislation may be introduced in several Congresses, and the bill numbers will of course be different in each Congress. A researcher should be prepared with these numbers since there may be more records of interest filed with earlier versions than with the bill ultimately enacted. For example, the Banking Act of 1933 (the Glass-

Steagall Act), which created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and divorced investment banking from commercial banking, was passed as H.R. 5661 of the 73d Congress, but the only Senate records filed under that number are printed hearings and reports. The Senate version of the bill in the same Congress, S. 1631, also contains only a few printed items. However, the records of the previous (72d) Congress, include rather large files of unpublished records on S. 4115 and S. 4112, both referred to as the "Glass bill" and the "Banking Act of 1932."

20.33 In order to give some idea of what might be found in this series, an arbitrary search was made for records relating to various well-known pieces of legislation enacted during the years 1901-46. Only the records of the Congress that enacted the law were checked and only that version of the bill that became law; therefore, as previously noted, this search was not a complete one.

20.34 For one example, no unpublished Senate records were found relating to H.R. 7837, 63d Cong., which became the Federal Reserve Act of 1913. The records include only one folder of papers on the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914 (H.R. 15657, 63d Cong.) and about 2 inches of records relating to the Volstead Act (H.R. 6810, 66th Cong.). There are, however, abundant records of the interwar tariff laws—the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922 (10 ft.) and the Smoot-Hawley Act of 1930 (3 ft.). Much of the material on the tariff bills consists of correspondence with affected business and industry.

20.35 Much of the major New Deal legislation such as the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (H.R. 5755, 73d Cong., 2 ft.) and the original Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (H.R. 3835, 7 in.), is not well documented in unpublished Senate records. There is little or nothing on the Social Security Act of 1935 (H.R. 7260, 74th Cong.), but a rather extensive file on the Public Utility Holding Company (Wheeler-Rayburn) Act of 1935 (S. 2796, 74th Cong., 14 ft.). More records were retained for tax bills (other than the tariffs) for the period, especially the Revenue Acts of 1934, 1941, and 1942, each of which is documented by several feet of unpublished records.

TABLED PETITIONS

20.36 Those petitions and memorials submitted to the Senate that were not referred to committees are known as **petitions and related documents that were presented, read, or tabled, 1815-1966** (250 ft.). They are arranged alphabetically by subject and thereunder by date of submission to the Senate's Presiding Officer.

20.37 The term "tabled petitions" comes from the parliamentary expression used when some item before the Senate, such as a bill, a communication from an executive Department, or a petition, is ordered to "lie on the table." Tabling an item generally means that no further consideration will be given to it, although not always; something may be ordered to "lie on the table and be printed"; or it may be taken off the table and referred to a committee at a later date.

20.38 The volume of tabled petitions is much less than that of those referred to committees since such referral was and is the more likely method of disposition of such communications. Petitions can be ordered tabled if there is objection to their referral by any Senator and the objection is sustained by the Senate, or if a resolution has been passed ordering any petition on a particular subject or worded in a particular way to be tabled. The largest volume of Senate tabled petitions and the primary subjects involved are found in records from the following time periods:

20.39 *1837-41*: Annexation of Texas; passage of a bankruptcy law; slavery; treaty with the Cherokees at New Echota; dueling; and banking and currency legislation (25A-H1 through 25A-H7 and 26A-H1 through 26A-H4).

20.40 *1869-73*: Abolition of the franking privilege; legislation to build the Cincinnati and Southern Railway; pensions to all remaining veterans of the War of 1812; relief for victims of the Chicago fire; bankruptcy legislation; prohibition of liquor; and various contested elections (41A-J1 through 41A-J6 and 42A-J1 through 42A-J7).

20.41 *1889-99*: Bankruptcy legislation; Federal aid for public schools; immigration restriction; legislation to ban oleomargarine; pure food and lard legislation; silver coinage; prohibition of futures and options trading; a canal through Nicaragua; tariffs; polygamy; annexation of the Hawaiian Islands; prizefights; postal savings banks; lotteries; and Indian education (51A-K1 through 51A-K15, 52A-K1 through 52A-K14, 53A-K1 through 53A-K13, 55A-K1 through 55A-K14).

ELECTION RECORDS

20.42 The records in this category are formal documents reflecting the certification of the election of the President and Vice President of the United States and of individual Members of the Senate.

20.43 The **original electoral votes and certificates of ascertainment, 1789-1969** (103 ft.), are sent from each State following the meeting of its Presidential electors every 4 years. The certificates, often with elaborate seals and decoration, are signed by the Governors of the States and give the names of those chosen as electors and the result of their votes for President and Vice President. In the 20th-century certificates, the popular vote count is often given. In the 18th and 19th centuries, certificates were also included to certify the messenger chosen to deliver the documents to Washington. A tabulation sheet kept by two Senators and two Representatives during the counting of the vote in a joint session of the two Houses is also usually present. The electoral votes are in the records of every other Congress beginning with the first and are arranged alphabetically by State.

20.44 **Original credentials of individual Senators, 1789-1968** (15 ft.), are also formal certificates signed by State Governors stating that certain individuals have been chosen as Senators for a given period. They are arranged without regard to Congress alphabetically by State and thereunder alphabetically by surname of Senator. There are also handwritten **copies of Senators' credentials, 1789-1968** (10 vols., 1 ft.), one volume of which includes an alphabetical (by surname) list of Senators for the entire period, and **oaths of Senators, 1868-1965** (10 vols., 1 ft.), which include the original signatures of the Senators and the Vice President attesting to the Senators' pledge to carry out their duties under the Constitution. The copies of credentials and the oaths are both arranged chronologically and thereunder alphabetically by surname of Senator.

RECORDS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

1789-1946 (1st-79th Congresses)

20.45 The records of the Secretary's office for this period consist almost entirely of various kinds of record books and unbound papers relating to bills and petitions presented to the Senate and to various kinds of administrative expenditures. There is also some correspondence relating to leaves of absence for Senators and to appointments of Senators to committees, and there are some formal messages from the House of Representatives reporting that body's action on legislation or arranging for adjournments and reconvening of the two Houses.

20.46 The record books include **contingent expense fund payments, 1822-1946** (61 vols., 12 ft.); **salary registers of officers and employees, 1849-93** (8 vols., 2 ft.); and **newspaper and stationery accounts, 1872-1915** (9 vols., 2 ft.). There are **bill books, 1795-1946** (54 vols., 9 ft.), which are registers listing bills in numerical order and giving the dates of legislative action taken on them. There are many gaps in the bill book series, especially for the period 1889-1921. There may be bill books for any given session for Senate bills only, for House bills only, or for both. Another series of record books extant for the early Congresses consists of **transcribed committee reports, transcribed reports and messages from executive agencies, and transcribed treaties presented to the Senate, 1789-1821** (14 vols., 4 ft.). In many cases the originals of these documents are also in the records of the Senate; these copies were made by clerks in the Secretary's office, presumably as a kind of security copy.

20.47 In addition to the specific series described above, there are **miscellaneous bound volumes, 1803-1946** (60 vols., 9 ft.), including registers of petitions; receipt books for enrolled bills presented to the President; registers of matters referred to executive agencies; records of supplies and stationery bought by the Secretary; accounts of bookbinding expenses incurred by Senators and committees; "committee books," which list chronologically the issues referred to each committee, and include bills and the actions taken by the committee; and registers of private claims referred to the Court of Claims.

20.48 The **miscellaneous unbound records of the Secretary's office, 1789-1946** (75 ft.), in addition to the types of correspondence mentioned above concerning publications and distribution of supplies, often include roll-call votes and tally sheets and notices from Members of their intent to introduce motions. There also is a series of crank letters, 1929-46.

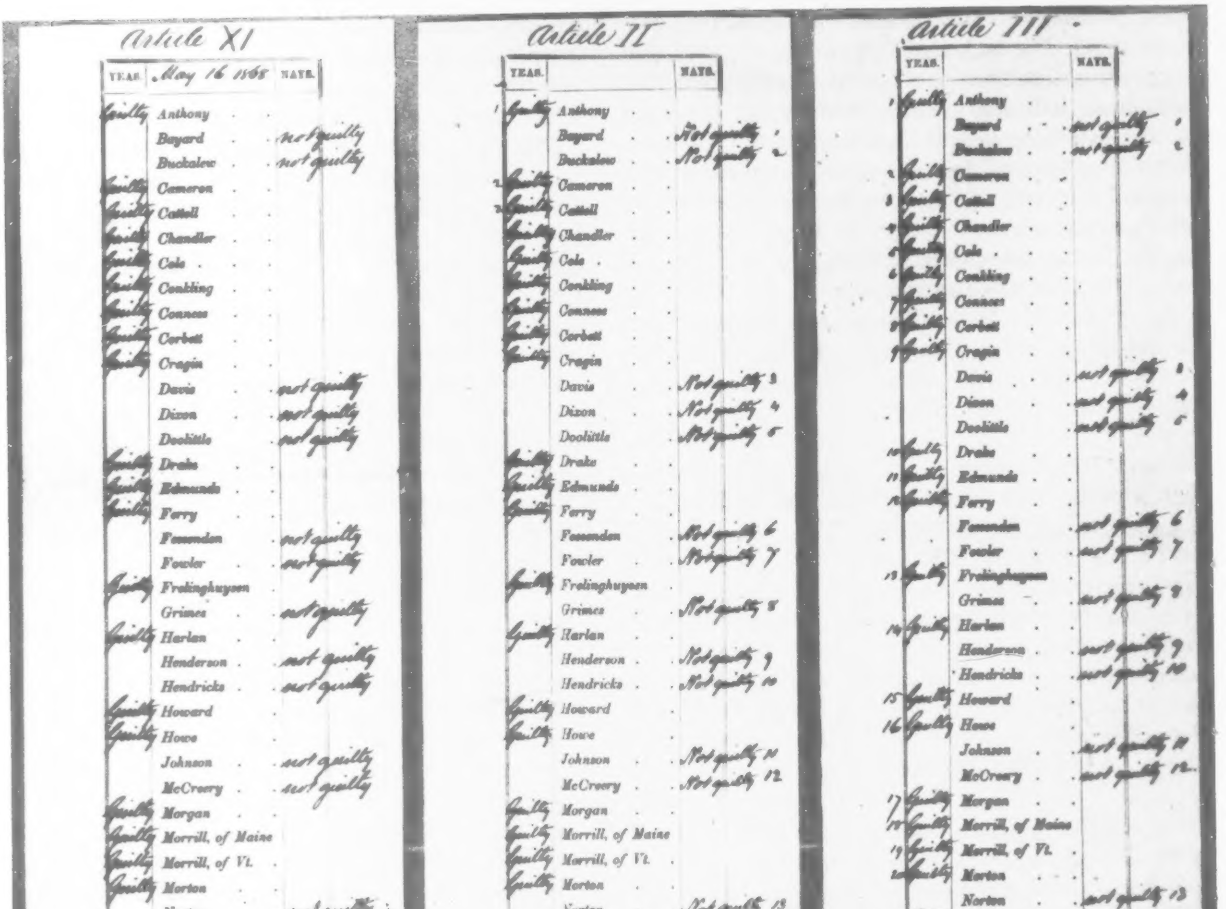
20.49 All candidates for the Senate were required by the Federal Corrupt Practices Acts of 1911 and 1925 to submit to the Secretary **reports on receipts and expenditures in campaigns by Senatorial candidates, 1912-46** (15 ft.). These reports were submitted at prescribed times (so many days before and after the elections) on printed forms and are arranged chronologically and thereunder alphabetically by State and name of candidate. They are not as valuable for research as might be imagined since loopholes in these laws allowed much of the money spent on campaigns to go unreported.

1947-68 (80th-90th Congresses)

20.50 Many of the series in the records of the Secretary before 1947 continue into the post-World War

II period. There are **bill books, 1949-64** (34 vols., 8 ft.), and **journals of contingent expenditures, 1947-64** (24 vols., 5 ft.). The **campaign expense reports, 1947-68** (13 ft.), are a continuation from the earlier period. **Miscellaneous unbound records, 1947-68** (10 ft.), include roll-call tally sheets kept by the tally clerk, memorandums naming Senators to certain committees and appointing Senators to preside over sessions of the Senate; and messages from the House of Representatives on formal matters, such as expressing sympathy on the death of a Senator.

20.51 The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (Title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 79-601), resulted in a new series of records maintained by the Secretary: **quarterly lobbying reports, 1949-68** (130 ft.). The act called for the registration of any person or organization collecting or receiving money for the purpose of directly influencing legislation and for quarterly reports of receipts and expenditures for that purpose. The records are arranged chronologically and thereunder alphabetically by name of lobbyist. Most of the information contained in these reports, which were submitted on printed forms, is published in the *Congressional Record*.



Article XI

YEAS.	May 16 1868	NAYS.
Guilty	Anthony	
	Bayard	not guilty
	Buckalew	not guilty
Guilty	Cameron	
Guilty	Cattell	
Guilty	Chandler	
Guilty	Cole	
Guilty	Conkling	
Guilty	Conness	
Guilty	Corbett	
Guilty	Cragin	
	Davis	not guilty
	Dixon	not guilty
	Doolittle	not guilty
Guilty	Drake	
Guilty	Edmunds	
Guilty	Ferry	
	Fessenden	not guilty
	Fowler	not guilty
Guilty	Frelinghuysen	
	Grimes	not guilty
Guilty	Harlan	
	Henderson	not guilty
	Hendricks	not guilty
Guilty	Howard	
Guilty	Howe	
	Johnson	not guilty
	McCreery	not guilty
Guilty	Morgan	
Guilty	Morrill, of Maine	
Guilty	Morrill, of Vt.	
Guilty	Morton	
	Norton	not guilty
Guilty	Nye	
Guilty	Patterson, of N. H.	
	Patterson, of Tenn.	not guilty
Guilty	Pomeroy	
Guilty	Ramsey	
	Ross	not guilty
	Saulsbury	not guilty
Guilty	Sherman	
Guilty	Sprague	
Guilty	Stewart	
Guilty	Sumner	
Guilty	Thayer	
Guilty	Tipton	
	Trumbull	not guilty
	Van Winkle	not guilty
	Vickers	not guilty
Guilty	Wade	
Guilty	Willey	
Guilty	Williams	
Guilty	Wilson	
Guilty	Yates	
35		19

May 11, 1868

Article II

YEAS.		NAYS.
1 Guilty	Anthony	
	Bayard	Not guilty 1
	Buckalew	Not guilty 2
2 Guilty	Cameron	
3 Guilty	Cattell	
Guilty	Chandler	
Guilty	Cole	
Guilty	Conkling	
Guilty	Conness	
Guilty	Corbett	
Guilty	Cragin	
	Davis	Not guilty 3
	Dixon	Not guilty 4
	Doolittle	Not guilty 5
Guilty	Drake	
Guilty	Edmunds	
Guilty	Ferry	
	Fessenden	Not guilty 6
	Fowler	Not guilty 7
Guilty	Frelinghuysen	
	Grimes	Not guilty 8
Guilty	Harlan	
	Henderson	Not guilty 9
	Hendricks	Not guilty 10
Guilty	Howard	
Guilty	Howe	
	Johnson	Not guilty 11
	McCreery	Not guilty 12
Guilty	Morgan	
Guilty	Morrill, of Maine	
Guilty	Morrill, of Vt.	
Guilty	Morton	
	Norton	Not guilty 13
Guilty	Nye	
Guilty	Patterson, of N. H.	
	Patterson, of Tenn.	Not guilty 14
Guilty	Pomeroy	
Guilty	Ramsey	
	Ross	Not guilty 15
	Saulsbury	Not guilty 16
Guilty	Sherman	
Guilty	Sprague	
Guilty	Stewart	
Guilty	Sumner	
Guilty	Thayer	
Guilty	Tipton	
	Trumbull	Not guilty 17
	Van Winkle	Not guilty 18
	Vickers	Not guilty 19
Guilty	Wade	
Guilty	Willey	
Guilty	Williams	
Guilty	Wilson	
Guilty	Yates	
35		19

May 11, 1868

Article III

YEAS.		NAYS.
1 Guilty	Anthony	
	Bayard	not guilty 1
	Buckalew	not guilty 2
2 Guilty	Cameron	
3 Guilty	Cattell	
4 Guilty	Chandler	
5 Guilty	Cole	
6 Guilty	Conkling	
7 Guilty	Conness	
8 Guilty	Corbett	
9 Guilty	Cragin	
	Davis	not guilty 3
	Dixon	not guilty 4
	Doolittle	not guilty 5
10 Guilty	Drake	
11 Guilty	Edmunds	
12 Guilty	Ferry	
	Fessenden	not guilty 6
	Fowler	not guilty 7
13 Guilty	Frelinghuysen	
	Grimes	not guilty 8
14 Guilty	Harlan	
	Henderson	not guilty 9
	Hendricks	not guilty 10
15 Guilty	Howard	
16 Guilty	Howe	
	Johnson	not guilty 11
	McCreery	not guilty 12
17 Guilty	Morgan	
18 Guilty	Morrill, of Maine	
19 Guilty	Morrill, of Vt.	
20 Guilty	Morton	
	Norton	not guilty 13
21 Guilty	Nye	
22 Guilty	Patterson, of N. H.	
	Patterson, of Tenn.	not guilty 14
23 Guilty	Pomeroy	
24 Guilty	Ramsey	
	Ross	not guilty 15
	Saulsbury	not guilty 16
25 Guilty	Sherman	
26 Guilty	Sprague	
27 Guilty	Stewart	
28 Guilty	Sumner	
29 Guilty	Thayer	
30 Guilty	Tipton	
	Trumbull	not guilty 17
	Van Winkle	not guilty 18
	Vickers	not guilty 19
31 Guilty	Wade	
32 Guilty	Willey	
33 Guilty	Williams	
34 Guilty	Wilson	
35 Guilty	Yates	
35		19

May 11, 1868

Ballots on Articles of Impeachment XI, II, and III, among the records of impeachment proceedings against President Andrew Johnson, May 16 and 26, 1868 (40C-A2).

CHAPTER 21

RECORDS RELATING TO EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS AND IMPEACHMENTS, 1789-1987

(386 ft.)

21.1 The term "executive proceedings" refers to the activities of the Senate in confirmation of Presidential nominees and in approval of treaties—activities in which the Senate shares responsibility with the executive branch. Sessions of the Senate to consider executive business were traditionally held behind closed doors, although the Senate often removed the "injunction of secrecy" placed on these proceedings if a treaty or nomination was of special interest. The rule calling for secrecy (Senate Rule XXXVI) was not actually repealed, however, until 1929.

21.2 **Nomination messages and related papers, 1789-1946 (268 ft.),** are arranged by Congress and thereunder chronologically (the messages) and alphabetically (the related papers). After 1946 the related papers are filed with the records of the committees considering the nominations and are described in this guide with other committee records. The messages continue as a separately filed series as maintained by the Senate Executive Clerk, 1947-68 (19 ft.).

21.3 The messages are generally of interest only to the person being nominated or as possible items for exhibit, with the text typically reading, "I nominate John Smith to be Secretary of the Treasury, in place of William Jones, resigned," followed by the President's signature. Promotions of military and foreign service officers are usually grouped together so that some nomination messages are several dozen pages long. The series of messages is complete from the First Congress although individual documents are sometimes missing.

21.4 The papers related to nominations consist mainly of letters of recommendation or opposition from private persons and Members of Congress and in some cases include letters from officials of executive departments. Sometimes transcripts of hearings may be found. There are many nominees for whom there are no papers, indicating either the lack of controversy over the choice or the loss of the records. The 19th-century records relate predominantly to appointments to offices of a local or regional nature, such as postmasterships and Federal judgeships, which became the subject of local controversy. Political rivalry between parties and between factions of a party is often reflected in these records. A National Archives publication, Special List 20, lists all the individuals for whom papers are present from 1789 through 1901; an unpublished compilation is available that continues this list through 1946.

21.5 **Records relating to treaties with foreign countries, 1789-1968 (88 ft.),** are filed as a separate group of records, although they are really records received or created by the Foreign Relations Committee (see Chapter 10). The treaty records are arranged alphabetically by name of country for each Congress. Multilateral treaties are grouped separately.

21.6 A treaty file will usually contain the original Presidential message transmitting the treaty in addition to copies of the diplomatic correspondence relating to the negotiation of the treaty and a copy of the treaty itself. There will often be a printed copy of all of this material, "printed in confidence for the use of the Senate." The original treaty signed by the diplomatic representatives is not sent to the Senate but remains with the Department of State.

21.7 The treaty records of the Senate before the 20th century largely duplicate the records of the State Department and contain few papers unique to the Senate. Some correspondence and petitions are in the file on the treaty of arbitration with Great Britain signed in 1897 (55B-B4). The records of the Treaty of Versailles with Germany, 1919 (2 ft.), include tally sheets of committee votes, shorthand notes of minutes of committee meetings, copies of proposed reservations, and printed hearings (66B-B5). Roughly from the time of World War II, correspondence between the committee and the State Department is present, as well as analyses prepared by the Foreign Relations Committee staff.

21.8 Treaties remain with the Senate until they are ratified or withdrawn and the records on a given treaty may be found in the records of a Congress later than the one during which it was originally submitted. The treaty series for the 80th Congress (1947-48), for example, contains the files, some of them extensive, of a number of treaties originally sent to the Senate in the 1930's and never ratified. Included are records of an unratified 1934 St. Lawrence seaway treaty (80B-B4) and an international copyright convention of the same year (80B-B28).

21.9 From the earliest days of the government under the Constitution, the United States conducted relations with American Indian tribes by making treaties with them, continuing the practice of the Confederation and colonial governments from the earliest days of English settlement. These treaties often involved establishment of boundary lines, provisions to regulate trade, and land cessions by the Indians to the United States in exchange for a money payment or other lands in unsettled parts of the country. Treaty making with Indian tribes came under increasing attack after the Civil War as white settlement in the West increased and it became clear that it would never be possible to separate the Indian tribes entirely from the rest of the country. A provision of the Indian Appropriation Act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 544), prohibited further treaties with the Indians but guaranteed the continued validity of those already in force.

21.10 Treaties with the Indian "domestic dependent nations" were considered to have the same legal status as those with foreign countries and Senate approval was needed for their ratification. There is, therefore, a series of **records relating to treaties with Indian tribes, 1789-1871** (18 ft.). These records are arranged by Congress and thereunder chronologically by date of submission. There is an unpublished list of these treaties available for use by researchers.

21.11 The content of the Indian treaty files is similar to that of the foreign treaty series for the same period. The original Presidential message transmitting the treaty is usually present along with letters from officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the agency responsible for negotiating treaties with the Indian tribes. The Senate records on Indian treaties are therefore to a large extent duplicated in the records of that bureau, which was a part of the War Department until 1849, when it was transferred to the Department of the Interior. Additional correspondence may be found in the Senate files but this is not generally the case (see Chapter 12).

21.12 Article I, section 3 of the Constitution gives the Senate power "to try all Impeachments" of civil officers of the United States after charges are brought by the House of Representatives. During its history the Senate has conducted some kind of official proceedings and rendered verdicts in the cases of 13 individuals—President Andrew Johnson; a former Secretary of War; a former United States Senator; and 10 Federal judges. A list of these individuals is given below:

William Blount, U.S. Senator from Tennessee. Trial, December 17, 1798, to January 14, 1799. Acquitted.

John Pickering, U. S. District Judge for New Hampshire. Trial, March 3, 1803, to March 12, 1804. Convicted.

Samuel Chase, Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court. Trial, November 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805. Acquitted.

James H. Peck, U. S. District Judge for Missouri. Trial, April 16, 1830, to January 31, 1831. Acquitted.

West H. Humphreys, U. S. District Judge for Tennessee. Trial, May 7, 1862, to June 26, 1862. Convicted.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Trial, February 25, 1868, to May 26, 1868. Acquitted.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War. Trial, March 3, 1876, to August 1, 1876. Acquitted.

Charles Swayne, U. S. District Judge for Florida. Trial, December 14, 1904, to February 27, 1905. Acquitted.

Robert W. Archbald, Associate Judge, U. S. Court of Commerce. Trial, July 13, 1912, to January 13, 1913. Convicted.

George W. English, U. S. District Judge for Illinois. Resigned during Senate proceedings, November 4, 1926.

Harold Louderback, U. S. District Judge for California. Trial, May 15 to May 24, 1933. Acquitted.

Halsted L. Ritter, U. S. District Judge for Florida. Trial, April 6 to April 17, 1936. Convicted.

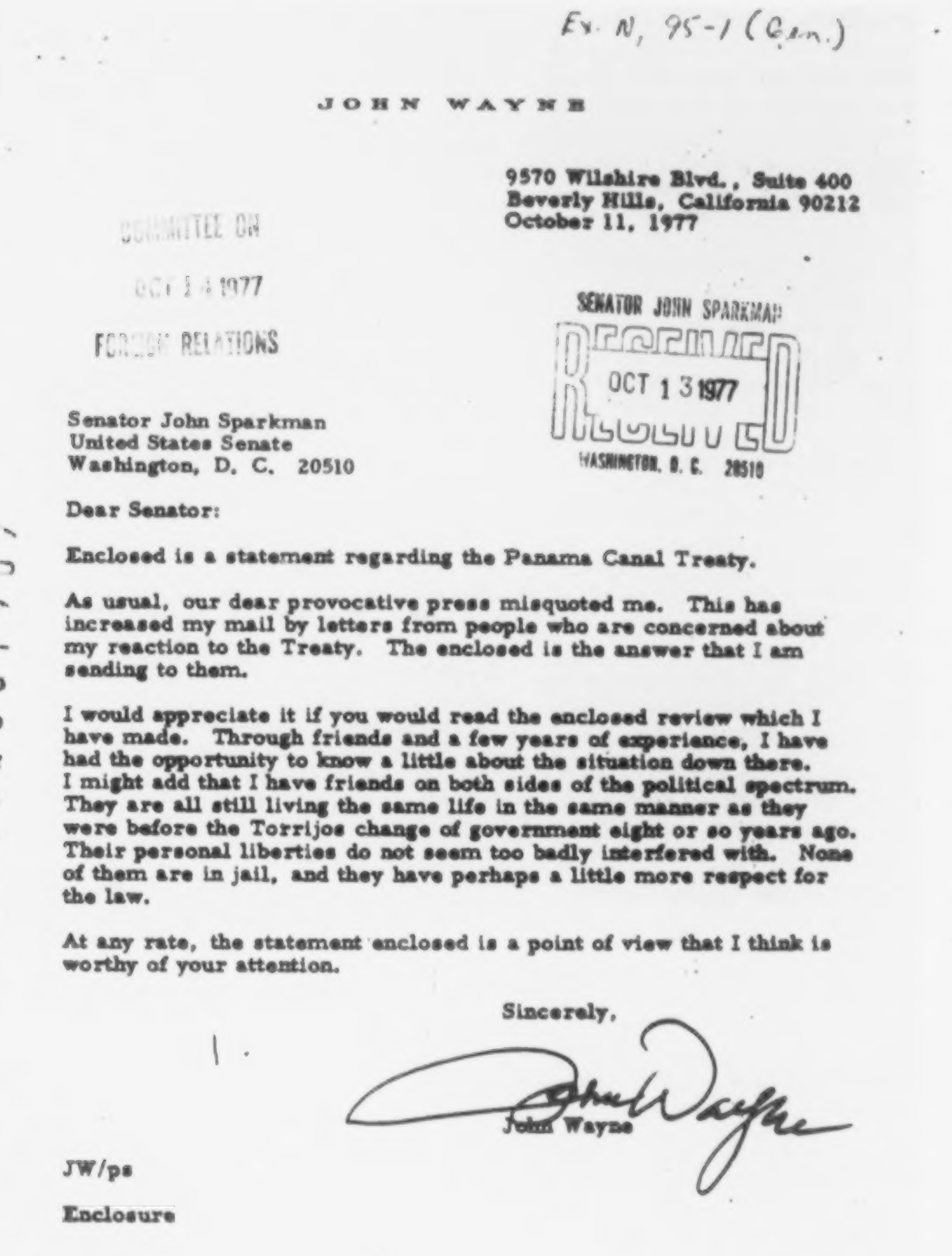
Harry E. Claiborne, U. S. District Judge for Nevada, Trial, 1986. Convicted.

21.13 There is, therefore, a series of **records of the U.S. Senate relating to impeachments, 1797-1987** (12 ft.). Records are present for all of the proceedings listed above, although many of them are original manuscripts of the proceedings that were published either as *Congressional Serial Set* documents or as parts of the *Congressional Globe* and *Congressional Record*.

21.14 Most of the Senate records of impeachment cases include journals of Senate proceedings during each session devoted to the charges. Other typical records include copies of the House resolutions announcing that body's action of impeachment to the Senate, the manuscript of the articles of impeachment, a response by the impeached official to the charges, letters and resolutions making arrangements for procedures to be observed, subpoenas for witnesses, and depositions. There are also exhibits appropriate for each case. For example, Samuel Chase was impeached ostensibly for improper conduct during a trial he had conducted; transcripts of that trial's proceedings are therefore found as impeachment exhibits.

21.15 As might be expected, the most voluminous records (3 ft.) are those of the trial of President Andrew Johnson in 1868. These records include all of the types mentioned above, as well as the original Senate ballot showing the failure to convict by one vote. Almost all of these records are available in printed form, in a number of House and Senate serial set documents for the 40th Congress, 2d session, and an entire volume of the *Congressional Globe* for the same period.

21.16 Senate records relating to the impeachment of William W. Belknap and later cases include additional, less formal documents and correspondence, but such records are likely to be more concerned with logistics and arrangements, or to express opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the official charged, than to have any information of importance not found in the published congressional documents.



Ex. N, 95-1 (Gen.)

JOHN WAYNE

9570 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 400
Beverly Hills, California 90212
October 11, 1977

COMMITTEE ON
OCT 14 1977
FOREIGN RELATIONS

SENATOR JOHN SPARKMAN
RECEIVED
OCT 13 1977
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

Senator John Sparkman
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

Enclosed is a statement regarding the Panama Canal Treaty.

As usual, our dear provocative press misquoted me. This has increased my mail by letters from people who are concerned about my reaction to the Treaty. The enclosed is the answer that I am sending to them.

I would appreciate it if you would read the enclosed review which I have made. Through friends and a few years of experience, I have had the opportunity to know a little about the situation down there. I might add that I have friends on both sides of the political spectrum. They are all still living the same life in the same manner as they were before the Torrijos change of government eight or so years ago. Their personal liberties do not seem too badly interfered with. None of them are in jail, and they have perhaps a little more respect for the law.

At any rate, the statement enclosed is a point of view that I think is worthy of your attention.

Sincerely,

John Wayne

John Wayne

JW/ps

Enclosure

Letter from John Wayne to Senator John Sparkman, October 11, 1977, regarding the Panama Canal Treaty ("Correspondence and General Material"; Exec. N, 95-1, Treaty Files, Committee on Foreign Relations, 95th Cong.).

CHAPTER 22

RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE, 1969-88

(6,781 ft.)

22.1 In 1980, the Senate approved S. Res. 474, 96th Cong., to establish rules for access to its records. Under this resolution, records of the United States Senate are open for research when they are either 20 or 50 years old, depending on such factors as the security-classification of the records and the type and nature of personal information they contain. While the earlier chapters of this volume do not include much information on most of the records of the Senate and its committees for the 91st-100th Congresses because they are currently closed to researchers, a summary of the records in the custody of the National Archives for this period can provide useful information on the nature and scope of contemporary Senate records. The purpose of this chapter is to discuss certain trends in modern Senate records, to summarize the current total holdings for the post-1969 period, and to highlight some of the special holdings of Record Group 46. Researchers should bear in mind that the National Archives accessions records of the Senate continuously and additions to its holdings for this period are a certainty.

TRENDS IN MODERN SENATE RECORDS

22.2 Between the end of the 90th Congress in 1968 and the end of the 100th Congress in 1989, the records of the Senate and its committees have been marked by several trends. The most significant of these is the continuing growth in volume of paper records. The volume of records of the Senate for the 1st through the 79th Congress (1789-1946), as described in the National Archives Preliminary Inventory 23 (1950), measured 6,558 cubic feet. For the 80th through the 90th Congresses (1947-68), approximately 7,000 feet of records were transferred. As a point of comparison, when the records of certain subcommittees whose series overlap the open and closed period, such as the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (see Chapter 11) or the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (see Chapter 13), are included, the National Archives has already accessioned more than 7,000 feet of records for the 91st-100th Congresses. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of feet of additional records will be eligible for transfer in the next several years. In spite of technological and records management improvements, the paper records of the Senate continue to grow.

22.3 Among the technological improvements implemented by the Senate are the increased use of micrographics, both rolled microfilm and microfiche;

the limited use of computer-generated indexes; and adoption of the Senate-wide Correspondence Management System (CMS).

22.4 In addition to these changes, since 1982 an archivist has been on the staff of the Senate Historical Office to provide records management technical assistance to Senate committees and offices and the personal offices of Senators. The current archivist, Karen Dawley Paul, oversees the arrangement and transfer of the records to the National Archives by the committees and offices, and has written records management handbooks, *Records Management Handbook for United States Committees*, S. Pub. 100-5 (1988), and *Records Management Handbook for United States Senators and Their Repositories*, S. Pub. 99-4 (1985), to guide files maintenance and records disposition practices of Senate committees and the personal offices of Senators, respectively. Her interaction with Senate offices has had and continues to have a significant positive impact on the organization and condition of the records transferred in the past half-dozen years.

22.5 Unfortunately, many series of records accessioned during the 1970's and early 1980's were not as well organized or identified as those from earlier and later Congresses. The staff of the National Archives has made some important bodies of records more accessible, but much more work needs to be done in order to gain proper control over the records. Future researchers will profit from these staff efforts to overcome the problems of organizational and intellectual control of records during these years.

22.6 Recent records of the Senate are more likely to contain the types of records that document the decision making process at the committee and subcommittee level. Such records include memorandums to the chairman by professional and legal staff, memorandums of meetings and telephone conversations, files maintained by various staff members, and records of conference committees and markup sessions. These kinds of records rarely exist as separate series but rather are found in legislative case files, correspondence, and other series. The amount and quality of the records varies from committee to committee; for some committees, there are few records of subcommittees or staff, while for others, the volume of subcommittee records equals or exceeds the volume for records of the full committee. And obviously, as has been the case through much of the 20th century, decisions arrived at during telephone conversations or informally at private meetings may very well lack written documentation. However, in comparison with the quantity and quality of unpublished records of the early 20th century, the last 20 years of the United States Senate are well-documented.

SUMMARY OF RECORDS HOLDINGS (BY COMMITTEE OR OFFICE)

22.7 The 6,781 feet of records that have been accessioned for the 91st through the 100th Congresses consist of records of standing committees and subcommittees (5,324 ft.), records of select and special committees (764 ft.), and noncommittee records (693 ft.). These figures are approximate because, as stated in a number of the preceding chapters, some of the previously described records contain post-1968 material. Conversely, in a few instances, the records described in this chapter have pre-1969 material intermixed.

22.8 It is important to note that major changes in committee organization occurred during the period covered by this chapter. Pursuant to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-510), the Committee on Veterans' Affairs was established and the Committee on Banking and Currency was renamed the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Budget committees were established in both Houses as a result of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344). The most significant changes, however, followed Senate approval of S. Res. 4, 95th Cong., which incorporated suggestions made by the Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System. As directed by the resolution, many of the committees were renamed and substantive changes were made in their jurisdiction. The changes as they affect particular committees are described in the appropriate chapters of this guide that describe committee records through 1968. The following paragraphs summarize basic information about the records of each committee, subcommittee, and office after 1968 and contain additional comments as appropriate.

22.9 *Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, 1969-76* (79 ft.): The records of this committee consist of series identical or similar to those described in Chapter 7. The committee did not retire its files in a systematic fashion at the end of each Congress and as a result there is significant intermixing of open and closed records. Transcripts of executive sessions are filed with the records of its successor committee, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

22.10 *Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1969-76*, and *Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, 1977-86* (213 ft.): Records are arranged by Congress, and thereunder by the following series: Legislative case files; correspondence arranged by subject; referrals from the floor (Presidential messages, executive communications, petitions, and memorials); and transcripts of committee business meetings, markups, and conferences. Outgoing correspondence has been microfilmed and serves as an index to other series. There are no separate subcommittee records. See also records of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, 1967-76 in para. 22.29 below.

22.11 *Committee on Appropriations, 1969-86* (210 ft.): Records of this committee prior to the 95th Congress (1977-78) are very limited. Since 1977, however, there are substantial records of the full committee and 10 subcommittees—Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies (27 ft.); Commerce, Justice, and State (64 ft.); Foreign Operations (10 ft.); Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies (9 ft.); Intelligence Operations (2 ft., security-classified); Interior (2 ft.); Labor-Health and Human Services-Education (7 ft.); Legislative Branch (7 ft.); Transportation and Related Agencies (5 ft.); and Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government (3 ft.).

22.12 *Committee on Armed Services, 1969-86* (343 ft.): Records usually follow the same arrangement as pre-1968 material, including general correspondence, legislative case files, nomination files, Presidential messages, and executive communications. Subcommittee records are integrated into the overall committee file system and detailed box lists are available as finding aids.

22.13 *Committee on Banking and Currency, 1969-70,* and *Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, 1970-84* (170 ft.): Some of the records for the 91st Congress are intermixed with the pre-1969 records described in Chapter 5. For the 92d-94th Congresses, the records include legislative case files, general correspondence, alphabetical reading files that serve as a name index to other series, and executive communications. For the 95th-98th Congresses, the records consist of legislative files and executive communications. There are also some oversight and investigative records for the 94th-96th Congresses. Records of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Subcommittee on International Finance total 4 feet.

22.14 *Committee on Budget, 1974-80* (51 ft.): Records consist of legislative files, subject files, and other records; some of the committee's records are on microfilm cartridges. It has no subcommittees.

22.15 *Committee on Commerce, 1969-76,* and *Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, 1977-88* (708 ft.): For the full committee, there are major series of general subject files, legislative case files, and executive communications for each Congress. Other series, including nominations, executive session and markup transcripts, staff correspondence and subject files, and petitions, have been transferred for certain Congresses. Records of the following subcommittees have also been transferred: Aviation (51 ft.); Business, Trade, and Tourism (3 ft.); Communications (33 ft.); Consumer (85 ft.); Environment (3 ft.); Foreign Commerce and Tourism (9 ft.); Investigations (3 ft.); Merchant Marine and Fisheries (37 ft.); National Oceans Policy (2 ft.); Oceanography (1 ft.); Oceans and Atmosphere (3 ft.); Science, Technology, and Space (28 ft.); and Surface Transportation (85 ft.).

22.16 *Democratic Policy Committee, 1977-84* (5 ft.): Records include publications of the committee, such as legislative bulletins (1979-84), special reports (1981-82), and "Democratic Alternative: A Look at the Record" (1981-83); voting records and related indexes (1977-84); voting and attendance information on eight defeated or retired Senators, 1982; and other material maintained by the committee.

22.17 *Committee on the District of Columbia, 1969-72* (42 ft.): Records are arranged by Congress and consist primarily of legislative case files and correspondence. There are no records of the committee for 1973-76; the committee was eliminated in 1977. For records relating to the District of Columbia since 1977, see the Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia of the Governmental Affairs Committee described in para. 22.20 below.

22.18 *Committee on Finance, 1969-88* (355 ft.): Records of the full committee include legislative case files, subject files, executive communications, nomination files, press releases, records of individual staff members (especially Chief Counsel Rod DeArment, 1983-86), and other records. Records of subcommittees include Health (3 ft.) and Trade (24 ft.).

22.19 *Committee on Foreign Relations, 1969-86* (357 ft.): See detailed description in paras. 22.31-22.32 below.

22.20 *Committee on Government Operations, 1969-76,* and *Committee on Governmental Affairs, 1977-86* (335 ft.): Few records of the full Government Operations Committee, 91st-94th Congresses (1969-76), have been accessioned. Thereafter, the records of the full committee include legislative files, Presidential messages and executive communications, markup and executive session transcripts, and security-classified General Accounting Office reports and executive communications. There are also records of the committee's investigation of the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor accident in 1979 (50 ft.) and a large volume of material maintained by the committee's minority (Democratic) staff, 1983-86 (57 ft.). There are records for the following subcommittees: Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia (55 ft.); Federal Spending Practices and Open Government (36 ft.); Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Government Processes (33 ft., including some pre-1969 records); Intergovernmental Relations (37 ft.); Post Office and Civil

Service (1 ft.); and the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (see Chapter 11).

22.21 *Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 1969-76,* and *Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, 1977-86* (372 ft.): Major series for the full committee include legislative case files, general subject files, transcripts of hearings and executive sessions, "special actions," nomination files, executive communications, and petitions. There are also records for the following subcommittees: Energy Research and Development (4 ft.); Recreation and Renewable Resources (8 ft.); Parks (1 ft.); and Public Lands (20 ft.).

22.22 *Committee on the Judiciary, 1969-88* (1,245 ft.): Records of the full committee include legislative case files, legislative proposals, executive communications, petitions, transcripts of executive sessions, oversight records maintained by the minority (Democratic) staff (97th-98th Congresses only), and nomination files. There are also records of the committee's investigation of Robert Vesco (25 ft.). Most of the records, however, are from subcommittees, including the following: Antitrust and Monopoly (425 ft.); Administrative Practice and Procedure (36 ft.); Citizens and Shareholders Rights and Remedies (3 ft.); Constitutional Rights (see Chapter 13); the Constitution (93 ft.); Courts (36 ft.); Criminal Laws and Procedures (60 ft.); Immigration and Naturalization (20 ft.); Internal Security (see Chapter 13); To Investigate Activities of Individuals Representing the Interests of Foreign Governments—the Billy Carter-Libya Investigation (30 ft.); Juvenile Delinquency (45 ft.); National Penitentiaries (4 ft.); Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks (54 ft.); Refugees and Escapees (67 ft.); Regulatory Reform (1 ft.); Security and Terrorism (26 ft.); and Separation of Powers (48 ft.).

22.23 *Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, 1969-76,* and *Committee on Labor and Human Resources, 1977-86* (194 ft.): Records of both full committees include legislative files, subject files, executive communications, nomination files, and petitions. Records of their subcommittees also include legislative files, subject files, and records relating to oversight activities and hearings, among others. These subcommittees include Aging (11 ft.); Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism (3 ft.); Children and Youth (7 ft.); Child and Human Development (4 ft.); Employment, Poverty, and Migratory Labor (4 ft.); Family and Human Services (3 ft.); the Handicapped (11 ft.); Health and Scientific Research (5 ft.); Investigation and General Oversight (6 ft.); and Labor (5 ft.).

22.24 *Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, 1969-76* (33 ft.): The records consist of legislative case files, executive communications, and transcripts of executive sessions. The committee was eliminated in 1977 and thereafter jurisdiction over these subjects was assigned to the Committee on Governmental Affairs. The committee has a subcommittee now called the Subcommittee on Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service. Few of that subcommittee's records have been transferred to the National Archives.

22.25 *Committee on Public Works, 1969-76,* and *Committee on Environment and Public Works, 1977-86* (220 ft.): The records of these committees include legislative case files; executive communications; petitions; resolutions of State legislatures; nomination files; watershed projects reports; and records (for certain Congresses) relating to legislation on safe drinking water, regulatory reform and hazardous waste, disaster relief, and nuclear power. In addition to the Subcommittee on Roads, whose records are mentioned in Chapter 16, the following subcommittees also have transferred records to the National Archives: Environmental Pollution (61 ft.), Nuclear Regulation (14 ft.), and Water Resources (10 ft.).

22.26 *Committee on Rules and Administration, 1969-86* (113 ft.): Records of the committee include legislative case files, correspondence, administrative records, and a small number of executive communications and petitions. The committee maintained a historical subject file, 1945-86 (28 ft.), that covers many of the issues brought before the committee in the post-World War II era. There are also records relating to the Vice-Presidential nominations of Gerald R. Ford (1973) and Nelson A. Rockefeller (1974) and the impeachment of Judge Harry E. Claiborne (1986). For additional information, see paras. 22.37-22.38.

22.27 *Committee on Small Business, 1969-86* (224 ft.): The committee was a select committee until March 25, 1981, when the Senate approved S. Res. 101, 97th Cong., giving it standing committee status. Records for the committee, 1969-74 (91st-93d Congresses) are arranged by Congress in a central subject-numeric files classification scheme. There is a detailed unpublished finding aid for this period. Records for the 94th Congress are arranged in part by the classification scheme, but some are also intermixed with records of the 95th and 96th Congresses. Beginning with the 95th Congress, the records include papers of staff members (chief counsel, economist, professional staff), investigative files, legislative files, executive communications, press releases, and samples of correspondence.

22.28 *Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 1971-82* (55 ft.): Records include legislative files, subject files, executive communications, unprinted transcripts of hearings, and nomination files. Correspondence for the 97th Congress is on microfilm. There are no subcommittee records.

22.29 *Select and Special Committees, 1969-88* (746 ft.): There are legislative, investigative, and other records for the following subcommittees: Special Committee on Aging (18 ft.); Select Committee on Ethics (52 ft.); Select Committee on Indian Affairs (13 ft.); Select Committee on Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition (125 ft., see also paras. 22.35-22.36); Select Committee to Study the Law Enforcement Activities of Components of the Department of Justice—the ABSCAM Investigation (42 ft.); Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs (10 ft.); Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities (435 ft., see also paras. 22.33-22.34); Senate Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (11 ft.); Select Committee on Small Business (see Committee on Small Business, para. 22.27); Select Committee on Standards and Conduct (32 ft.); Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System (3 ft.); and Special Committee on National Emergencies and Delegated Emergency Powers (23 ft.).

22.30 Noncommittee records of the Senate include original Senate bills and related records of the Bill Clerk, 1969-86 (335 ft.); records of the Enrolling Clerk, 1977-86 (83 ft.); original nomination messages maintained by the Executive Clerk, 1977-86 (10 ft.); manuscript journals, roll call votes, and other records maintained by the Legislative Clerk, 1963-86 (60 ft.); lobbying reports and campaign contribution and expenditure reports maintained by the Office of Public Records, 1965-86 (166 ft., including microfilm); records of the Interparliamentary Services Office, 1963-82 (7 ft.); correspondence of the Office of Senate Chaplain, 1969-76 (1 ft.); case files of the Office of Legal Counsel, 1971-86 (2 ft., including microfiche); records of the Commission on the Operation of the Senate, 1975-77 (19 ft.); records relating to the 1985 Presidential inauguration maintained by the Senate Historical Office, 1984-85 (5 in.); records of the Sergeant at Arms, 1983-86 (3 ft., including video tapes); logbooks and correspondence maintained by the Office of the President of the Senate, 1969-80 (2 ft.); and electoral vote records, resignation letters, receipts, and other records maintained by the Secretary of the Senate, 1969-72 (5 ft.).

RECORDS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Records of the Committee on Foreign Relations

22.31 In 1986, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Richard Lugar of Indiana, authorized the National Archives to open for public inspection most of the committee's records in its custody. The records opened by Senator Lugar include the committee's treaty files, legislative case files, unclassified executive communications, and petitions and memorials. As a result of this decision, the quantity of recently opened records added to those records already open, such as unpublished transcripts of public hearings and certain declassified transcripts of executive sessions, makes the records of the Committee on Foreign Relations the most accessible of any congressional committee for this period.

22.32 Certain security-classified records, nomination files, and correspondence (such as the Carl Marcy Papers and the J. William Fulbright correspondence) that are less than 20 years old remain subject to the access provisions of S. Res. 474, 96th Cong. Still closed are records of subcommittees of the Foreign Relations Committee, including the Subcommittee on Surveillance, 1973-74 (1 ft.); the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, 1973-76 (35 ft.); the Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance, 1973-80 (27 ft.); and the Subcommittees on Foreign Economic Policy and International Economic Policy, 1973-78 (18 ft.). Some of these records are security-classified or were obtained under subpoena, and as such may be restricted for more than 20 years.

Records of the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities

22.33 These records document the activities and investigations of the so-called Senate Watergate or Ervin Committee (after its chairman, Samuel J. Ervin, Jr., of North Carolina). The committee was established by S. Res. 60, 93d Cong., approved February 7, 1973, to investigate illegal and improper activities alleged to have occurred during the 1972 Presidential campaign and election. The committee concluded its investigation on June 27, 1974, and pursuant to S. Res. 369, 93d Cong., transferred its records to the Library of Congress for safekeeping and preservation. The Library of Congress arranged, boxed, described, and stored the records, and in 1980, as authorized by the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, transferred the records to the National Archives.

22.34 The records (435 ft.) include the following series: Administrative files, consisting of staff travel and expense records, and personnel material; staff files, consisting of subject and case files of lawyers, investigators, and research assistants; security files, which are similar to the staff files, but were maintained separately; financial records obtained during the investigation; general files, including hearing exhibits, copies of the final report, newspaper clippings, and subpoenas, among other records; computer tapes; oversize items; transcripts of executive and public sessions; 104 rolls of negative 16mm microfilm; and 198 sound recordings. The Library of Congress prepared a shelf list for the records. A more detailed name index to the records is also available. Access to the records is not governed by S. Res. 474, 96th Cong., but rather by S. Res. 393, 96th Cong. The access rules are specified in the report on this resolution (S. Rpt. 647, 96th Cong. 2d sess., Serial 13322).

Select Committee on Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition

22.35 One of the most recent major accessions of Senate records transferred to the National Archives has come from the Select Committee on Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition, also known as the Senate Iran-Contra Committee. The Senate established the committee by its approval of S. Res. 23, 100th Cong., on January 6, 1987, to investigate arms sales to Iran, the possible diversion of funds to the Contras, violations of Federal law, and the involvement of National Security Council (NSC) staff in the conduct of foreign policy. This investigation was conducted jointly with the House Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran.

22.36 The Senate committee's most sensitive records are physically in the National Archives building but remain under the administrative control of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Less sensitive records are under the administrative control of the National Archives (125 ft.), but only a portion of these—the public hearing transcripts, hearing exhibits, the final report, press releases, newspaper clippings, videotapes of the hearings, and previously declassified documents—are accessible to the public. Questions regarding access to committee records other than those already in the public domain should be directed to the Senate's Office of Legal Counsel.

Records Relating to the Impeachment of Judge Harry E. Claiborne

22.37 For the first time since 1935, the Senate held in 1986 an impeachment trial for a Federal official, Judge Harry E. Claiborne of the District of Nevada. In 1984, Judge Claiborne had been convicted in Federal Court of income tax fraud. A specially appointed committee, chaired by Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland, heard testimony on the four articles of impeachment voted by the House. On October 9, 1986, Judge Claiborne was convicted on three of the four articles and removed from office.

22.38 The records of the impeachment (7 ft.) were maintained by the Committee on Rules and Administration and include transcripts of open and closed hearings and committee meetings; pleadings filed by the House of Representatives and Judge Claiborne; copies of testimony from Claiborne's two District Court trials; legal files containing the indictment, appellate decisions, and Internal Revenue Service decisions relevant to Claiborne's trials; material relating to impeachment precedents; and administrative correspondence and other records. There is also one computer tape containing the text of executive session transcripts.

Videotapes of Senate Floor Proceedings

22.39 On February 27, 1986, the Senate approved S. Res. 28, 99th Cong., to establish a test period during which the floor proceedings of the Senate, except for closed-door sessions, would be broadcast on closed circuit television. At the end of the trial, the Senate judged the experiment a success and in July 1986 regular coverage over the C-SPAN cable network began. Since then, the Sergeant at Arms has been responsible for the maintenance of these tapes, and it is anticipated that copies of the tapes will be available to the public at both the National Archives and the Library of Congress.

APPENDIX A: OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED MAJORITY LEADERS

Congress (Dates)	Leader (Party—State)
62d (1911-1913)	Shelby M. Cullom, R-IL
63d (1913-1915)	John W. Kern, D-IN
64th (1915-1917)	John W. Kern, D-IN
65th (1917-1919)	Thomas S. Martin, D-VA
66th (1919-1921)	Henry Cabot Lodge, R-MA
67th (1921-1923)	Henry Cabot Lodge, R-MA
68th (1923-1924)	Henry Cabot Lodge, R-MA
(1924-1925)	Charles Curtis, R-KS
69th (1925-1927)	Charles Curtis, R-KS
70th (1927-1929)	Charles Curtis, R-KS
71st (1929-1931)	James E. Watson, R-IN
72d (1931-1933)	James E. Watson, R-IN
73d (1933-1935)	Joseph T. Robinson, D-AK
74th (1935-1937)	Joseph T. Robinson, D-AK
75th (1937)	Joseph T. Robinson, D-AK
(1937-1939)	Alben W. Barkley, D-KY
76th (1939-1941)	Alben W. Barkley, D-KY
77th (1941-1943)	Alben W. Barkley, D-KY
78th (1943-1945)	Alben W. Barkley, D-KY
79th (1945-1947)	Alben W. Barkley, D-KY
80th (1947-1949)	Wallace H. White, Jr., R-ME
81st (1949-1951)	Scott W. Lucas, D-IL
82d (1951-1953)	Ernest W. McFarland, D-AZ
83d (1953)	Robert A. Taft, R-OH
(1953-1955)	William F. Knowland, R-CA
84th (1955-1957)	Lyndon B. Johnson, D-TX
85th (1957-1959)	Lyndon B. Johnson, D-TX
86th (1959-1961)	Lyndon B. Johnson, D-TX
87th (1961-1963)	Mike Mansfield, D-MT
88th (1963-1965)	Mike Mansfield, D-MT
89th (1965-1967)	Mike Mansfield, D-MT
90th (1967-1969)	Mike Mansfield, D-MT
91st (1969-1971)	Mike Mansfield, D-MT
92d (1971-1973)	Mike Mansfield, D-MT
93d (1973-1975)	Mike Mansfield, D-MT
94th (1975-1977)	Mike Mansfield, D-MT
95th (1977-1979)	Robert C. Byrd, D-WV
96th (1979-1981)	Robert C. Byrd, D-WV
97th (1981-1983)	Howard H. Baker, Jr., R-TN
98th (1983-1984)	Howard H. Baker, Jr., R-TN
99th (1985-1987)	Robert J. Dole, R-KS
100th (1987-1989)	Robert C. Byrd, D-WV

APPENDIX B: OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED MINORITY LEADERS

Congress (Dates)	Leader (Party—State)
62d (1911-1913)	Thomas S. Martin, D-VA
63d (1913-1915)	Jacob H. Gallinger, R-NH
64th (1915-1917)	Jacob H. Gallinger, R-NH
65th (1917-1918)	Jacob H. Gallinger, R-NH
(1918-1919)	Henry Cabot Lodge, R-MA
66th (1919)	Thomas S. Martin, D-VA
(1920-1921)	Oscar W. Underwood, D-AL
67th (1921-1923)	Oscar W. Underwood, D-AL
68th (1923-1925)	Joseph T. Robinson, D-AK
69th (1925-1927)	Joseph T. Robinson, D-AK
70th (1927-1929)	Joseph T. Robinson, D-AK
71st (1929-1931)	Joseph T. Robinson, D-AK
72d (1931-1933)	Joseph T. Robinson, D-AK
73d (1933-1935)	Charles L. McNary, R-OR
74th (1935-1937)	Charles L. McNary, R-OR
75th (1937-1939)	Charles L. McNary, R-OR
76th (1939-1941)	Charles L. McNary, R-OR
77th (1941-1943)	Charles L. McNary, R-OR
78th (1943-1945)	Charles L. McNary, R-OR
79th (1945-1947)	Wallace H. White, Jr., R-ME
80th (1947-1949)	Alben W. Barkley, D-KY
81st (1949-1951)	Kenneth S. Wherry, R-NB
82d (1951)	Kenneth S. Wherry, R-NB
(1952-1953)	Styles Bridges, R-NH
83d (1953-1955)	Lyndon B. Johnson, D-TX
84th (1955-1957)	William F. Knowland, R-CA
85th (1957-1959)	William F. Knowland, R-CA
86th (1959-1961)	Everett McKinley Dirksen, R-IL
87th (1961-1963)	Everett McKinley Dirksen, R-IL
88th (1963-1965)	Everett McKinley Dirksen, R-IL
89th (1965-1967)	Everett McKinley Dirksen, R-IL
90th (1967-1969)	Everett McKinley Dirksen, R-IL
91st (1969)	Everett McKinley Dirksen, R-IL
(1969-1971)	Hugh Scott, R-PA
92d (1971-1973)	Hugh Scott, R-PA
93d (1973-1975)	Hugh Scott, R-PA
94th (1975-1977)	Hugh Scott, R-PA
95th (1977-1979)	Howard H. Baker, Jr., R-TN
96th (1979-1981)	Howard H. Baker, Jr., R-TN
97th (1981-1983)	Robert C. Byrd, D-WV
98th (1983-1985)	Robert C. Byrd, D-WV
99th (1985-1987)	Robert C. Byrd, D-WV
100th (1987-1989)	Robert J. Dole, R-KS

APPENDIX C: SECRETARIES OF THE SENATE

A historical summary of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate and the individuals who held that office is contained in remarks of Senator Robert C. Byrd, *Congressional Record*, June 13, 1980.

Dates of Service	**Secretary**
1789-1814	Samuel Allyne Otis
1814-1825	Charles Cutts
1825-1836	Walter Lowrie
1836-1861	Asbury Dickins
1861-1868	John W. Forney
1868-1879	George C. Gorham
1879-1881	John C. Burch
1881-1883	Francis E. Shober (acting Secretary)
1883-1893	Anson G. McCook
1893-1900	William Ruffin Cox
1900-1913	Charles G. Bennett
1913-1919	James M. Baker
1919-1925	George A. Sanderson
1925-1933	Edwin Pope Thayer
1933-1945	Edwin A. Halsey
1945	Leslie Biffle (acting Secretary)
1945-1947	Leslie Biffle
1947-1949	Carl A. Loeffler
1949-1953	Leslie Biffle
1953-1955	J. Mark Trice
1955-1965	Felton M. Johnston
1966	Emery L. Frazier
1966-1977	Francis R. Valeo
1977-1981	J. Stanley Kimmitt
1981-1985	William Hildenbrand
1985-1987	Jo-Ann L. Coe
1987-present	Walter J. Stewart

APPENDIX D: SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Many books, articles, and doctoral dissertations have addressed the history and development of the legislative process of Congress. The purpose of this brief select bibliography is to highlight those works among the thousands of publications produced by the disciplines of history, political science, and library science that relate most directly to the records of Congress or the histories of Senate committees, or in some way illustrate noteworthy practices of the Senate. Some of the publications cited are finding aids to published and unpublished records (except those produced by the National Archives, which are listed in Appendix G) and other reference works; others are historical surveys, monographs, unpublished doctoral dissertations, journal articles, contemporary accounts, and Senate documents and committee prints. Biographies of Senators have been excluded deliberately.

Entries are arranged in three subdivisions. The first is a list of histories of the Senate and general reference works, several of which are indispensible to the study of Congress; the second is a list of publications concerning standing committees of the Senate, arranged by name of committee as presently designated; and the third lists publications that concern select, special, or joint committees.

For a more extensive bibliography of historical publications on the Senate, see Richard A. Baker's *The United States Senate: A Historical Bibliography* (1977). For a comprehensive bibliography of published sources and doctoral dissertations concerning Congress, see *The United States Congress: A Bibliography*, by Robert U. Goelert and John R. Sayre. Each of these bibliographies is cited below.

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APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY OF LEGISLATIVE AND ARCHIVAL TERMS

The following glossary of legislative and archival terms is selective, covering terms used in the text of this volume to describe the records of the Senate, the offices and types of committees that created and/or maintained them, and the legislative processes that resulted in the creation of the records. It does not include most of the technical procedural terms used by Congress. For definitions of these terms, see *Congressional Quarterly's Guide to Congress*. Third Edition. (Washington: 1982).

Accompanying papers: see **Bills and resolutions**.

Adjournment sine die: Adjournment without definitely fixing a day for reconvening; literally "adjournment without a day." Usually used to denote the final adjournment of a session of Congress.

Administrative records: See **Housekeeping records**.

Act: (1) As used by Congress, a bill that has been passed by one House and engrossed. (2) As commonly used, a bill that has been passed by both Houses of Congress, enrolled and either signed by the President or passed over his veto. See **Bill, Private law, Public law, and veto**.

Agree to: To act favorably on an amendment to a bill, a simple resolution, a concurrent resolution, or a motion. See **Pass**.

Amendment: (1) A change made in a proposed bill or resolution after it has been formally introduced. An amendment may be proposed by the committee to which the bill or resolution was referred, or it may be proposed by a Member from the floor of either House when it is brought up for consideration. All amendments must be agreed to by a majority of the Members voting in the House where the amendment is proposed. (2) A change in the Constitution. Such an amendment is usually proposed in the form of a **joint resolution** of Congress, which may originate in either House. If passed, it does not go to the President for his approval but is submitted directly to the States for ratification.

Architect of the Capitol: The official who acts as the agent of Congress and is responsible for the maintenance of the Capitol and its grounds, House and Senate Office Buildings, Capitol Power Plant, Senate garage, R. A. Taft Memorial, buildings and grounds of the Supreme Court and Library of Congress, and operation of the Botanic Gardens and the Senate and House restaurants. The architect is responsible for the acquisition of property and the planning and construction of congressional buildings. He or she assists in deciding which works of art, historical objects, and exhibits are to be accepted for display in the Capitol and the House and Senate Office Buildings. The flag office that flies American flags over the Capitol is under his or her direction.

Archives: (1) The noncurrent records of an organization preserved because of their enduring value; also referred to, in this sense, as archival materials or holdings. See **Permanent records**. (2) The agency responsible for preserving this material. (3) The building where such materials are located.

Arrangement: (1) The order in which documents are filed. The result of organizing archives in accordance with accepted archival principles at several levels including but not confined to the record group, subgroup, series, file unit, and document. (2) A logical plan for organizing records, such as chronologically, numerically, or alphabetically by name or subject. (3) The process of packing, labeling, and shelving of records and manuscripts intended to achieve physical or administrative control and basic identification of the holdings. The term "unarranged" refers to materials that have no apparent systematic order applied to them. See **Processing**.

Bill: A written presentation to a legislative body proposing certain legislation for enactment into law. Bills may originate in either House, except as noted below, and must be passed by both Houses and approved by the President before they become law or, if disapproved by the President, must be passed over his veto by two-thirds vote of each House. If a bill is passed within the 10-day period preceding a Congressional adjournment, the President may withhold approval and the bill will die (**pocket veto**). Bills for raising revenue, according to the Constitution, must originate in the House of Representatives, and bills for appropriating money customarily originate in the House. A bill is referred to in the following manner: S. 120, 70th Cong., 1st sess.

> **Original bill**: A bill in the form in which it was introduced, handwritten or typewritten or a printed copy of a like bill that had been introduced in an earlier Congress. The bill, after introduction, is assigned a number and is printed.
>
> **Bill file (legislative case file)**: A type of case file containing materials relating to a particular bill. It may include some or all of the following: Copies of bills, reports, committee prints, and printed hearings and transcripts of executive session hearings. Other equivalent terms are "papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions" and "accompanying papers." See **Bills and resolutions**.
>
> **Engrossed bill**: The final printed copy of a bill as it passed the House of origin and is sent to the other House for further action, or having passed the other House also, is sent back to the House of origin for enrollment. The engrossed copy of a bill that has passed both Houses together with its engrossed amendments is the official working copy from which an enrolled bill is prepared.
>
> **Enrolled bill**: The final copy of an engrossed bill that has passed both Houses, embodying all amendments. Such a bill is printed on paper (formerly copied by a clerk in a fair, round hand on parchment) and is signed first by the Speaker of the House and second by the President of the Senate. On the back is an attestation by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be, indicating the House of origin. The enrolled bill is presented to the President for his approval or disapproval. Some enrolled bills that were vetoed are among the records of the House of Representatives or Senate. Approved bills are in Record Group 11, General Records of the U.S. Government in the National Archives, those approved before May 24, 1950, having been received from the Secretary of State and those after that date from the Office of the Federal Register. See **Veto**.

Bills and resolutions, papers accompanying or supporting specific (legislative case files): A series that includes a broad variety of types of published and manuscript documents supporting private bills, 50th-56th Congresses. Also a records series beginning in 1901 (57th Cong.) that contains similar records on both public and private bills. Their arrangement is described in Chapter 20. In many instances, the latter records are limited to copies of public and private bills and resolutions for the Senate and those House bills and resolutions considered in the Senate. However, individual case files may also contain correspondence, unprinted transcripts of hearings, and other unpublished material. In a few instances, records of special subcommittees investigating or studying a particular matter pursuant to a simple Senate resolution are also in this series. Beginning in 1947, the primary arrangement of the records is by the committee to which the bill or resolution was referred. Since 1947, the case files contain fundamentally the same type of records, although some are thicker due to voluminous public correspondence.

Calendar: A record of the order in which bills are to be taken up for consideration. In the Senate, all legislative matters reported from a committee go on a calendar. They are listed there in order, but may be called up irregularly by the **majority leader** either by a motion to do so or by obtaining the unanimous consent of the Senate. The **minority leader** and other Senators are consulted to assure unanimous consent. Only through successful **cloture** votes can debate be limited on bills thus called up. There are two other calendars in the Senate:

> **Committee calendar**: A calendar that is used by a committee to record bills and joint resolutions referred to it and to indicate the order in which they are to be taken up for consideration. Committees sometimes include additional information in their published calendar. See **Docket**.
>
> **Executive calendar**: This is a nonlegislative calendar in the Senate on which Presidential documents such as treaties and nominations are listed.

Case file: A file unit containing material relating to a specific transaction, event, person, project, or subject. A legislative case file (also known as a **bill file or papers accompanying or supporting specific bills and resolutions**) may cover one or many subjects that relate to a particular piece of legislation. A project case file may also cover many subjects pertaining to one main activity. The contents of investigative case files vary depending on the practice of individual committees. See **Program records**.

Certificates of election: See **Election records**.

Chronological file: See **Reading file**.

Cloture: In general, the parliamentary procedure by which debate is closed and the measure under discussion is put to an immediate vote. In the Senate, in slightly modified form, it is the process by which a filibuster can be ended in the Senate other than by unanimous consent. A motion for cloture can apply to any measure before the Senate, including a proposal to change the Chamber's rules. A cloture motion requires the signatures of 16 Senators to be introduced, and the cloture motion must obtain the votes of three-fifths of the entire Senate membership (60 if there are no vacancies) to end a filibuster; or, on a cloture motion to end a filibuster against a proposal to amend the standing rules of the Senate, a two-thirds vote of Senators present and voting is required. The cloture request is put to a roll call vote 1 hour after the Senate meets on the second day following introduction of the motion. If approved, cloture limits each Senator to 1 hour of debate. The bill or amendment in question comes to a final vote after 100 hours of consideration (including debate time and the time it takes to conduct roll calls, quorum calls and other procedural motions). See **Filibuster**.

Committee: A body of Members directed to consider some matter of business (e.g., investigations or legislation) and to report thereon to the respective House for further action. Membership of committees is limited, except for Committees of the Whole. Only the full committee can report legislation for action by the Senate or the House.

> **Conference committee**: A committee whose members are drawn from both Houses to resolve disagreements on a bill passed in different versions in each House. It is composed usually of the ranking Members of the committees of each House that originally considered the legislation. Its Senate Members are appointed by the President of the Senate and its House Members are appointed by the Speaker. Members of conference committees are referred to as "managers" or "conferees."
>
> **Joint committee**: A committee consisting of Members of both Houses and having jurisdiction over matters of joint interest. It can be either a joint standing committee or a joint select committee.
>
> **Select or special committee**: A committee appointed to perform a special function that is beyond the authority or capacity of a standing committee. A select committee is usually created by a simple resolution, which outlines its duties and powers, and its Members are appointed under the rules of their respective Houses. A select committee expires on completion of its assigned duties. In modern times, most select and special committees are investigative in nature rather than legislative.
>
> **Standing committee**: A committee permanently authorized by Senate or House rules. The membership is elected on motion or resolution from the floor at the beginning of each Congress. The first standing committees of the Senate were established in 1816. Since then, the number of standing committees and the number of members of each committee has varied significantly. The number of Senate committees was drastically reduced in 1921 and to a lesser extent by the **Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946**. The powers and duties of each committee were not specified in the rules of the Senate until the effective date at the beginning of the 80th Congress in 1947.
>
> **Subcommittee**: A subdivision of a standing committee that considers specified matters and reports back to the full committee.

Committee hearing: See **Hearing**.

Committee jurisdiction: The sphere or limits of authority of a Senate standing committee. Since 1947, Senate Rule XXV has defined each standing committee's jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of select and special committees is defined by their authorizing resolution. The Presiding Officer must refer bills to the appropriate committee that has subject matter jurisdiction, but the decision may be appealed by a Senator from the floor. Proposed legislation may be referred to two or more committees jointly or sequentially upon motion by both **majority** and **minority leaders**. A committee has a right to originate measures in accordance with its jurisdiction. See **Committee** and **Refer**.

Committee meeting minutes: See **Minute book**.

Committee papers: A series of documents created or received by a committee in the course of considering proposed legislation or in conducting investigations. They may consist of correspondence, hearings, reports, minutes of meetings, dockets, calendars, and miscellaneous work papers. The content of the series varies considerably through time.

Committee print: A type of committee publication related to a committee's legislative or research activities. This type of publication is prepared as background information principally for the benefit of the members of the committee, and published in very limited quantities. The committee print sometimes compares two or more pieces of similar legislation in order to point out differences between or among the bills, a so-called comparative committee print. Committee prints may also be confidential or security-classified publications. Committee prints do not bear serial numbers and are not necessarily included in the *Monthly Catalog*, and may also be excluded from Congressional Information Service abstracts because of the subject matter of the publication.

Concurrent resolution: See **Resolution**.

Conference: A meeting of representatives of the two Houses for the purpose of reaching agreement on conflicting versions of a bill or joint resolution or parts thereof passed in each House in order to have an agreed-upon version to send to the President. The conference version of the bill approved by a majority of the conferees (Senate) and managers (House) appointed by each Chamber to this ad hoc committee must be passed by both Houses before being sent to the President. See **Committee**, thereunder **Conference committee**; see also **Report**, thereunder **Conference committee report**.

Congress: (1) The national legislature as a whole, including both the Senate and the House. (2) The united body of Senators and Representatives for any term of 2 years for which the whole body is chosen. A Congress lasts for a period of 2 years and usually has two sessions, but it has consisted of three or more sessions. Before the adoption of the 20th Amendment to the Constitution in 1933, a session of Congress began on the first Monday in December of each year, each odd numbered year marking the beginning of a new Congress. Now a regular session of Congress begins in January of each year and a new Congress begins in January every odd year.

Congressional Record: The daily, printed account of the proceedings in both the House and Senate Chambers, showing substantially verbatim debate, statements and a record of floor action. Highlights of legislative and committee action are embodied in a "Daily Digest" section of the Record, and Members are entitled to have their extraneous remarks printed in an appendix known as "Extension of Remarks." Members may edit and revise remarks made on the floor during debate, and quotations from debate reported by the press are not always found in the Record. The Congressional Record is printed for the convenience of the Members. The only official record kept of the proceedings of the Senate or House is the **Journal** of each body.

Congressional Serial Set: A special edition of publications of the U.S. and Senate and House and such other publications as Congress orders to be printed in it, also known as Congressional Edition, Congressional Set, Serial Set, and United States Serial Set. The reports and documents of the Senate and the House that make up the set are assigned numbers within each Congress and category. The volumes of the set are numbered serially beginning in 1817 and continuing in an unbroken sequence to the present. The Serial Set is available at designated **depository libraries** throughout the United States. Each publication is entered and identified in the *Monthly Catalog*. See **Document** and **Report**. Since 1969, items in the *Congressional Serial Set* are cited in the following manner: S. Doc. 91-1.

Contingent fund: A sum appropriated for lawful but miscellaneous expenses of each House. The Secretary of the Senate maintains that body's account, which includes purchase of stationery, newspapers, and many other incidental expenses.

Credentials: See **Election records**.

Depository: A place where archives, records, or manuscripts are kept, synonymous with **repository**.

Depository libraries: During the 19th century, Congress enacted specific acts or resolutions to provide for the distribution of published congressional documents. These publications were usually sent to Governors of the States and territories, universities, and historical societies. By the 1920's, the current system evolved, with a list of designated depository libraries through which documents published by the Government Printing Office are distributed. There are some 1,300 depository libraries, scattered in every congressional district in the United States and in its territories. Regional depository libraries (two per State) permanently keep depository material received from the Superintendent of Public Documents. A complete listing of the depository libraries is available from the Joint Committee on Printing. In addition, a number of foreign institutions, while they are not part of the depository library system, collect large numbers of United States documents.

Description: In archives, the process of establishing intellectual control over holdings through the preparation of **finding aids**. See **Processing**.

Docket: A book in which all matters referred to a committee for its consideration are registered numerically, together with the actions taken on them. See also **Calendar**, thereunder **Committee calendar**.

Document: (1) A physical entity of any substance on which is recorded all or part of a work or multiple works. Documents include books and booklike materials, printed sheets, graphics, manuscripts, audiorecordings, video recordings, motion pictures, and machine readable data files. (2) A general term used to designate official materials issued in the name of the Senate or House. (3) Beginning with the 15th Congress, the copy of material that was printed by order of the Senate or House. Printed documents consisted of two kinds from the 30th through the 53d Congresses, executive and miscellaneous, described below. This distinction has disappeared and Senate documents are referred to in the following manner: S. Doc. 25, 54th Cong., 1st sess.

Executive document: A document that originated with an agency in the executive branch of the Government and was printed by order of the Senate or the House. Senate executive documents were numbered in each Congress and were designated in the following manner: S. Ex. Doc. 19, 30th Cong., 1st sess. In 1895, the series was consolidated with the Miscellaneous Document series, and the resulting series became known simply as Senate Documents.

Miscellaneous documents: Petitions, memorials, communications from nongovernment sources, special reports, reports from independent agencies, and other miscellaneous items that were ordered printed by the Senate or the House. Senate miscellaneous documents were numbered in each Congress and designated in the following manner: S. Misc. Doc. 23, 53d Cong., 1st sess. In 1895 this series was consolidated with the Executive Document series, and the resulting series became known simply as Senate Documents. See **Executive communications** and **Presidential messages**.

Election records: Senators' credentials and teller reports of Presidential electoral votes.

Credentials of Senators: Certificates of election of Members that are properly executed are prima facie evidence of lawful election entitling Members to their respective seats. Article 1, section 5, of the Constitution gives each House the power to judge elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members.

Contested election case records: Records gathered by Senate or House election committees relate to the settlement of disputed elections. The papers of the committee typically include: Depositions, answers to allegations, notices of contest, transcripts of testimony, and newspaper clippings. These records are distinctly different from several other series relating to elections because they deal only with cases in dispute, not elections generally, for any Congress.

Electoral college: See **Electors**.

Electoral vote: (1) The vote cast by an elector for the President of the United States. (2) The aggregation of the votes of all electors in a Presidential election.

Electors: Those chosen by vote of the people to the electoral college, the function of which is to elect the President of the United States. Each State has as many electors as it has Members of the House plus its two Members of the Senate.

Endorsement: The writing on the outside or cover of a bill, report, petition, memorial, or other document, giving a brief description of the document, by whom submitted or presented, date of referral, and either the name of the committee to which it was referred or other disposition that might have been made.

Executive communications: Reports and other communications to the Congress from the executive branch, often printed as Senate or House **documents**. Executive communications include periodic and one-time reports, commentaries on proposed legislation, and legislative proposals. A special type of executive communication is the **Presidential message**. These also may propose new legislation for consideration by the Congress or veto legislation passed by the Congress. Also included is the statement by the President when signing a bill into law, which describes the benefits to be derived from the new law and acknowledges the legislators and other interested parties who were closely associated with promoting the legislation. Some agency reports are transmitted by Presidential message. However, most come directly from the reporting agency.

Executive department: One of the major functional subdivisions of the executive branch of the Government, the head of which is a member of the President's Cabinet. See **Independent agency**.

Executive document: See Document.

Executive hearing: See Hearing.

Executive Journal: See **Journal**.

Federal Register: (1) The daily publication, *Federal Register*. (2) An office in the National Archives and Records Administration that compiles and publishes the daily *Federal Register* of rules, regulations, and notices from Government agencies; also publishes *Code of Federal Regulations, United States Government Manual, Compilation of Presidential Documents, Public Papers of the President, United States Statutes at Large* and **slip laws**.

Filibuster: A time-delaying tactic associated with the Senate and used by a minority in an effort to prevent a vote on a bill or amendment that probably would pass if voted on directly. The most common method is to take advantage of the Senate's rules permitting unlimited debate, but other forms of parliamentary maneuvering may be used. See **Cloture**.

Finding aids: The descriptive matter, published and unpublished, created by an originating office, an archival agency, or a manuscript repository, to establish physical or administrative and intellectual control over records and other holdings.

Fiscal year: The 12-month period used in accounting for the receipt and expenditure of funds from the U.S. Treasury. The Government was on a calendar fiscal year basis from 1789 through 1842. A separate report was issued for the first 6 months of 1843. The fiscal year was defined as July 1 to the following June 30 for the years from 1843 through 1975. The 1976 fiscal year began July 1, 1975, but did not end until September 30, 1976. The 1977 fiscal year and all succeeding fiscal years began on October 1 and continued through the following September 30.

Government Printing Office: The agency in the legislative branch that prints and binds, either in-house or on a commercial contract, all congressional publications as well as publications of Departments and agencies of the Federal Government. Responsibilities include furnishing inks, paper, and printing supplies to Government agencies on request; distributing and selling Government publications; cataloging and maintaining a library collection of its publications; and operating an exchange account for publications allotted to Members. See *Congressional Record*, *Congressional Serial Set*, *Monthly Catalog*, and *United States Code*.

Hearing: (1) A meeting of a Senate Committee at which interested parties give testimony during the consideration of proposed legislation or during an investigation. (2) The recorded testimony presented at such a hearing. At hearings on legislation, witnesses usually include experts in the matter under consideration, Government officials, and spokesmen for persons affected by the bill or bills under study. Committees sometimes use their subpoena power to summon reluctant witnesses.

> **Executive hearing or executive session**: (1) A closed hearing that bars the public and press. (2) The recorded testimony presented at such a hearing. It is rarely printed with the exception of Senate hearings on nominations of certain Government officers subject to advice and consent. If not a separate series, the record is typically found among **committee papers** or **legislative case files**; they are occasionally found in **nomination records** of certain committees.
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> **Public hearing**: (1) A hearing that is open to the public and the press. (2) The recorded testimony presented at such a hearing. It is usually printed and is distributed by the committee conducting the hearing.

Housekeeping records: Records of a committee or an officer of Congress that relate to the administrative budget of Congress, including accounting, personnel, supply, and similar administrative or facilitative operations normally common to most organizations, as distinguished from program or substantive records that relate to the organization's primary functions. See **Program records**.

Impeachment: The bringing of charges against an official of the Government that question his or her right or qualifications to hold office. Maladministration or misconduct while in office is usually the basis of the charges. Impeachment charges are made by the House of Representatives. The trial of an impeached officer is conducted before the Senate. The Chief Justice of the United States presides when the President of the United States is being tried.

Independent agency: An agency of the executive branch of the Government that operates independently of an executive Department. The head of an independent agency is not a member of the President's Cabinet.

Intrinsic value: In manuscript appraisal, the worth, in monetary terms, of a document dependent upon some unique factor, such as its age, the circumstances regarding its creation, a signature, or an attached seal. In archival terms, it is those permanently valuable records that have qualities and characteristics that make the records in their original form the only archivally acceptable form for preservation. The qualities or characteristics that determine intrinsic value may be physical or intellectual; that is, they may relate to the physical base of the record and the means by which information is recorded on it or they may relate to the information contained in the record. Records with intrinsic value may be retained for either their evidential or informational value.

Inventory: (1) A basic archival **finding aid** usually describing the records of a Federal agency or part of an agency. It generally includes a brief history of the organization and functions of the agency whose records are being described; a description of each record series (giving as a minimum such data as title, dates, quantity, arrangement, and sometimes relationships to other series and description of significant subject content); and, if appropriate, appendixes that provide such supplementary information as a filing scheme, a glossary of abbreviations and special terms, lists of folder headings on special subjects, or indexes. (2) In records management, a survey of records prior to development of records disposition schedules.

Investigative case file: See **Case file**.

Joint committee: See **Committee**.

Joint resolution: See **Resolution**.

Journal: The official record (required by the Constitution in Article 1, section 5) of the legislative proceedings on the floor of the Senate, which is read each day and approved. The Journal records the actions taken, but, unlike the *Congressional Record*, it does not include the substantially verbatim report of speeches, debates, etc. The Journal is printed, but the manuscript may be available in two forms, rough and finished. The rough journal consists of the first draft of the proceedings that is drafted from the **minute book**. The finished journal is generally prepared from the rough journal after it has been revised and corrected. The finished journal is used as copy for the printer. The manuscript journal, after being edited and proofread by the Public Printer, is bound and returned to the Secretary of the Senate. Executive proceedings of the Senate relating to treaties and nominations are officially records in the *Executive Journal*.

Jurisdiction: See **Committee jurisdiction**.

Law: See **Private law and Public law**.

Lay on the Table: See **Table**.

Legislative case file: See **Bills and resolutions and Case file**.

Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946: An act (Public Law 79-601), under which the 33 Senate committees of the 79th Congress were consolidated into 15, effective January 2, 1947. The jurisdiction of each new committee was specified, and committees were required to exercise continuous oversight over the agencies under their jurisdiction. All official committee records were to be kept separate from the congressional office records of the Member serving as chairman.

Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970: An act (Public Law 91-510) that had less impact on the Senate than on the House because a 100-member body was more accessible and less structured than a 435-member one. Because there were fewer Members, important committee assignments were more easily obtained, but the number of them permitted to be held by each Member was limited. Senate legislative prerogatives were not restricted; therefore Senators were free to propose floor amendments. Senate votes were recorded on major bills and amendments so Members were more accountable to the public. TV and radio coverage and access was established and broadcasts of committee hearings permitted.

Majority leader: The officer who is elected by his party colleagues as the majority party's legislative strategist. In the Senate, in consultation with the minority leader and other colleagues, the majority leader directs the legislative schedule for the chamber. The majority leader also is the party's spokesman and chief strategist.

Majority whip: In effect, the assistant majority leader, in either House. The majority whip's helps marshal majority forces in support of party strategy and legislation.

Manual: The official handbook in each House prescribing in detail its organization, procedures, and operations.

Memorial: See **Petition**.

Minority leader: Floor leader for the minority party in each Chamber.

Minority whip: The assistant leader for the minority party.

Minute book. (1) A record of the proceedings of either House that contains a brief outline of proceedings as they occur. The minute book is used to prepare the **Journal**. (2) A committee record in the form of notes or brief summary of the committee's proceedings.

Miscellaneous document: See **Document**.

Monthly Catalog: The *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications* that is issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Subjects are derived from Library of Congress subject headings. The catalog consists of an entry for each new publication and seven indexes—author, title, subject, series/report number, contract number, stock number, and title keyword. The catalog was first issued in 1895.

Motion: A proposal made to a deliberative body for its approval or disapproval. A motion may be made orally. However, the Presiding Officer may require a Senate motion to be put in writing. The precedence of motions, and whether they are debatable, is set forth in the House and Senate manuals.

Nomination records: Records relating to persons nominated by the President to positions for which Senatorial advice and consent is required. Records about a particular nomination, 1789-1946, usually consist of copies of President's messages and related papers. Beginning in 1947, most standing committees have some nominations records, in addition to the nomination messages that are maintained by the Office of the Secretary of the Senate.

Nonrecord: Material not usually included within the definition of records, such as unofficial copies of documents kept only for convenience or reference, stocks of publications and processed documents, and library or museum material intended solely for reference or exhibition.

Office of record: An office designated as the official custodian of records for specified programs, activities, or transactions of the Senate or House. For example, the official Senate personnel records are kept by the Senate Disbursing Office.

Override a veto: To enact a bill without the President's signature after the President has disapproved it and returned it to Congress with his objections. To override a veto the Constitution (article 1, section 7) requires a two-thirds majority recorded vote in each Chamber. The question put to each House is: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" See **Veto**.

Papers: (1) A natural accumulation of personal and family materials, as distinct from **records**. (2) A general term used to designate more than one type of manuscript material. See **Personal papers (of a Member)**.

Parliamentarian: The officer who is responsible for advising Presiding Officers and Members on parliamentary procedures; for preparing and maintaining compilations of the precedents of the Senate; and for referral of bills, resolutions, and other communications to the appropriate committees.

Pass: To act favorably on a bill or a joint resolution. See **Agree to**.

Permanent records: Records of an office or committee of the legislative branch, appraised as having enduring value because they document the organization and functions of the committee or office that created or received them and/or because they contain significant information on persons, things, problems, and conditions with which the committee or office dealt.

Personal papers (of a Member): An accumulation of private documents of an individual, belonging to him or her and subject to his or her disposition. Members may use courtesy storage at Federal records centers operated by the National Archives and Records Administration, but must find a permanent depository 90 days after leaving office. See **Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946**.

Petition: A type of document, similar to a **memorial**, submitted to the Congress asking that some action be taken by the Government or taking a positive stand on an issue. Generally speaking, in the late 18th and 19th centuries a petition, unlike a memorial, included a prayer (e.g., petition of John Smith praying that his claim be granted). Memorials also express opposition to ("remonstrate against") some pending action. In modern usage, there is no apparent difference between a memorial and a petition, and petition has become the commonly accepted generic term. A similar statement transmitted to Congress by a legislative body such as a State legislature takes the form of a resolution and is sometimes termed a memorial. See **Refer**.

Pocket veto: See **Veto**.

Precedent: A preceding instance or case that serves as an example for subsequent cases. The Presiding Officer gives precedent its proper influence. Several publications of compiled precedents prepared by the Senate **Parliamentarian** have been issued but on an infrequent basis.

Preliminary inventory: See **Inventory**.

Preservation (archival): (1) Adequate protection, care, and maintenance of archives and manuscripts. (2) Specific measures, individual and collective, undertaken for the repair, maintenance, restoration, or protection of documents. (3) A basic responsibility of an archival repository.

President of the Senate: Under the Constitution, the Vice President of the United States presides over the Senate. In the absence of the Vice President, a **president pro tempore (president for the time being)** presides.

President pro tempore (president for the time being): The chief officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President. He is elected by his fellow Senators. The recent practice has been to elect to office the Senator of the majority party with the longest period of continuous Senate service.

Presidential messages: Communications to Congress delivered by the President in person or in writing as provided for under the Constitution (article 2, section 3). Those in writing are usually communicated on the same day to both Houses. Only messages of great importance are delivered in person. See **Executive communications**.

Private law: An act granting a pension, authorizing payment of a claim, or affording another form of relief to a private individual or legal entity.

Processing: The activities intended to facilitate the use of personal papers and manuscript collections generally comparable to arrangement, description, and preservation of archival material.

Program records: Records created or received and maintained by a committee in the conduct of the substantive functions (legislative and oversight) for which it is responsible. A program correspondence file may include correspondence on a number of subjects, as distinguished from a case file that contains correspondence about specific legislation or a specific investigation.

Public hearing: See **Hearing**.

Public law: A law that is of universal application, that is clothed with any public interest, or that applies to a class of persons as opposed to a law that applies only to a specified individual or legal entity.

Quorum: The number of Members whose presence is necessary for the transaction of business. In the Senate and House, it is a majority of the membership. When there are no vacancies, this is 51 in the Senate and 218 in the House. If a point of order is made that a quorum is not present, the only business that is in order is either a motion to adjourn or a motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request the attendance of absentees.

Reading file: A folder containing copies of documents, frequently letters sent, arranged in chronological order, sometimes known as a chronological or "chron" file or a day file. A reading file may be circulated to other persons for reference, whereas chronological files are usually retained by the author for his or her reference.

Record copy: A reproduction of the contents of an original document, prepared simultaneously or separately, which also may be known as a file copy.

Record group: In Federal archives, a body of organizationally related records established on the basis of provenance with particular regard for the administrative history, the complexity, and the volume of the records and archives of the institution or organization involved. See also **Series**.

Record Series: See **Series**.

Records: In Federal archives, all books, papers, maps, photographs, motion pictures, sound and video recordings, machine-readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by agencies of the U.S. Government under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or deemed appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of the data in them.

Records center: A facility operated for the Federal Ggovernment by the National Archives and Records Administration for the low-cost and efficient storage of and furnishing of reference service on semicurrent records pending their ultimate disposition. See **Personal papers (of a Member)**.

Refer: To assign a bill, communication, petition, or other document to a committee for its consideration. The Senate **Journal** indicates the committee to which any bill or document was referred. The Presiding Officer of the Senate may refer measures to several committees because of the jurisdictional complexities of modern legislation. There are three types of multiple referral: Joint referral of a bill concurrently to two or more committees; sequential referral of a bill successively to one committee, then a second, and so on; and split referral of various parts of a bill to different committees for consideration. Reference service: The basic archival function of providing information about or from archives and manuscripts; making holdings available for use; and providing copies or reproductions, either certified or uncertified, from holdings.

Register: A list of events, letters sent and received, actions taken, etc., usually in simple sequence, as by date or number, and often serving as a finding aid to the records, such as a register of letters sent or a register of visitors.

Report: (1) To bring back to the Senate or the House, with recommendations, a bill or other matter that was referred to a committee or that originated in the committee. (2) A document presenting a committee's findings, or the findings of a conference committee or an executive agency that is required by law to submit them. Beginning with the 16th Congress (1819-21), committee reports were printed in a separate series. They are usually numbered and indicate the bills or other matters to which they refer; they are identified in the following manner: S. Rept. 240, 70th Cong., 2d sess. Reports from executive agencies or other sources frequently are printed as Senate **documents**.

> **Committee report**: A document explaining a committee's position on legislation when the bill is discharged from a committee. When expressed, minority views are also included in such a report.
>
> **Conference committee report**: A two-part presentation that includes: (1) A bill called the conference version that has been approved by a majority of the managers appointed by each Chamber to an ad hoc committee, the **conference committee**, after bills on the same subject have passed each of the Houses of Congress in different forms and on which neither Chamber would accept, at least at the outset, the language of the other Chamber. The conference version sent to each Chamber contains the language agreed to by the conferees and managers and recommends approval in this form. This permits passage of legislation in identical language by both Chambers as required to complete legislative action on a bill; (2) A descriptive statement of the provisions of the conference version. A conference committee report is numbered and designated in the same

way as a regular committee report. See **Committee**, thereunder **Conference committee**.

Repository: A place where archives or manuscripts are kept. Frequently used as synonymous with **depository**.

Resolution: (1) A formal expression concerning a matter that falls within the jurisdiction of only one Chamber. It is usually printed and assigned a number.

Simple resolution: A measure that deals with matters entirely within the prerogatives of one House or the other. It does not contain legislation and does not require concurrence of the other House, or Presidential approval. Its authority extends only to the House in which it originates. Designated S. Res. if it originates in the Senate. Such a resolution is used to amend the rules or procedures of one Chamber, to express the will or sentiments of the House originating it; to create select or special committees, to authorize the printing of special reports or additional copies of reports or hearings, to give advice on foreign policy or other executive business, to authorize funds to conduct an investigation or to fund an investigative subcommittee, and to request information from administrative agencies.

Concurrent resolution: A measure that is used as a vehicle for expressing the sense of Congress on various foreign policy and domestic issues. It is similar to a simple resolution except that it indicates joint action and requires the concurrence of both Houses. It contains no legislation and its authority does not extend beyond Congress. Also, it is used, for example, to set the time for an **adjournment sine die**, to correct enrolled bills, to express the will of Congress, and to create special joint committees. It does not require Presidential approval. Concurrent resolutions are usually printed and are assigned numbers by the House of origin. They are referred to in the following manner: S. Con. Res. 25, 70th Cong., 1st sess.

Joint resolution: (1) A form of proposed legislation similar to a bill, which in former usage served a limited purpose or was temporary in its effect. In present usage, however, a joint resolution is almost identical to a bill. A joint resolution (except a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution) requires the signature of the President or passage over his veto before it becomes law. It is designated in the following manner: S. J. Res. 25, 70th Cong., 1st sess. Like bills, there may also be original joint resolutions; reported, calendar, and desk copies of joint resolutions; engrossed joint resolutions; and enrolled joint resolutions. (2) The approved measure, which is treated as an act and which, since 1941, has been numbered in the same series as acts that originated as bills. Joint resolutions are generally used in dealing with limited matters, such as a single appropriation for a special purpose. (3) Also an official communication between a State legislature and the Congress asking that some action be taken or expressing the opinion of the legislature on a particular issue, similar to a **memorial**.

Roll Call: (1) The calling of the roll for the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum or for recording the yeas and nays on a specific measure. (2) The record of roll calls taken. Records of roll calls are numbered in sequence and are retained in the files. See **Yeas and nays**.

Rough: Pertaining to a first draft from which a finished or "smooth" copy is transcribed or printed, as in the rough **Journal**.

Rule: A standing order governing the conduct of Senate or House business. The permanent rules of either Chamber deal with duties of officers, the order of business, admission to the floor, parliamentary procedures on handling amendments and voting, jurisdictions of committees, etc.

Secret journal: A journal of proceedings that were ordered to be kept secret.

Secretary of the Senate: Chief administrative officer of the Senate, responsible for overseeing the duties of Senate employees, educating Senate pages, administering oaths, handling the registration of lobbyists, assigning bill numbers and handling other tasks necessary for the continuing operation of the Senate.

Select committee: See **committee**.

Senate Historical Office: An office that serves as an information clearinghouse on Senate history, traditions, and Members. Collects, organizes, and distributes to the public previously unpublished Senate documents; collects and preserves photographs and pictures related to Senate history; conducts an oral history program; advises Senators and Senate committees on the disposition of their noncurrent papers and records.

Senate document: See **Document**.

Sergeant at Arms: A Senate officer whose duties include overseeing the Senate wing of the Capitol; doormen and Senate pages; communications; and photographic, supply, and janitorial services. The Sergeant at Arms maintains order on the Senate floor and in the galleries; oversees Capitol security; and sits on the Capitol Police Board and the Capitol Guide Board.

Series: In archives, file units or documents arranged in accordance with a filing system or maintained as a unit because they relate to a particular subject or function, result from the same activity, or have a particular form.

Session: A meeting of the Congress that continues from day to day until **adjournment sine die**. Two or more sessions may occur within the 2-year period covered by a Congress.

Slip law: The first official publication of a bill that has been enacted and signed into law. Each is published separately in unbound single-sheet or pamphlet form.

Special committee: A select committee. See **Committee**, thereunder **Select committee**.

Special list: An archival finding aid listing items in a series, file units, or documents, to call attention to these particular items within a record group, to bring together information on all such items in several record groups relating to a particular topic, or to expand the descriptive detail provided in series entries in inventories.

Special session: A session of Congress held after its **adjournment sine die**, completing its regular session. Special sessions are convened by the President of the United States under his constitutional powers.

Standing committee: See **committee**.

Statute: A law enacted by a legislative body. The laws enacted by Congress are published in a series of volumes entitled *Statutes at Large*.

Statutes at Large: A chronological arrangement of the laws enacted in each session of Congress. Though indexed, the laws are not arranged by subject, nor is there an indication of how they affect previously enacted laws. See *United States Code*.

Subcommittee: See **committee**.

Table: To dispose of a matter finally and adversely without debate. A motion to "lay on the table" is not debatable in either House. In the Senate different language is sometimes used. The motion is worded to let a bill "lie on the table," perhaps for subsequent "picking up." This motion is more flexible, merely keeping the bill pending for later action, if desired. Tabling motions on amendments are effective debate-ending devices in the Senate.

Transcript: A copy or verbatim written record of a committee hearing.

United States Code: An official Government publication that consolidates and codifies the general and permanent laws of the United States. The code is arranged by subject under 50 titles, the first 6 dealing with general or political subjects, and the other 44 alphabetically arranged from "agriculture" to "war and national defense." The code is revised every 6 years, and a supplement is published after each session of Congress by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives. This office is conducting a project to codify all laws of the United States and eventually at the project's completion it will be unnecessary for researchers to refer to *Statutes at Large* for any current law text.

United States Serial Set: See *Congressional Serial Set*.

Veto: (1) To return a bill to Congress, without Presidential approval, within 10 days (Sunday excepted) after it is presented to the President. Such a bill is usually accompanied by a message stating the President's reasons for disapproval. It is returned to the House of origin and becomes a question of high privilege in the relative priority of motions and actions to be made in the Chamber. (2) To disapprove a bill that is sent to the President less than 10 days before the adjournment of Congress by failing to sign it (**pocket veto**). (3) The power of the executive branch to reject the bills of the legislature by either of the above methods. A veto message is a statement recording the President's reasons for not signing a bill into law that is sent to the Chamber of the Congress where the proposal originated. Joint resolutions may be vetoed in the same ways. See **Bill**.

Yeas and nays: The record of the vote on a matter by the Members of either house. See **Roll call**.

APPENDIX F: DATES OF THE SESSIONS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS, 1789–1988

Congress	Beginning Date	Ending Date
1st	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791
2d	Oct. 24, 1791	Mar. 2, 1793
3d	Dec. 2, 1793	Mar. 3, 1795
4th	Dec. 7, 1795	Mar. 3, 1797
5th	May 15, 1797	Mar. 3, 1799
6th	Dec. 2, 1799	Mar. 3, 1801
7th	Dec. 7, 1801	Mar. 3, 1803
8th	Oct. 17, 1803	Mar. 3, 1805
9th	Dec. 2, 1805	Mar. 3, 1807
10th	Oct. 26, 1807	Mar. 3, 1809
11th	May 22, 1809	Mar. 3, 1811
12th	Nov. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1813
13th	May 24, 1813	Mar. 3, 1815
14th	Dec. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1817
15th	Dec. 1, 1817	Mar. 3, 1819
16th	Dec. 6, 1819	Mar. 3, 1821
17th	Dec. 3, 1821	Mar. 3, 1823
18th	Dec. 1, 1823	Mar. 3, 1825
19th	Dec. 5, 1825	Mar. 3, 1827
20th	Dec. 3, 1827	Mar. 3, 1829
21st	Dec. 7, 1829	Mar. 3, 1831
22d	Dec. 5, 1831	Mar. 2, 1833
23d	Dec. 2, 1833	Mar. 3, 1835
24th	Dec. 7, 1835	Mar. 3, 1837
25th	Sept. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1839
26th	Dec. 2, 1839	Mar. 3, 1841
27th	May 31, 1841	Mar. 3, 1843
28th	Dec. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1845
29th	Dec. 1, 1845	Mar. 3, 1847
30th	Dec. 6, 1847	Mar. 3, 1849
31st	Dec. 3, 1849	Mar. 3, 1851
32d	Dec. 1, 1851	Mar. 3, 1853
33d	Dec. 5, 1853	Mar. 3, 1855
34th	Dec. 3, 1855	Mar. 3, 1857
35th	Dec. 7, 1857	Mar. 3, 1859
36th	Dec. 5, 1859	Mar. 3, 1861
37th	July 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1863
38th	Dec. 7, 1863	Mar. 3, 1865
39th	Dec. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1867
40th	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1869
41st	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1871
42d	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1873
43d	Dec. 1, 1873	Mar. 3, 1875
44th	Dec. 6, 1875	Mar. 3, 1877
45th	Oct. 15, 1877	Mar. 3, 1879
46th	Mar. 18, 1879	Mar. 3, 1881
47th	Dec. 5, 1881	Mar. 3, 1883
48th	Dec. 3, 1883	Mar. 3, 1885
49th	Dec. 7, 1885	Mar. 3, 1887
50th	Dec. 5, 1887	Mar. 3, 1889
51st	Dec. 2, 1889	Mar. 3, 1891
52d	Dec. 7, 1891	Mar. 3, 1893
53d	Aug. 7, 1893	Mar. 3, 1895
54th	Dec. 2, 1895	Mar. 3, 1897
55th	Mar. 15, 1897	Mar. 3, 1899
56th	Dec. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1901
57th	Dec. 2, 1901	Mar. 3, 1903
58th	Nov. 9, 1903	Mar. 3, 1905
59th	Dec. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1907
60th	Dec. 2, 1907	Mar. 3, 1909
61st	Mar. 15, 1909	Mar. 3, 1911
62d	Apr. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1913
63d	Apr. 7, 1913	Mar. 3, 1915
64th	Dec. 6, 1915	Mar. 3, 1917
65th	Apr. 2, 1917	Mar. 3, 1919
66th	May 19, 1919	Mar. 3, 1921
67th	Apr. 11, 1921	Mar. 3, 1923
68th	Dec. 3, 1923	Mar. 3, 1925
69th	Dec. 7, 1925	Mar. 3, 1927
70th	Dec. 5, 1927	Mar. 3, 1929
71st	Apr. 15, 1929	Mar. 3, 1931
72d	Dec. 7, 1931	Mar. 3, 1933
73d	Mar. 9, 1933	June 18, 1934
74th	Jan. 3, 1935	June 20, 1936
75th	Jan. 5, 1937	June 16, 1938
76th	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1941
77th	Jan. 3, 1941	Dec. 16, 1942
78th	Jan. 6, 1943	Dec. 19, 1944
79th	Jan. 3, 1945	Aug. 2, 1946
80th	Jan. 3, 1947	Dec. 31, 1948
81st	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 2, 1951
82d	Jan. 3, 1951	July 7, 1952
83d	Jan. 3, 1953	Dec. 2, 1954
84th	Jan. 5, 1955	July 27, 1956
85th	Jan. 3, 1957	Aug. 24, 1958
86th	Jan. 7, 1959	Sept. 1, 1960
87th	Jan. 3, 1961	Oct. 13, 1962
88th	Jan. 9, 1963	Oct. 3, 1964
89th	Jan. 4, 1965	Oct. 22, 1966
90th	Jan. 10, 1967	Oct. 14, 1968
91st	Jan. 3, 1969	Jan. 2, 1971
92d	Jan. 21, 1971	Oct. 18, 1972
93d	Jan. 3, 1973	Dec. 20, 1974
94th	Jan. 14, 1975	Oct. 1, 1976
95th	Jan. 4, 1977	Oct. 15, 1978
96th	Jan. 15, 1979	Dec. 16, 1980
97th	Jan. 25, 1981	Dec. 23, 1982
98th	Jan. 3, 1983	Oct. 12, 1984
99th	Jan. 3, 1985	Oct. 18, 1986
100th	Jan. 6, 1987	Oct. 22, 1988

APPENDIX G: FINDING AIDS TO THE RECORDS OF THE U.S. SENATE

This appendix lists the published and unpublished finding aids to the records of the United States Senate and certain Joint Committees of Congress that are available to researchers. While most of the finding aids have been prepared by the staff of the National Archives, a few were prepared by the staff of Senate committee or subcommittee that created and/or transferred the records to the National Archives. The finding aids listed below include published preliminary inventories and special lists, unpublished preliminary checklists, shelf lists, indexes, and other reference aids. Unpublished finding aids are so noted in the citation. Common names of committees or subcommittees are noted in brackets following the citation.

GENERAL

1. National Archives and Records Service. *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the U.S. Senate* (PI 23). Compiled by Harold E. Hufford and Watson G. Caudill. Washington: The National Archives, 1950.

2. "Checklist of the Records of the U.S. Senate, 1789-1946" (unpublished).

3. "Location Register for the Records of the US Senate, 1947-1971" (unpublished).

4. National Archives and Records Service. *Hearings in the Records of the U.S. Senate and Joint Committees of Congress, 1863-1945* (Special List 32). Compiled by Charles E. South and James C. Brown. Washington: NARS, 1972.

5. National Archives and Records Service. *Papers of the United States Senate Relating to Presidential Nominations, 1789-1901* (Special List 20). Compiled by George P. Perros, James C. Brown, and Jacqueline A. Wood. Washington: NARS, 1964.

6. "Papers of the Senate Relating to Nominations, 1901-1946" (unpublished).

7. "List of Senate Journals, Committee Books, and Minute Books, 1789-1932 (1st-72d Congresses)" (unpublished).

8. "Special List of Treaty Files, 1789-1901" (unpublished).

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. "Table of Contents of the Microfilm Copy of the Declassified Transcripts of Hearings on the Military Situation in the Far East (MacArthur Hearings), Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations, 1951" (unpublished).

2. "Special List, Committee on Indian Affairs, 70th-82d Congresses (including the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, 80th-82d Congresses), 1928-52" (unpublished).

3. "Shelf List, Committee on Naval Affairs (77th-79th Congresses) and Committee on Armed Services (80th-98th Congresses), 1941-1984" (unpublished).

4. "Special List of Committee Papers, Committee on Foreign Relations (80th-90th Congresses), 1947-68" (unpublished).

SUBCOMMITTEES

1. The National Archives. *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee to Inquire in re the Transfer of Employees, 1942* (PI 12). Compiled by Theodore J. Cassady and Harold E. Hufford. Washington: National Archives, 1948.

2. "Index to Records of the Committee on Banking and Currency, Subcommittee to Investigate Stock Exchange Practices, 1932-34" (unpublished). [Pecora Committee]

3. National Archives and Records Service. *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce: Subcommittee to Investigate Interstate Railroads, 1935-43* (PI 75). Compiled by Albert U. Blair and John W. Porter. Washington: NARS, 1954.

4. "File Classification Scheme, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Water Front Investigation, 1953-54" (unpublished).

5. "List of Folder Titles, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Freedom of Communications, 1959-63" (unpublished).

6. "Shelf List, Committee on Commerce, Subcommittee on Communications, Study of the Federal Communications Commission's Fairness Doctrine, 1965-68" (unpublished).

7. "List of Folder Titles, Committee on the District of Columbia, Subcommittee to Investigate Public Transportation in the District of Columbia, 1940-54" (unpublished).

8. "Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Committee on the District of Columbia: Subcommittee Investigating Crime and Law Enforcement in the District, 1952" (compiled by Ralph E. Huss, unpublished).

9. "Index to Records of the Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee Investigating Violations of Free Speech and the Rights of Labor, 1933-41" (unpublished). [LaFollette Committee]

10. National Archives and Records Service. *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education, 1943-46* (PI 42). Compiled by George P. Perros. Washington: NARS, 1952.

11. "List of Folder Titles, Committee on Foreign Relations, Subcommittee on Overseas Information Programs, 1953" (unpublished).

12. "Draft Preliminary Inventory and Related Indexes to the Records of the Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws (SISS), 1951-1977" (unpublished).

13. "Shelf List, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Improvements in the Federal Criminal Code, 1953-1958" (unpublished).

14. "Shelf List (File Outline), Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Separation of Powers, 1953-1974" (unpublished).

15. "Shelf List, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, 1955-58" (unpublished).

16. "Shelf List, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees, 1965-78" (unpublished).

17. "Draft Preliminary Inventory on and Other Aids to Records of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds, 1953-1956" (unpublished).

18. "List of Folder Titles, Committee on Rules and Administration, Subcommittee to Investigate Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, 1943-52" (unpublished).

19. "List of Folder Titles and Other Aids, Committee on Rules and Administration, Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, Investigation of Senator Joseph McCarthy's Charges Against Senator William Benton, 1952" (unpublished).

20. National Archives and Records Service. *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of Certain Committees of the Senate Investigation of the Disposal of Surplus Property, 1945-48* (PI 59). Compiled by George P. Perros and Toussaint L. Prince. Washington: NARS, 1953.

SELECT AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

1. "List of Select and Special Committees (14th-73d Congresses), 1816-1934" (unpublished).

2. National Archives and Records Service. *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Special Committee to Investigate Air-Mail and Ocean-Mail Contracts, 1933-35* (PI 63). Compiled by Watson G. Caudill, Toussaint L. Prince, and Albert U. Blair. Washington: NARS, 1953.

3. National Archives and Records Service. *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Special Committee of the Senate on Atomic Energy, 1946-47* (PI 62). Compiled by George P. Perros. Washington: NARS, 1953.

4. "Preliminary Checklist of the Records of the Special Committee Investigating Campaign Expenditures of Presidential, Vice Presidential and Senatorial Candidates, 1940" (compiled by Watson G. Caudill, unpublished).

5. "Preliminary Inventory of Records of the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures, 1942" (compiled by Thayer M. Boardman, unpublished).

6. "Preliminary Inventory of Records of the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures, 1944" (compiled by Thayer M. Boardman, unpublished).

7. "Preliminary Inventory of Records of the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures, 1946" (compiled by Thomas W. Ray, unpublished).

8. "Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenses, 1960" (compiled by Charles E. South, unpublished).

9. "List of Executive Session Transcripts, Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, 1973-74" (unpublished). See also "A Preliminary Shelflist of the Records of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Presidential Activities" (compiled by the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, unpublished).

10. "Preliminary Checklist of the Records of the Special Committee to Investigate Gasoline and Fuel Oil Shortages, 1941-43" (compiled by Watson G. Caudill, unpublished).

11. "Preliminary Checklist of the Records of the Special Committee Investigating Lobbying Activities, 1935-40" (compiled by Harold E. Hufford and Watson G. Caudill, unpublished).

12. "Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Special Committee to Investigate Lobbying, Political Activities, and Campaign Contributions, 1956-57" (compiled by George P. Perros, unpublished).

13. "List of Subjects, Special Committee to Investigate Conditions in the American Merchant Marine, 1936-39" (unpublished).

14. "Preliminary Checklist of the Records of the Special Committee Investigating the Munitions Industry, United States Senate, 1934-36" (compiled by Lester W. Smith, unpublished). [Nye Committee]

15. National Archives and Records Service. *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Special Committee of the Senate to Investigate the National Defense Program, 1941-48* (PI 48). Compiled by Harold E. Hufford and Toussaint L. Prince. Washington: NARS, 1952. [Truman Committee]

16. "Shelf List, Special Committee on National Emergencies and Delegated Emergency Powers, 1971-76" (unpublished).

17. "List of Folder Titles, Select Committee on Natural Water Resources, 1959-60" (unpublished).

18. "Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Senate Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, 1950-51" (compiled by Jose D. Lizardo, unpublished). [Kefauver Committee]

19. National Archives and Records Service. *Preliminary Inventory to the Records of the Special Committee of the Senate to Investigate Petroleum Resources, 1944-46* (PI 61). Compiled by George P. Perros. Washington: NARS, 1953.

20. "Shelf List, Senate Select Committee on Small Business, 1950-1968" (unpublished).

21. "Shelf List, Select Committee on Investigation of the Veterans Bureau, 1923-25" (unpublished).

JOINT COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS (RG 128)

1. "Listing of Senate Joint Committees, 1789-1958" (unpublished).

2. "Listing of House Joint Committees, 1789-1947" (unpublished).

3. "Preliminary Checklist of the Records of the Joint Committee to Investigate Dirigible Disasters, 1933" (compiled by Thayer M. Boardman, unpublished).

4. "Preliminary Checklist of the Records of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Tennessee Valley Authority, 1938-1939" (compiled by Sidney Goldmann, unpublished).

5. "Preliminary Checklist of the Records of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Pearl Harbor Attack, 1945-1946" (compiled by George P. Perros, unpublished).

6. National Archives and Records Service. *Preliminary Inventory of the Joint Congressional Aviation Policy Board, 1947-1948* (PI 74). Compiled by Watson G. Caudill and George P. Perros. Washington: NARS, 1954.

7. "Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 1947-1977" (compiled by George P. Perros and James C. Brown, revised and unpublished).

APPENDIX H: MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS OF RECORDS OF THE U.S. SENATE

Territorial Papers of the U.S. Senate, 1789-1873. M200. 20 rolls.

Records of the U.S. Senate Select Committee That Investigated John Brown's Raid at Harpers Ferry, VA., 1859. M1196. 3 rolls.

Journals of the Legislative Proceedings of the U.S. Senate, 1789-1817. M1251. 28 rolls.

Journals of the Executive Proceedings of the U.S. Senate, 1789-1823. M1252. 1 roll.

Journals of Impeachment Proceedings Before the U.S. Senate, 1798-1805. M1253. 1 roll.

Journal of the Secretary of the Senate, 1789-1813. M1254. 1 roll.

Bill Books of the U.S. Senate, 1795-1845. M1255. 2 rolls.

Transcribed Reports of Committees of the U.S. Senate, 1817-1827. M1256. 2 rolls.

Transcribed Reports and Communications Transmitted by the Executive Branch to the U.S. Senate, 1789-1819, and Transcribed Reports of Senate Committees, 1789-1817. M1257. 4 rolls.

Transcribed Treaties and Conventions Presented to the U.S. Senate, 1789-1836. M1258. 2 rolls.

Register of Documents Presented to the U.S. Senate, 1814-1828. M1259. 1 roll.

Engrossed Bills and Resolutions of the U.S. Senate, 1789-1817. M1260. 5 rolls.

Register of Credentials of U.S. Senators, 1789-1821. M1261. 1 roll.

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